FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JACQUELINE KENNEDY

PART 1 OF 1

BUFILE:163-18487

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts

SUBJECT Jacqueline Kennedy

FILE NUMBER 163-18487

Federal Bureau of Investigation

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/1/67

SECRET

FROM : Legat, London (163-2152)(P)

SECRET

SUBJECT: Mrs JACQUELINE KENNEDY
PROPOSED VISIT TO IRELAND
JUNE, 1967
FPC

b7C
b7D

By letter dated 4/21/67 [redacted] inquired of this office concerning the proposed visit to Ireland in June, 1967, by Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY. [redacted] for years has been one of the top contacts of this office in Ireland.

The Bureau is requested to contact Secret Service through Liaison for any information that can or should be made available to [redacted]. In this regard it should be noted that if Mrs. KENNEDY visits Ireland [redacted] will be responsible for her security.

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison
1 - London
JTM:cm
(5)

EXP. PROC.

MCT-20

REC 31

18487 - 1 b7C

MAY 5 1967

Classified by 9803/RDS/BCC/mrs
Declassify on: OADR
7.22.96

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/RDS/BCC/mrs ON 10/23/97

CLASSIFIED BY 9803/RDS/BCC/mrs
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
399402

MAY 15 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SECRET

SECRET

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 3-31-67)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

SECRET

TO: SAC,

- [ ] Albany
- [ ] Albuquerque
- [ ] Anchorage
- [ ] Atlanta
- [ ] Baltimore
- [ ] Birmingham
- [ ] Boston
- [ ] Buffalo
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- [ ] Chicago
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- [ ] Washington Field
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TO LEGAT:

- [ ] Bern
- [ ] Bonn
- [ ] Buenos Aires
- [ ] Hong Kong
- [ ] London
- [ ] Manila
- [ ] Mexico, D.F.
- [ ] Ottawa
- [ ] Paris
- [ ] Rome
- [ ] Santo Domingo
- [ ] Tokyo

Date 6-8-67

RE: MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY
PROPOSED VISIT TO IRELAND
JUNE, 1967
FPC

- [x] For information
- [ ] Retention optional
- [ ] For appropriate action
- [ ] Surep, by

- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [ ] conceal all sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.
- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA dated

Remarks: Reurlet 5-1-67.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803/LCW/BCL ON 10/23/92 399402

Mrs. Kennedy and children will depart New York 6-14-67, 8:30 PM by Irish Air. Will arrive Shannan 8 AM 6-15-67. Will be met by Irish officials. 2 1/2 hour drive to Waterford, home of [redacted] Will remain until 6-25-67, and return to [redacted] Boston. (S) U

b7C

#264630

CLASSIFIED BY 9803/LCW/BCL
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 399402

Classified by
Declassify on: DADR 7/22/86

Enc
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SECRET

Possibly 6/11

No details SS

If she goes
SS will send

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] (U)

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED BY 9600/ROB ON 10/23/99

399 402

b2
b7E

Per Secret Service

CLASSIFIED BY 9805/ROB/BCR/mg
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
399 402

Classified by 9805/ROB/mg
Declassify on: QADR 7.22.90

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SECRET

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 7-1-66) (Co to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

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- [ ] New Haven
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- [ ] New York City
- [ ] Norfolk
- [ ] Oklahoma City
- [ ] Omaha
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- [ ] Phoenix
- [ ] Pittsburgh
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- [ ] San Juan
- [ ] Savannah
- [ ] Seattle
- [ ] Springfield
- [ ] Tampa
- [ ] Washington Field
- [ ] Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- [ ] Bern
- [ ] Bonn
- [ ] Buenos Aires
- [ ] Hong Kong
- [ ] London
- [ ] Manila
- [ ] Mexico, D.F.
- [ ] Ottawa
- [ ] Paris
- [ ] Rio de Janeiro
- [ ] Santo Domingo
- [ ] Tokyo

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED BY 9863/RDB/[illegible] Date May 10, 1967
ON 10/23/97

399402

Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY
PROPOSED VISIT TO IRELAND
JUNE, 1967
FPC

CLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
DECLASSIFY ON [illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- [ ] For information
- [ ] Retention optional
- [ ] For appropriate action
- [ ] Supp. by

- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [ ] conceal all sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.
- [ ] Enclosed are copies of pages from report of SA dated

Remarks: **Reurlet 5/1/67, urfile (163-2152).**

Through liaison with Secret Service, Bureau has determined that Mrs. Kennedy will possibly visit Ireland on 6/11/67; however, this has not been firmed up and there are no further details on this. Secret Service advised that if Mrs. Kennedy does decide to visit Ireland, Secret Service will send [redacted] foregoing maybe furnished to your Irish source.

b2
b7E
Per Secret Service

Enc.

SECRET

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR 7.22.96

Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts

SUBJECT Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis

FILE NUMBER 94-37374

Federal Bureau of Investigation

JEH O & C # 13

b0-4

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 12, 1947

Re: Congressman JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, Democrat, of Boston Massachusetts

The new Congressional Directory reveals that Mr. Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., May 29, 1917, received a B.S. cum laude from Harvard in 1940; served with distinction in the Navy from 1941 to 1945, receiving Navy and Marine Corps Medal, and the Purple Heart. As a correspondent of International News Service, he covered the San Francisco Conference, the British election in 1945, and the Potsdam meeting in 1945. He is unmarried and the author of "Why England Slept".

An article in the Washington Star, November 27, 1946, contains the following information: Mr. Kennedy succeeded James M. Curley as Representative from the 11th Massachusetts district (Boston). He is the son of Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to England, and spent considerable time as an aide to his father in the London Embassy, later being attached to the Paris Embassy.

Congressman Kennedy is one of five Democratic Representatives who were chosen despite the Republican gains in Massachusetts.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. B. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Penning
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

dje

94-32374-1

57 MAR 22 1947

29 MAR 15 1947

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 14, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

At 12:35 PM, Friday, April 11, 1952, Miss Mary Davis in the office of Congressman John Kennedy (D-Mass) called and talked with Wick.

She asked whether the Bureau could schedule a tour of 52 high school students for 2 PM on Tuesday, April 22, 1952. She did not have the name of the group inasmuch as the Congressman when calling in failed to identify the group.

Miss Davis was told we would be happy to schedule this group for the Congressman and that she might desire to supply us with the name of the school.

cc - Mr. English

REW:MP

94-37374-1X

APR 17 1952

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

INDEXED

FILED

APR 25 1952

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Gandy

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

January 12, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In regard to the desire of Senator Kennedy, of Massachusetts, to see you sometime and go on a tour of the Bureau, this is to advise that I talked to Ted Reardon, Senator Kennedy's Administrative Assistant. I have known Reardon for some time and I told him that you wanted to shake hands with Senator Kennedy when he came in and that if they could make it for some afternoon, it would be much better as far as your schedule was concerned as usually your mornings were filled with conferences requiring your presence outside of the office.

Reardon stated the Senator was very busy this week and he did not think he would be able to get over, but that just as soon as things settled down on the Hill, he and the Senator would come over for a tour and that the Senator would appreciate it if he could have the opportunity of shaking hands with you.

Respectfully,

F. C. Holloman

FCH:eff

RECORDED
SE-28 194-27-77-2
APR 24 1953

78 MAY 5 - 1953

50-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 8, 1953

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Special Agent David J. Murphy, Jr., of the Washington Field Office (EOD: 8-4-47; GS-12, $7040), called and advised he was a personal friend of Senator John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts. You will recall that Kennedy was formerly a Democratic Representative of Boston, Massachusetts, and during the recent election was elected Senator from Massachusetts. Murphy advises that Senator Kennedy had expressed to him a desire to visit the Bureau and go on a tour and personally meet you. Agent Murphy advised that Senator Kennedy was moving this week, but that he would like to come over sometime next week at your convenience.

Agent Murphy advised that he would check further with the Senator and would be in contact with this office in order that some mutually convenient time could be arranged if your schedule permitted.

FCH:eff

RECORDED - 56

94-57274-3

MAY 12 19

5 C MAY 21 1953

NR CITY FILE COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts
September 23, 1953

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Special Agent William H. Carpenter, Resident Agent at Hyannis, which covers all of the Cape Cod area in this division, has advised me that following an invitation to the wedding of the Honorable John F. Kennedy, he and Mrs. Carpenter attended as well the marriage reception which was held at Newport, Rhode Island on September 12. Senator Kennedy complimented you and the Agents of the Bureau on the splendid job done and volunteered that he was anxious and willing at all times to "support Mr. Hoover and the FBI." This statement was made to Agent Carpenter in the presence of Senators Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Green of Rhode Island and Smathers of Florida. Such other notables as the Reverend John J. Cavanaugh, President of Notre Dame and Senator Kennedy's father, the Honorable Joseph P. Kennedy were also present when the above statement was made and he, in turn, joined with his son in expressing his high regard for the Bureau.

I have not yet had the opportunity to meet Senator John F. Kennedy but expect to be able to do so in the near future.

Sincerely,

J. J. Kelly

J. J. Kelly
Special Agent in Charge

no action rec'd

RECORDED - 10

91-37374-4

58

63 NOV 3 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

October 23, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On Wednesday, October 21, 1953, I had the pleasure of meeting the Honorable Senator John F. Kennedy at the home of his father, the Honorable Joseph P. Kennedy, at Hyannisport, Massachusetts, and enjoyed a very pleasant visit with him. As his father did when I met him this summer, Senator Kennedy expressed himself as believing the FBI to be the only real Governmental agency worthy of its salt and expressed his admiration for your accomplishments. He stated that when he goes to Washington in January, 1954, he would enjoy very much meeting you and having a chat with you at the Bureau. I told him I was sure that you would be pleased to have him meet you at any time which would be mutually convenient. He is a very personable young man who, I feel, is imbued with a sincere desire to do a top-notch job and I feel that with his family background and training he will be a credit to his outstanding family.

Sincerely yours,

J. J. Kelly

J. J. KELLY
Special Agent in Charge

91-37311-5

RECORDED - 93

INDEXED - 93

EX-P-126

OCT 28 1953

October 29, 1953

RECORDED - 99
94-37374-5

Honorable John F. Kennedy
United States Senator
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Senator:

Mr. J. J. Kelly, Special Agent in Charge of our Boston Office, has advised me of the very pleasant visit which he enjoyed with you recently, and of the generous remarks about the FBI which you made at that time.

I want you to know how deeply gratified I was to learn of your kind expression of confidence. Such friendly support is indeed a source of great encouragement for my associates and me.

It certainly will be a pleasure to have you visit us here at the FBI any time you find it convenient.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Boston, reurlet 10-23-53.

Note: Files reflect nothing derogatory identifiable with Senator Kennedy. Congressional Directory indicates Senator Kennedy is from Boston.

MLL:rjb:heb

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gandy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

MAILED 16
NOV 2 1953
COMM-FBI

53 NOV 20 1953

November 9, 1954

Honorable Joseph P. Kennedy
Hearshant Street
Hyannis Port, Massachusetts

Dear Joe:

I was very sorry to learn of the suffering that your son has undergone since his recent operation. He certainly seems to have had more than his share of physical pain, considering his heroic actions and the unfortunate happenings in the Pacific during World War II.

He has displayed great courage and determination, and I hope that he will be rewarded by an early and complete recovery.

Sincerely,

Edgar

CORR — PCT
NOV 10 1954
MAILED 25

cc - Boston, reurlet 11-4-54.

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-12307-
NOV 12 1954
143

NOTE: Salutation per mailing list.

MLL:blb:bw
(4)

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

NOV 18 1954

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ATTENTION: L. B. NICHOLS, ASST. TO THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 4, 1954

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY

There are set forth below suggested letters to Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY and his father, JOSEPH P. KENNEDY:

Honorable John F. Kennedy
United States Senator
Hospital for Special Surgery
42nd Street, New York, New York

My dear Senator Kennedy:

I was sorry to learn of the intense suffering you have undergone since your recent operation.

The gallant courage and determination you have displayed in the past, plus the prayers and hopes of your millions of admirers and friends I am sure will give you the assistance you need.

I sincerely hope the worst is now behind you and that you enjoy a speedy and complete recovery.

- - - - - -

Honorable Joseph P. Kennedy
Marchant Street
Hyannisport, Massachusetts

Dear Joe:

I was sorry to learn that your son Jack, has undergone such great suffering since his recent operation.

Considering his suffering and heroic actions in the Pacific during World War II and the resultant hospitalization and operations, he seems to have had more than his share of physical pain.

Jack certainly has displayed great courage and determination and I hope he is rewarded by an early recovery.

SE 27 NOV 8 1954

EGF:mew

RECORDED - 32

INDEXED - 32

EX-PEDITE

letter to John F Kennedy (omit) 11-4-54
letter to Joseph P. Kennedy (omit - for reference only) 11-4-54

RECORDED 32

94-37374-7

November 9, 1954

Honorable John F. Kennedy
United States Senator
Hospital for Special Surgery
42nd Street
New York, New York

My dear Senator:

It was with great regret that I learned of the suffering occasioned by your recent operation. You have the heartfelt prayers and hopes of your many admirers and friends, and I hope that this thought, as well as the gallant courage and determination which you have displayed in the past, will give you the fortitude you need.

I hope that the worst is now behind you and that you will enjoy a speedy and complete recovery.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Boston, reurlet 11-4-54.

COMM — FBI
NOV 10 1954
MAILED 25

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NOV 9 2 26 PM '54

NOTE: Senator Kennedy was injured in a PT-boat crash during World War II. He recently underwent a painful operation to correct the crippling effects of the accident.

Tolson
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Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

HLL:blb
(4) blb

NOV 9 1954

EXACT COPY EXACT COPY

4 June 1956

Mr. Francis X. Morrissey
Chief Secretary
Senator John F. Kennedy
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Morrissey:

Here is a pleasant problem on which I need your advice, guidance, and healthy help. Bishop Wright is permitting me to go to France and complete my "thesis" for the Sorbonne on our American authors who have written of Joan of Arc. Later this will be published in book form in the United States.

There is one American who wrote a splendid study after the First World War entitled, The Soldier Virgin of France, a Message of Peace. The author's name is William P. Yancey. He calls himself "...a soldier of the A.E.F." A printer by trade, Mr. Yancey wrote and published his book privately. The year was 1926.

"Copyright 1926
William Paul Yancey
Gainesville, Florida."

After multiple correspondence, letters to Libraries, Mayors, City Managers, Chambers of Commerce, I followed Mr. Yancey's movements about the country after 1926 until I have lost all traces of him after he was in Nashville, Tenn.

His work is copyrighted. To quote from it extensively, as I desire and need to do, I must have his permission as the author.

I wrote to the Social Security Administration a few months a go. A copy of the reply to my letter is enclosed. Since then all efforts to locate Mr. Yancey have become futile.

Since my motive, my only motive, in trying to locate Mr. Yancey is to get his permission to quote his opinions on Joan of Arc at length, and to pay him for that permission, may I hope that there is a way the Social Security Administration will permit you to help me to get in touch with Mr. Yancey. I want to give Mr. Yancey something. All I want from Mr. Yancey is his approval for me to give him a remuneration for his permission to quote at length from his fine book.

Assuring you of my heartfelt appreciation of your kind interest, I am
With cordial personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Daniel S. Rankin

Father Daniel S. Rankin

Original returned to Sen. Kennedy 7-2-56
Some copy made for files

ENC.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

United States Senate

June 28, 1956

Re: Desire of Reverend Rankin to obtain the whereabouts of William P. Yancey

Respectfully referred to

Mr. Alex Rosen
Investigative Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

with thanks for such favorable consideration as the communication herewith submitted warrants, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

John F. Kennedy U. S. S.

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 26

14 JUL 10 1956

EX-129

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 24

EX - 129

July 3, 1956

Honorable John F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have your memorandum of June 28, 1956, which you forwarded to Mr. Rosen, concerning the desire of Father Daniel S. Rankin to obtain information regarding the whereabouts of William Paul Yancey.

Based upon the information you furnished, the records of this Bureau contain no information concerning the whereabouts of William Paul Yancey. In accordance with your request, I am returning herewith Father Rankin's letter of June 4, 1956.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 12
JUL 3 1956
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

OFM:mfb
(3)

RECEIVED BY MAIL ROOM
F B I

Note: No record, Bufiles, per Holman, Service Unit. No record, Identification Division, per Mr. Trotter's office. Nothing in Bureau Library concerning Yancey or in Nashville, Tennessee, telephone directory per Miss Smith, Bureau Library. No record of Rankin per Mrs. Mathews, Service Unit.

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

50 JUL 17 1956

0-19 (11-22-55)

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Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Cardinal Gibbons Medal To Go to Senator Kennedy

Senator Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, will receive the Cardinal Gibbons Medal for 1956 from the Catholic University Alumni Association.

The presentation will be made on November 10 in the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Kennedy is serving his first term as Senator. Before his election, he served as Representative from the 11th district for six years.

He barely lost the Democratic vice presidential nomination at this summer's convention.

He is author of "Why England Slept," published in 1940, and "Profiles in Courage," published last winter.

The medal has been presented each year since 1949 for "distinguished service to country, church or the Catholic University." Last April, a special presentation of the medal was made to the Very Rev. Ignatius Smith, retiring dean of CU's School of Philosophy.

Other past recipients include the late Fulton Oursler, Carlos Romulo, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, J. Edgar Hoover and Gen. J. Lawton Collins.

Senator Kennedy was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1917, the son of Joseph P. and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, one of nine children. His father formerly was Ambassador to Great Britain.

Senator Kennedy was graduated fro mHarvard in 1940. He commanded a PT boat in the Pacific during World War II and was wounded in action in the Solomons. He received the Purple Heart.

He is a member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Senate Government Operations Committee, Senate Select Committee on Small Business and the Senate Special Subcommittee on Technical Assistance Abroad.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star P28
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date SEPT 28 1956

Ltr to Kennedy (sent)
10/2/56
RCE

94-37374-4

(4)

October 2, 1956

Honorable John F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

May I take this occasion to convey my heartiest congratulations upon your being selected to receive the Cardinal Gibbons Medal for 1956.

This recognition of your outstanding service to our country must be a source of great personal satisfaction to you, and I want to extend my very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: There has been limited cordial correspondence with Senator Kennedy in the past and no derogatory data in Bufiles.

RGE:lmh
(3)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Sizoo
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

RECORDED - 73
120

OCT 8 - 1956
COMM-FBI

JOHN F. KENNEDY
MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEES:
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 5, 1956

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

GIR

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Many thanks for your letter of recent date. I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing me and I want to thank you for your very kind remarks on my being selected to receive the Cardinal Gibbons Medal for 1956.

With every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

John F. Kennedy

JFK:el

RECORDED - 76

94-37374-1

EX-108

8 OCT 5 1956

EXP. PROC.

OCT 8 1956

71 OCT 19 1956

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

May 14, 1957

MR. TOLSON:

George Sokolsky told me 5-13-57 that there is a rumor circulating in New York that Arthur Krock actually wrote Senator John Kennedy's book, "Profiles in Courage," which was on the best-seller list for more than a year but which had not sold 100,000 copies and which received the Pulitzer Prize. George told me that a group of New York people were working on this trying to get it verified and if the rumor is true, then the charge of fraud will be made on the awarding of the Pulitzer Prize.

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

LBN:jmr
(2)

RECORDED - 74

INDEXED - 74

MAY 16 1957

EX-127

63 MAY 23 1957

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582) March 13, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-32353)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
NEW ENGLAND AREA
IS - C

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(D)

[redacted] that in continuing a general discussion at a [redacted] meeting, Communist Party, USA, New England District, held on [redacted] at Peabody, Massachusetts, on the expected appearance of the HCUA at Boston, Massachusetts, March 18, 1958, OTIS A. HOOD, Chairman of the District Committee, stated he had been at a meeting, not further described, a few days previous at which it was suggested that Mrs. ROOSEVELT's opposition attack on Senator JOHN KENNEDY regarding his stand on McCarthyism be raised in the coming elections. HOOD then wondered if Mrs. ROOSEVELT's opposition attack on Senator KENNEDY regarding his stand on McCarthyism could be utilized as a means of making KENNEDY take a stand on the issue of the HCUA. This was not further clarified, [redacted] said.

As a means of reaching Mrs. ROOSEVELT, HOOD stated there were liberal forces in Boston that "certainly some of us know" who could contact her. He said A. J. MUSTE of New York should, in addition, be contacted inasmuch as MUSTE had liberal connections in Boston who possibly could also contact ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

cc: 4 - Bureau (61-7582) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - 62- ELEANOR ROOSEVELT)
1 - 62- SENATOR JOHN KENNEDY)

1 - New York (100- A. J. MUSTE) (REGISTERED MAIL)

2 - Boston (100-32353)
[redacted]

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(D)

MFS:cm
(7)

NOT RECORDED
[illegible]

(b)(2)
(b)(7)
(D)

Following the above, FRANCES HOOD, wife of OTIS A. HOOD, and an individual believed [redacted] to have been PHILIP KORITZ, commented that they should not let anybody know about the idea of contacting Mrs. ROOSEVELT to make Senator KENNEDY take a stand on the thing.

[redacted] advised it was [redacted] impression the meeting referred to by OTIS HOOD was a non-Party meeting inasmuch as HOOD invariably identified Party meetings by use of such terms as, "A few of us comrades met to discuss, etc." or "A few of us comrades got together to discuss, etc.," and that, as indicated, HOOD stated in this case that he had merely been at a meeting.

[redacted] said no action was taken on any of the foregoing at the [redacted] meeting. [redacted] was unable to determine from conversation at the meeting whether HOOD's suggested possible use of Mrs. ROOSEVELT would be seriously considered or whether it would be acted upon in any way by the Communist Party at this time. Rather, all action in regard to the HCUA was left to a committee set up at this meeting, who, with lawyers to be retained, were to decide as to what action should be taken, [redacted] According to the informant, the committee was set up to include the officers of the District Committee, plus BENJAMIN LANDEY. Further, [redacted] the committee was given the right to include as a member, anyone, either Party or non-Party, who wanted to work on the coming HCUA appearance at Boston.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: October 22, 1958

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: ALLEGED VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. 610
BY IMPERIAL MOTORS COMPANY,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
ELECTION LAWS

By memorandum dated 10-16-58, the Civil Rights Division furnished a copy of an advertisement which allegedly appeared in a local Grand Rapids, Michigan, newspaper on approximately 9-18-58. This advertisement reflected that an address would be given by United States Senator John F. Kennedy at a political dinner on 9-18-58 honoring Richard F. VanderVeen, Democratic candidate for Congress. The advertisement further reflected that the address would be carried over six radio stations and would be sponsored by Imperial Motors, a local automobile dealer. This memorandum also enclosed news items relative to Senator Kennedy's address.

The Civil Rights Division requested that we conduct a full investigation to determine if the above corporation had violated Section 610 of Title 18, United States Code. It was suggested that the investigation should include ascertaining who paid for the news advertisement and the radio broadcast as well as obtaining the full text of the radio broadcast of Senator Kennedy's speech and any remarks preceding or following it.

Section 610, Title 18, United States Code, makes it unlawful for any corporation to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any elections in which presidential and vice presidential electors or a senator or representative in, or a delegate or resident commissioner to Congress are to be voted for.

94-37391

NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 30 1958

11 OCT 30 1958

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Since this appears to be a violation on the face of the material at hand, ~~it is recommended~~ that a full investigation be conducted. There is attached the letter to Detroit authorizing such investigation.

2. There is also attached a memorandum to the Attorney General, with copy for the Deputy Attorney General, advising them herewith of the Civil Rights Division.

10-23-58 Believe we should
Alert Kennedy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: October 24, 1958

FROM : A. ROSEN

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ALLEGED VIOLATION OF 18 U. S. C. 610
BY IMPERIAL MOTORS COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
ELECTION LAWS

Since it was ascertained that Senator John F. Kennedy is presently in Massachusetts, SAC Laughlin of the Boston Office was contacted telephonically and instructed to alert Senator Kennedy with regard to this investigation.

Laughlin called back and advised that the Senator was with his father on the Cape at Hyannis, Massachusetts. Accordingly, Laughlin had our Resident Agent there, William Carpenter, who is well-known to former Ambassador Kennedy, make this contact. Senator Kennedy said that he was most pleased at being informed and greatly appreciated the Director's thinking of him.

CAE:bmg
(5)

94-37274
NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 30 1958

31 OCT 29 1958

66 NOV 5 1958

November 5, 1958

PERSONAL

Honorable John F. Kennedy
122 Bowdoin Street
Boston, Massachusetts

My dear Senator:

I wish to express the congratulations of the FBI upon the occasion of your re-election to the Senate. You have our best wishes for another successful term in office, and we want you to feel free to let us know whenever we can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The Bureau has enjoyed very cordial relations with Senator Kennedy in the past. Street address per Who's Who in America.

REC'D-RECORDS DOC. NOV 5 2 30 PM '58 FBI

REC-7 74-[illegible]

11 NOV 6 1958

MAILED 11
NOV - 5 1958
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

NOV 12 1958

JRH:abs
(4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Sumter, S.C.
November 12, 1958

Senator John Kennedy
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Kennedy:

When you make political pronouncements please let me urge you to favor the solid conservative element of citizens rather than the left wing element of pressure groups. Too you never know when you may find yourself in a position where ultimately they will expect to dictate your thinking and to use you in working for their interests.

The attempt was made that you might become a presidential candidate. Millions of good citizens are ready to support a candidate who is interested in working for the preservation of our representative form of government. I believe most spontaneous have a strong feeling for the type citizens found in most of the South and especially your state of Massachusetts. I have some conservative ideas as Dixie and appreciate my friends there.

My heavy contributions to honest government in being made the candidate of which your brother is counsel, in fact it's investigations has done much to hamper the dirty work planned for the communists here in America. Another committee also did outstanding work under the leadership of that great patriot, Dr. Joseph McCarthy despite coverups and character assassination plots against him.

When making statements like the one attributed to to you several days ago is you take into account the fact that the same Supreme Court which made the integration decision has also made numerous decisions beside this one favorable to the communists and their sympathizers. It is no wonder the left wing element is finding prominence and power in the affairs of our nation.

94-37737-13

Yours respectfully,

[redacted]

(b)(6)

Copy- Senator Strom Thurmon
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover FBI

REC 135

66 NOV 21 1958

CRIMINAL

Best copy obtainable.

JOHN F. KENNEDY
MASSACHUSETTS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 12, 1958

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Many thanks for your very gracious note of congratulations on my reelection to the Senate.

I deeply appreciate your offer of service, and if I or my office can be of any help to you, do not hesitate to call upon me.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

EX - 132

REC-52

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

94-37574-14

12 NOV 19 1958

NOV 14 1958

67 NOV 24 1958

5-572 (3-29-55)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE:

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 386 Senator Kennedy, (D) Massachusetts, spoke concerning legislation to outlaw bombings of churches, schools, etc. Mr. Kennedy advised that he had introduced such legislation in the 85th Congress and was introducing the same bill again in this Congress. The reference to the FBI contained in Mr. Kennedy's comments was set forth in an earlier memorandum.

Original filed in:

NOT RECORDED
141 JAN 28 1959

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

67 JAN 29 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 3, 1959

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ALLEGED TELEPHONE TAP ON SENATOR JOHN KENNEDY

Kenneth O'Donnell, Administrative Assistant of the McClellan Committee, spoke with Courtney Evans last evening, March 2, 1959. (O'Donnell is in charge of the Committee staff when Counsel Kennedy is out of town, as he is at this time. O'Donnell is also close to Senator John Kennedy, having managed his last senatorial campaign.)

O'Donnell said that he had been in contact with Senator Kennedy and Kennedy believed that there must have been a tap on one of his telephones. The Senator, according to O'Donnell, reached this conclusion because of the disclosure of information in a telephone conversation between the Senator and a Committee representative. Senator Kennedy is unable to recall where this pertinent telephone call originated, but believes it was either from his home telephone, Hubbard 3-3379; the private line in his Senate office, Republic 7-0064; or the telephone in his secretary's residence, Federal 7-3445.

O'Donnell inquired as to whether it would be possible for the FBI to check this out to determine whether the phones had, in fact, been tapped. Evans told O'Donnell that he would have to check into the matter and inquired as to whether Senator Kennedy had asked that the FBI be contacted in this regard. O'Donnell advised that he had merely told the Senator that he would handle it and did not tell Kennedy what he proposed to do. Evans told O'Donnell he would check further and be in touch with him.

Within a few minutes, O'Donnell called Evans on the phone and said he'd sooner we would just forget the whole matter as he could make arrangements to handle this himself with one of his own employees. O'Donnell said that if he received any information indicating there actually was any telephone tap he would promptly inform us.

94-37771-15

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Parsons

REC 8

MAR 5 1959

CAE:hcw
(7)

52 MAR 10 1959

Memorandum to the Director

It appears that O'Donnell intends to utilize the services of one of the Committee investigators attached to their New York office by the name of Ed Jones. In the past, Jones is known to have had extensive experience with telephone equipment. He has had the reputation in New York of being a "wire tapper." This is prior to the time he began his employment with the Senate Committee.

It would be most unwise for the Bureau to have anything to do with this matter in view of Jones's possible involvement. Accordingly, no further action is being taken. You will be promptly advised of any additional information which O'Donnell might volunteer.

R

Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harding

DATE: 3/4/58

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: TOP HOODLUM PROGRAM -
ANTI-RACKETEERING

NL 6-1

ASSOCIATE OF TOP HOODLUMS ATTENDS RELIGIOUS SERVICES WITH MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY

Kennedy in Tucson, Arizona, on Speaking Engagement Was in Company of August F. Battaglia

During the course of the top hoodlum investigation of Joseph Bonanno, Agents of the Phoenix Office interviewed [redacted] of St. Peter and Paul Church in Tucson, Arizona. During the course of the interview, [redacted] mentioned that Bonanno's closest friend is one Gus Battaglia who runs a cotton ranch near Eloy, Arizona. He recalled that on Sunday, February [illegible], 1958, Battaglia attended services at his church in the company of Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. It was noted that Senator Kennedy was in Tucson on a speaking engagement in connection with a forum held at the University of Arizona on the evening of February 23, 1958.

b-7c

Gus Battaglia appears to be identical with August F. Battaglia, a former resident of Albany, New York. Shortly before the outbreak of World War II, Battaglia, who was a member of a [illegible] prominent produce firm in Albany, [redacted] It was noted that Battaglia was active in American Legion affairs and claimed to be a [illegible] of many [redacted] Shortly thereafter, he migrated to Arizona where he leased a ranch near Eloy for the purpose of raising vegetables.

b-7c

Battaglia was next heard from in 1951, when the San Francisco Office was informed that a number of Italian [illegible] were meeting at Casa Mateo Inn at San Mateo, California. [illegible] by the local police department [illegible] of approximately 80 persons attended a [illegible] there on February 18, 1951. One of them was believed to be Gaetano Battaglia, a cousin of August Battaglia, a cousin of August Battaglia, a cousin of August

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman
Re - Top Hoodlum Program

b-1c

In 1952, [redacted] by the name of [redacted] advised Agents of the Phoenix Office that [redacted] introduced her to Pete Licavoli [redacted] Licavoli, who resides on a ranch in Tucson, Arizona, is currently a top hoodlum subject of the Detroit Office.

The Phoenix Office has been instructed to consider Battaglia's activities in connection with the Top Hoodlum Program and to ascertain the nature and extent of his association with Bonanno, Licavoli and other known hoodlums, as well as to determine any possible current involvement on his part in illegal activities.

Oct 13, Dec 16 (page 2)

0-20 (Rev. 5-28-59)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UPI-107

(MUNDT)

SEN. KARL E. MUNDT (R-S.D.) DEMANDED TODAY THAT CHIEF COUNSEL ROBERT F. KENNEDY TELL MEMBERS OF THE SENATE RACKETS COMMITTEE WHICH WITNESSES ASKED FOR LENIENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR POLITICAL SUPPORT OF HIS BROTHER, SEN. JOHN F. KENNEDY (D-MASS.).

MUNDT, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID "THIS IS BY FAR THE MOST SHOCKING DEVELOPMENT IN THE TWO-YEAR HISTORY OF OUR COMMITTEE."

"I SHALL ASK THE CHAIRMAN TO HOLD AN EXECUTIVE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE EARLY NEXT WEEK TO LEARN THE IDENTITY OF THE CULPRITS WHO HAD SO MUCH TO CONCEAL THAT THEY TRIED TO BRIBE THE COUNSEL AND TO CIRCUMVENT OUR COMMITTEE," MUNDT SAID.

CHAIRMAN JOHN L. MCCLELLAN TOLD NEWSMEN THAT THE COMMITTEE ALREADY HAD A CLOSED-DOOR SESSION SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY AT 10 A.M. (E.S.T.). HE SAID MEMBERS "CAN BRING UP ANY BUSINESS MATTERS THEY THINK PROPER OR OF INTEREST" AT THAT TIME.

"I KNOW OF NO BRIBE BEING OFFERED," MCCLELLAN SAID. "I AM SURE IF THERE HAD BEEN, MR. KENNEDY WOULD HAVE REPORTED IT."

KENNEDY DISCLOSED IN MILWAUKEE YESTERDAY THAT HE HAD RECEIVED "SEVERAL" OFFERS OF 1960 CAMPAIGN SUPPORT FOR HIS OLDER BROTHER IF HE WOULD GO EASY ON SOME WITNESSES. HE SAID HE "DISMISSED" SUCH SUGGESTIONS AND "THE INVESTIGATION WENT AHEAD--THEY WERE ALL CALLED."

"THIS REPORT FROM THE POLITICAL MEETING IN MILWAUKEE IS MY FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF THEM," MUNDT SAID. KENNEDY WAS IN MILWAUKEE TAKING PART IN A LABOR PANEL AT THE 13-STATE MID-WEST DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

MUNDT DECLARED THAT "THE WHOLE NAUSEATING AFFAIR SHOULD BE FULLY EXPLORED AND PUBLICLY EXPOSED."

HE SAID MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE "CLEARLY CANNOT IGNORE OUR RESPONSIBILITIES...IN CONNECTION WITH THIS EFFORT TO SUBVERT JUSTICE BY BRIBING AN AGENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT."

"LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY WILL," MUNDT SAID, "OUR COMMITTEE MUST NOT KEEP THEM CONCEALED BY THE MOSS OF INDIFFERENCE OR THE FOG OF ANONYMITY."

HE SAID HE WAS SURE MCCLELLAN "WILL SHARE THIS CONVICTION."

3/7--NJ345P

94-37374-14

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

0-19 (Rev. 1-26-59)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Influence Offers Cited By Kennedy

Quiz Counsel Tells Of Rejecting 'Deals' To Back Brother

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

MILWAUKEE, March 6 — Robert F. Kennedy, counsel of the Senate labor-management investigating committee, said today he has received "several" offers of 1960 political support for his brother, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), if he would go easy on certain witnesses.

Kennedy said he dismissed each such "proposition" as soon as it was made and went right ahead with each witness and investigation as planned.

Kennedy, here to participate in a labor panel at the 13-state Midwest Democratic Conference, made the disclosure in answer to questions at a press conference.

Senator Kennedy is not attending this get-together, but the Senator and practically every other Democrat seriously mentioned for the 1960 presidential nomination is represented by "observers" or in person.

Counsel Kennedy did not say who the witnesses or organizations were who had "suggested" they could give

Midwestern Democrats attack Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson at Milwaukee meeting.

Page A-9

1960 help to his brother if they were not called before the McClellan committee or if there was an "alleviation of the investigation."

"I dismissed it," said Kennedy. "The investigation went ahead—they were all called."

He said he "didn't try to make a big thing out of it" because he thought offers of that sort were inevitable in the kind of investigation the committee is making. "I handled it in the way I thought it should be handled."

He said he didn't believe he mentioned it to Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) but thinks he told his brother, Senator Kennedy.

He said the "propositions" were made in roughly this form: "We in this company or group would support your brother."

A reporter asked if they were in a position to have done something politically.

"In two cases they could have," said Kennedy.

Asked if labor or management witnesses made the propositions, he said "the most serious came from management rather than labor." He said certain labor witnesses had made similar suggestions, however.

The Washington Post and Times Herald PA
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 3-7-59

94-37374-16

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 3-7-59

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: U. S. SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On Saturday, Courtney Evans was talking with Kenneth O'Donnell, who is an Administrative Assistant of the McClellan Committee. O'Donnell is close to Senator Kennedy and was his campaign manager last year when Kennedy was running for re-election to the Senate.

O'Donnell brought up the publicity appearing in the press on Saturday concerning remarks made by Robert F. Kennedy, the Senator's brother and Chief Counsel of the McClellan Committee. Robert Kennedy is in Milwaukee attending a midwest Democratic conference. Robert Kennedy was scheduled to participate in a panel at this conference as to the need for labor legislation.

According to press stories (the article appearing in the "Washington Post" for 3-7-59 is attached), Robert Kennedy stated that he had received several offers of 1960 political support for his brother if he would go easy on certain witnesses. The article continues by indicating that Kennedy said he dismissed each such "proposition" as soon as it was made and went right ahead with each witness and investigation as planned.

O'Donnell said he had talked on the telephone with Robert Kennedy concerning this; that, according to Kennedy, the press had unduly enlarged on remarks which he had made when contacted by reporters as he was leaving the plane at Milwaukee. O'Donnell said that press reports are most unfortunate insofar as they are concerned and that he fully expects the Republicans to make an issue over this. O'Donnell said that this is unfortunate because he does not believe the Kennedys have the necessary facts to back up Robert Kennedy's reported statements. O'Donnell said that he obviously doesn't know everything that has occurred insofar as any approaches that might have been made to Robert Kennedy, but he feels that these may well have been in the form of innuendoes and that clear-cut facts to support the statements may not be available.

74-37314

EX-140

O'Donnell also said he had been informed that Cardinal Cushing of Boston was extremely displeased at the reaction of some Catholic Church publications to the statements made by Senator Kennedy as to the separation

1 - Mr. Deloach

CAE:pms
(6)

ENCLOSURE

of church and state when the Senator was interviewed on a television program a week ago last Sunday. O'Donnell said that Kennedy's position that no public tax money should be used for parochial schools was the position of the Church and that Cushing felt the critical remarks of the Church publications with regard to Kennedy's statements were unwarranted.

Re: Robert Kennedy - this is what happens when the prodigal son gets too far away from home and Papa. R

5-572 (3-29-55)
STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 26, 1959

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A2041-2043, Senator Kennedy, (D) Massachusetts, requested to have printed in the Record a series of editorials from various newspapers on the antibombing legislation. These editorials contain several references to the FBI in connection with the Bureau's jurisdiction and the need for Federal legislation in this field.

Original filed in:

NOT RECORDED
141 MAR 27 1959

66 MAR 31 1959

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for [illegible] was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/4/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0)

SUBJECT: FLORENCE KATER
Washington, D.C.
Letters of 4/29/59 and 5/27/59
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are two letters forwarded to NYO by Stearn Publications, Inc., 509 Fifth Avenue, NYC, by their letter of 6/1/59. One is a copy of a letter to the "Washington Star" signed FLORENCE KATER, relating to alleged activities of Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY and the other an unsigned letter with a picture to "Uncensored Magazine" (Stearns Publications) citing allegations not contained in the first letter.

The indices of the NYO contain nothing identifiable with FLORENCE KATER. The above is forwared for information of the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - New York (62-0)

MMO'R:SAU
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EX-PROC

62-32374-17

62 JUN 25 1959

ENCLOSURE

COPY

Mr. Ralph McGill
THE WASHINGTON STAR
Washington, D.C.

April 29, 1959

Dear Mr. McGill:

Nowadays a great deal is written about Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts because currently he is the Democratic front-runner for the presidency in 1960. I am sure many want to appraise him as accurately as possible. Therefore I am bringing the following incident to your attention. It may or may not be newsworthy that Senator Kennedy thinks it is all right to threaten to use his political power to take away a man's job if that man has "annoyed" him personally. I have been advised by counsel that the incident is not legally actionable. Senator Kennedy has never made any expression of regret to either me or my husband to date.

One night last July my husband, Leonard, and I had a one-minute encounter with Senator Kennedy on the street. At the conclusion of the conversation I handed him a book. My name, address and telephone number were on the flyleaf. It was the first time either of us had ever spoken with the Senator.

> Five nights later, the weekend just over, Senator Kennedy, accompanied by a Congressman*, walked along the north side of N Street, in Washington, for about 125 feet, until he was opposite our parked car. They both crossed the street behind us, presumably checking the license number. Then they walked back to their starting point. About a half minute later they stepped off the curb and, shoulder to shoulder, slowly slanted up and across N Street toward our car. When they reached it the Congressman stood immediately next to the door by my husband. The Senator stood about two paces behind. The Congressman asked us why we were there. We answered that we were peacefully parking and had that right. He told us if that was all we had to do, to go do it somewhere else. Whereupon Senator Kennedy spoke up and said:
>
> I WANT YOU TO STOP BOTHERING ME. IF YOU DO IT AGAIN, OR IF EITHER OF YOU SPREAD ANY LIES ABOUT ME, YOU WILL FIND YOURSELF WITHOUT A JOB. I KNOW ALL ABOUT YOUR JOB AND WHAT YOUR DUTIES ARE. DO YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT I MEAN WHEN I SAY I KNOW ALL ABOUT YOUR JOB? NOW REMEMBER, IF I FIND YOU HERE OR ANY OTHER PLACE ANNOYING ME, YOU WON'T HAVE A JOB.

All the while the Senator had used his index finger for emphasis. But we understood the various things he meant when he said he knew all about my husband's job, what his duties were, and the personal circumstances involved. My husband has been a salesman for the same company for the past twelve years. He calls on the Air Force, the Marine Corps and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He just couldn't be more vulnerable to political pressure. He is forty-two years old and is in line for a retirement pension.

Very truly yours,

SIGNED: FLORENCE KATER
(Mrs. Leonard Kater)
2733 Dumbarton Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

*Mr. James E. McInerney, now a Washington lawyer, with offices at 1517 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., a former Assistant Attorney General and head of the Criminal Division of the F.B.I., who visited our home seven times during the past months in behalf of Senator Kennedy, gave us this much identification.

HERE IS SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY OF MASSACHUSETTS, HARD HIDING HIS FACE, RECENTLY SNAPPED WHEN LEAVING HIS GIRLFRIEND'S HOUSE AT 1 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. SHE IS A "GLAMOUR TYPE" EMPLOYEE OF HIS.

THAT'S A MAINBRECHER IN THE SENATOR'S RIGHT HAND. IN FACT, EVERYTHING'S THERE TO SEE BUT A TOUCH OF GRACIOUSNESS.

UNCENSORED MAGAZINE, Plaza Digest, Inc.
509 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

May 27, 1959

Gentlemen:

We are sending this to you without the knowledge of the people involved because we feel that their lofty approach--sticking only to the job-threat angle--did not show the crumminess of Senator John F. Kennedy, the man who hopes to become the next President of the United States. In her letter to about thirty-five reporters (copy of which is attached) she didn't tell the real reason for Senator Kennedy's vengeful threat to take her husband's job. From what responses she received, the reporters supposed that the book she loaned the Senator during the 1-minute encounter was some sort of wild religious tract. It was a standard, on the Irish and Catholic Power, and she thought it would do him good to read it. As for Mr. James M. McInerney's many probe-and-threat visits to her home during the past seven months, they had the impression (from somewhere) that he had just been sent by to "calm" her down or somesuch. These visits were frequently eight hours long; and eventually were wound up on a very low-comedy note indeed.

The fact is, of course, that snapping Senator Kennedy's picture at the scene of his womanizing was the reason he threatened to take her husband's job; and, failing that, it was the reason for sending the many-hatted Mr. McInerney around with his tiger's smile.

The woman who took the picture is an Irish-Catholic who had been a warm supporter of Senator Kennedy. When she observed his sexy capers very first-hand she foolishly believed that, being a middle-aged Irish lad, he was dangerously out of his depth and needed some sort of shock treatment to admit it. But Senator Kennedy thought his behavior was none of her business. We think he's wrong there; it's part of the package when you're a public figure running for the Presidency. We have taken a poll of a hundred people. Ninety percent of them would not vote for a philanderer to head up the First Family. And close to one hundred percent would not vote for a man who would settle a personal score by using his political power to take away a man's job; that was out, absolutely! Too many remember the cold and wet through their shoes.

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In the face of such rancid publicity, is our crusade a lost cause? We can but try.

OBSERVERS THREE (names would only put us in Senator Kennedy's breadline)

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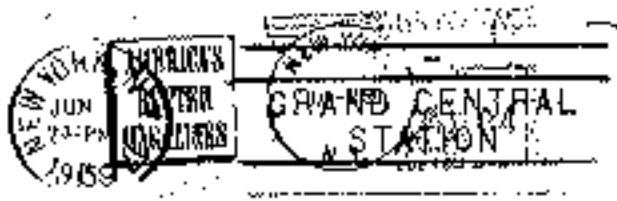
Ah, these shy, shock-headed Kennedy boys!

UNCENSORED MAGAZINE
Plaza Digest, Inc.
509 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

G.S

STEARN PUBLICATIONS, INC.
500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.



Special Agent-in-Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
210 East 69 Street,
New York, N.Y.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 10, 1959

FROM : D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

By letter of 6/4/59, the New York Office forwarded two letters which they had received from Stearn Publications, Inc., regarding John F. Kennedy.

The letters in question, including a photograph, contain allegations regarding personal immorality on the part of Jack Kennedy.

Apparently, this data has received rather widespread distribution--correspondent allegedly sent copies to "about thirty-five reporters."

Based on identifying data available, Florence Kater, who signed one of the letters, is not identifiable in Bufiles. Mrs. Kater indicates her husband is one Leonard Kater. In 1944 and 1945, we conducted an investigation of one Leonard Emil Kater who resided in Philadelphia and Washington. He was single at the time and had reportedly made pro-German remarks. No information of pertinency was developed, and under oath, Kater denied these allegations.

You will recall that some months ago, Luther Huston in the Department said he had received from a reliable source information reflecting on Senator Kennedy's sex life. You will also recall that we have detailed and substantial information in Bufiles reflecting that Kennedy carried on an immoral relationship with another man's wife during World War II.

Inasmuch as attached data has apparently received widespread distribution, it is recommended that copies of instant letters be brought to the attention of the Attorney General for his information.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

I see no need to reply this to the A.G.

1 - Mr. Jones

94-37374-18

REW:gcg

62 JUN 25 1959

RECORDED

JUN 22 1959

EX-

Without superior approval

TRUE COPY

Mr. Ralph McGill
THE WASHINGTON STAR
Washington, D. C.

April 29, 1959

Dear Mr. McGill:

Nowadays a great deal is written about Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts because currently he is the Democratic front-runner for the presidency in 1960. I am sure many want to appraise him as accurately as possible. Therefore I am bringing the following incident to your attention. It may or may not be newsworthy that Senator Kennedy thinks it is all right to threaten to use his political power to take away a man's job if that man has "annoyed" him personally. I have been advised by counsel that the incident is not legally actionable. Senator Kennedy has never made any expression of regret to either me or my husband to date.

One night last July my husband, Leonard, and I had a one-minute encounter with Senator Kennedy on the street. At the conclusion of the conversation I handed him a book. My name, address and telephone number were on the flyleaf. It was the first time either of us had ever spoken with the Senator.

> Five nights later, the weekend just over, Senator Kennedy, accompanied by a Congressman*, walked along the north side of N Street, in Washington, for about 125 feet, until he was opposite our parked car. They both crossed the street behind us, presumably checking the license number. Then they walked back to their starting point. About a half minute later they stepped off the curb and, shoulder to shoulder, slowly slanted up and across N Street toward our car. When they reached it the Congressman stood immediately next to the door by my husband. The Senator stood about two paces behind. The Congressman asked us why we were there. We answered that we were peacefully parking and had that right. He told us if that was all we had to do, to go do it somewhere else. Whereupon Senator Kennedy spoke up and said:
>
> I WANT YOU TO STOP BOTHERING ME. IF YOU DO IT AGAIN, OR IF EITHER OF YOU SPREAD ANY LIES ABOUT ME, YOU WILL FIND YOURSELF WITHOUT A JOB. I KNOW ALL ABOUT YOUR JOB AND WHAT YOUR DUTIES ARE. DO YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT I MEAN WHEN I SAY I KNOW ALL ABOUT YOUR JOB? NOW REMEMBER, IF I FIND YOU HERE OR ANY OTHER PLACE ANNOYING ME, YOU WON'T HAVE A JOB.

All the while the Senator had used his index finger for emphasis. But we understood the various things he meant when he said he knew all about my husband's job, what his duties were, and the personal circumstances involved. My husband

has been a salesman for the same company for the past twelve years. He calls on the Air Force, the Marine Corps and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He just couldn't be more vulnerable to political pressure. He is forty-two years old and is in line for a retirement pension.

Very truly yours,

SIGNED: FLORENCE KATER
(Mrs. Leonard Kater)
2733 Dumbarton Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

*Mr. James M. McInerney, now a Washington lawyer, with offices at 1317 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a former Assistant Attorney General and head of the Criminal Division of the F. B. I., who visited our home seven times during the past months in behalf of Senator Kennedy, gave us this much identification.

TRUE COPY

HERE IS SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY OF MASSACHUSETTS, HAND HIDING HIS FACE, RECENTLY SNAPPED WHEN LEAVING HIS GIRLFRIEND'S HOUSE AT 1 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. SHE IS A "GLAMOUR TYPE" EMPLOYEE OF HIS.

THAT'S A HANDKERCHIEF IN THE SENATOR'S RIGHT HAND. IN FACT, EVERYTHING'S THERE TO SEE BUT A TOUCH OF GREATNESS

UNCENSORED MAGAZINE, Plaza Digest, Inc.
509 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

May 27, 1959

Gentlemen:

We are sending this to you without the knowledge of the people involved because we feel that their lofty approach--sticking only to the job-threat angle--did not show the crumminess of Senator John F. Kennedy, the man who hopes to become the next President of the United States. In her letter to about thirty-five reporters (copy of which is attached) she didn't tell the real reason for Senator Kennedy's vengeful threat to take her husband's job. From what responses she received, the reporters supposed that the book she loaned the Senator during the 1-minute encounter was some sort of wild religious tract. It was a standard, on the Irish and Catholic Power, and she thought it would do him good to read it. As for Mr. James M. McInerney's many probe-and-threat visits to her home during the past seven months they had the impression (from somewhere) that he had just been sent by to "calm" he down or somesuch. These visits were frequently eight hours long; and eventually were wound up on a very low-comedy note indeed.

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Ah, these shy, shock-headed Kennedy boys.

OBSERVERS THREE (names would only put us in Senator Kennedy's breadline)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: July 24, 1959

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST FOR NATIONAL CRIME DATA

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Nease
Tamm
Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Pierre Salinger, assistant chief investigator, Senate Select Committee on Labor, telephonically advised that Senator Kennedy is desirous of obtaining data from the Bureau concerning national trends in crime.

Mr. Salinger stated that the Senator would possibly utilize this information as speech material in the future.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

The Crime Records Division is presently gathering such information as our last uniform crime report, copies of the Director's speeches on this topic, the Director's recent testimony before the House Appropriations Committee and other public source type material. If you approve, this will be furnished to the Committee for Senator Kennedy's use.

1 - Crime Records Division

AJM:nac
(6)

OK but only such material as we have already issued to the public.

REC 18

1960 Appropriation Address
Uniform Crime Reports (4/23/58)
Uniform Crime Reports Releases (11/24/58, 3/2/59, 6/10/59)
Director's Speech, 6/16/59, Charleston, West Virginia
Excerpts from Law Enforcement Bulletins (8/1/58, 5/1/59, 6/1/59)
Press Releases (11/24/58, 3/2/59, 6/10/59)

51 JUL 28 1959

10 JUL 27 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: September 28, 1959

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Congressional Record for Thursday, September 24, 1959, has been reviewed and the following item of interest to the Bureau has been marked for your attention.

Senator Kennedy (D) Massachusetts, requested to have printed in the Record an article written by Adolph A. Berle, Jr. entitled "Latin America: The Hidden Revolution" which appeared in the Reporter magazine. Mr. Kennedy stated "Mr. Berle crystallizes the important economic and political issues which confront U. S. policy in this hemisphere. This is an article based upon Mr. Berle's long study of and diplomatic service in Latin America." Mr. Berle commented on dictators and communism. He stated "In the previous phase communism had not been a major issue since Pepe Figueres outmanoeuvered and outfought it in 1948. True, the dictators, notably Trujillo and Jimenez, had sedulously spread the impression that everyone opposed to their dictatorships and their corruption was Communist—a not unskillful use of the technique of the late Senator McCarthy. Some of them had resources McCarthy did not have, notably some expert counterfeit and forgery shops where documents could be fabricated 'proving' their point—until a [illegible] as good, say, as the FBI laboratory in Washington, got [illegible]."

A3364

Enclosure

1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]

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47 OCT 15 1959

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[illegible]	[illegible])
[illegible]	[illegible])
[illegible]	[illegible] CASE)

November 3, 1959

Mr. Theodore Sorensen
Legislative Assistant to the
Honorable John F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sorensen:

At the suggestion of the Honorable Joseph P. Kennedy, I am enclosing a copy of "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality" which he thought would be of interest to Senator Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: Honorable Joseph P. Kennedy is on the Special Correspondents List. Bufiles reflect cordial relations with Senator Kennedy and nothing derogatory on Mr. Sorensen. Sorensen's title and address per The Congressional Staff Directory.

WLD:mm:sak

MAILED 8
NOV 4 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 3 3 45 PM '59
FBI

F B I

Date: JAN 27 1960

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

Via

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-89)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-26779)

SUBJECT: [illegible] - ORGANIZATION
IS - C
OO:NY

There is forwarded herewith for the [illegible] dissemination by the Bureau six copies of a letterhead memorandum relative to the second session of the District Convention, CPUSA, New England District, held on Sunday, January 17, 1960, at Chelsea, Massachusetts.

The letterhead memorandum has been classified CONFIDENTIAL since data reported therein [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof. (b)(2) (b)(7)(D)

LAUCHLIN

cc: 16-Bureau (100-3-89) (Enc. 6) (RM)
(2 - 100-3- CPUSA, 27th NATIONAL CONVENTION) (Enc.2)
(1 - 62- U. S. SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY) (Enc. 1)
(1 - 62- ADLAI STEVENSON) (Enc. 1)
(1 - 100-3-88 CPUSA - FACTIONALISM) (Enc. 1)
(1 - 100-3-81 CPUSA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (Enc.1)
(1 - 100-3-72 CPUSA - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (Enc. 1)
(1 - 100-3-70 CPUSA - LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES)(Enc. 1)
(1 - 100-3-83 CPUSA - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES)(Enc.1)
(1 - 100-3-89 CPUSA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (Enc.1)
(1 - 100-3-73 CPUSA - NEGRO QUESTION)(Enc.1)
(1 - 100-3-75 CPUSA - YOUTH MATTERS)(Enc.1)
(1 - 100-3-86 CPUSA - PUBLICATIONS)(Enc.1)
2-Cleveland (RM) (Enc.2)
(1 - 100- [illegible])
(1 - 100- [illegible])
(See Page 2A for additional copies)
3-Boston (100-26779)
(1 - 100-26779 (RM))

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] (b)(2) (b)(7)(D)

NOT RECORDED
FEB 1 1960

250

62 FEB 2 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

Best copy obtainable.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

January 22, 1960

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows on January 19, 1960, concerning the Second Session of the Communist Party, USA, New England District, held on Sunday, January 17, 1960, at Chelsea, Massachusetts.

HOMER BATES CHASE, Organizer, Communist Party, USA, New England District, in reporting on his attendance as a delegate to the 17th National Convention, Communist Party, USA, held December 10-13, 1959, at New York, N.Y., stated that the National Convention had advanced the position of the Party and had placed the issues in their proper perspective. CHASE, who was elected a member of the National Committee at the 17th National Convention, stated the National Convention had made it crystal clear that peace was the main line, the number one issue. This was the main theme for the Party and this was where the Party should place its main effort.

CHASE pointed out that locally the Party had to pay attention to the peace question, the Jewish question, the question of Civil Rights, the 1960 elections, the need for Negro representation, and the need for the establishment of a youth organization. All these had to be stressed.

As to the 1960 elections, HOMER CHASE asked, "What can our Party do?" In answer, he said the Party must concern itself with the question of peace, Negro rights and the altering of anti-labor legislation.

CHASE, in classifying the Landrum-Griffin Bill as anti-labor legislation, stated that such legislation should be referred to as the Landrum-Griffin-Kennedy Bill, and that the Party should speak of it in that fashion.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADDITIONAL OFFICES
ADDITIONAL FILING
SEE
DATE

ENCLOSURES

The Party approach, and especially the approach to Party people involved in the Democratic Party, should be directed to pushing United States Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY toward a better position on anti-labor legislation and on the question of peace. CHASE mentioned that a leaflet by JOSEPH NORTH of "The Worker," an east coast Communist weekly newspaper, on Senator KENNEDY, to be published soon, would be invaluable to the Comrades. No mention was made by CHASE as to the proposed contents of this leaflet.

CHASE, in continuing his remarks on the 1960 elections, stated the Party should try to raise the question of ADLAI STEVENSON's nomination and should utilize all positive measures to develop support for STEVENSON.

CHASE said that additionally the Party should be developing a perspective for independent activity to include the publishing of leaflets and the development of a coalition type, a united front type activity. It was his statement that the Party should back the best of the independent candidates, develop these candidates, and move toward a position of coexistence. The Party should also urge labor to introduce the question of peace, CHASE said.

CHASE declared there was a complete lack of Negro representation in politics in New England and that there was also no Negro representation on the District Committee, Communist Party, USA, New England District. He said that without Negro representation the Party was not a true Marxist-Leninist Party. He felt the lack of Negro representation was a hang-over from revisionism in the Party, and that the Party had to carry its fight against white chauvinism from within the Party and without.

CHASE, in turning again to the National Convention, stated the Party had to consider the pledge to the labor movement made at the Convention. CHASE said, however, that he had opposed the resolution and that his vote was the only vote case against the resolution which passed at the National Convention. He opposed the resolution because it dealt with the problem of a left center coalition rather than having stressed labor's role on the peace issue, which he felt it should have done.

CHASE stated a resolution on youth had been passed at the 17th National Convention which called for the establishment of a youth organization. CHASE felt in the matter of youth that a gross error had been committed in dissolving the youth organization in Boston, Massachusetts.

LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON, a member of the District Committee, Communist Party, USA, New England District, in reporting on his attendance as a delegate to the 17th National Convention, stated that the question of peace was developed at the Convention as the key issue and that peace was to be the Party line.

JOHNSON, in referring to the Trade Union resolution offered at the National Convention stated that such resolution left a lot to be desired. He said it had been presented just before the vote and there had been no opportunity to read it. In the main, the resolution set up an offensive for labor and was a counter attack for labor against such legislation as the Landrum-Griffin Bill. JOHNSON stated although the resolution was not clearly defined nor sufficiently positive, he, nevertheless, voted for it. What had decided his vote, he said, was the general trend of the Convention itself, which he considered to have been in a good direction, and that his vote was actually in support of the outlook of the Convention. JOHNSON further described the National Convention as a Convention of cooperation.

ROBERT W. POLLOCK, in reporting on his attendance at the 17th National Convention as an alternate delegate, stated that he had been elected to that section of the National Convention which concerned itself with the Jewish question. He could not understand the Jewish people at the Convention, that they left much to be desired. He said the Jewish people must put aside and forget their theoretical differences, something which had not been accomplished at the National Convention. He was very dissatisfied with the handling of the Jewish question at the Convention and it was not clear to him why the National leadership had paid so little attention to the Jewish question. The delegates who were with him were very divided and no resolution on the Jewish question was presented at the Convention.

POLLOCK felt that much could be done among the Jewish people locally. He said that actually this group was without leadership and that the Party in New England had failed to give leadership to this group. He declared the question of Jewish culture in the Soviet Union had to be cleared up and that leadership should be given by the Party to the Jewish people on the sale of armaments by the Israeli Government to West Germany.

OTIS ARCHER HOOD, a member of the District Committee, Communist Party, USA, New England District, in reporting on his attendance as a delegate to the 17th National Convention, stated that inasmuch as his work had prevented his attendance at the four meetings of the National Convention, he was desirous only of making a few observations relative to his Convention attendance. He said he gained the impression that the atmosphere had cleared although there still remained a lot of abstract discussion on the right and left question. He said, however, on the positive side the Party now has a line of action and a guide for every individual and club. He described the tone of the Convention as positive.

CONFIDENTIAL

HOOD stated that there were certain changes in the Constitution of the Communist Party, USA, which would later be made available to all members. He stated one big change in the Constitution related to the right to dissent. He said that formerly an individual could resign without prejudice, but that in the future the words "without prejudice" would be dropped. According to HOOD, this meant a person would now be unable to resign without prejudice, something which he termed a ridiculous thing which occurred at the 16th National Convention, Communist Party, USA.

HOOD stated a further Constitutional change which occurred at the 17th National Convention concerned the period for pre-Convention discussion. Instead of ninety days for pre-Convention discussion as heretofore, the period will now be four months for such discussion.

ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, a member of the District Committee, Communist Party, USA, New England District, stated that in addition to developing and supporting those candidates who were for peace, the Party should also be considering the means by which pressure could be brought on KENNEDY to support the Camp David agreements, the Summit Conference, and also to change his position on the Landrum-Griffin Bill. The Party should also be working with different organizations and attempting to solve the problem of participating with other individuals on the issue of peace. As to the Summit Conference to be held on May 16, 1960, the Party should also be attempting to influence President EISENHOWER in the matter of the Camp David agreements. The Party should furthermore circulate petitions, develop forums, and obtain the support of other organizations relative to the May 16 Conference.

HYMAN LUMER, a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, stated that in speaking on the 17th National Convention that he would speak extemporaneously and keep his remarks general. LUMER stated that the 17th National Convention had an important and unifying effect on the Party and that the Party had come out of this Convention much differently than the 16th National Convention, Communist Party, USA. He said that at the 16th National Convention there were people going off in all directions and that even though differences existed today they were not in an opposite direction. He stated that the differences existing at the 16th National Convention had all been tied in with the then existing factionalism in the Party, but at the 17th National Convention, as GUS HALL, member of the National Committee, stated, they now had one Party and one line. This was a definite move forward.

LUMER stated a resolution on youth had been adopted at the National Convention which had been drawn up by the youth in attendance, who had been given permission to attend the Convention as fraternal delegates as they had not been in the Party for any length of time.

LUMER said that the Convention resolutions, summary and proceedings would eventually be included in one book for everyone's use. The keynote speech and summary of GUS HALL were immediately being printed in separate leaflet form for distribution. He said that the first thing off the press, however, would be his own report. This would be off the press this week in leaflet form.

LUMER said the main stress at the Convention was on the fight for peace. This had corrected certain shortcomings and helped to clarify the position of anti-monopoly coalition as an issue.

LUMER read certain portions of an article appearing in the December, 1959 issue of "Marxist World Review" attacking monopoly capital. He said that in order to fight monopoly capital it was necessary to build an anti-monopoly coalition to include the owners of small business enterprises. He stated that although peace was the main issue, peace would not be attained without the development of an anti-monopoly coalition. He said Marxism taught that when things became difficult in a capitalist society the capitalists began to oppress labor, with the result it then became necessary to fight them. He said when the Party took up the question of disarmament it would be necessary at the same time to take up the resultant job loss by advocating the construction of more schools, roads and other public projects. He said in all this the Party had to keep in mind, "What are we fighting for?" and its answer, "We are fighting for Socialism."

LUMER stated the working class must fight for the utilization of State capital for its own use and benefit rather than allow the present continuing use of such wealth for expenditures which enrich monopoly capital. He said that, in other words, the situation existed today where the masses were being taxed more and more to the ultimate benefit of monopoly capital. It was his statement that those forces that are today associated with monopoly capital would give up armaments if those forces representing the masses brought enough pressure on them. He stated it must be remembered that the Party's big fight today was for disarmament. This can be accomplished by building an anti-monopoly coalition more effectively.

JOSEPH KORB CHASE, brother of HOMER BATES CHASE, inquired of LUMER if the exchange between JOSEPH NORTH and Senator KENNEDY which appeared in "The Worker" could be put out in leaflet form, and if so, would LUMER request the National Committee to put this out. LUMER said he would take care of it.

The following individuals were elected at this Second Session of the District Convention to a fifteen member District Committee, Communist Party, USA, New England District:

PHILIP KORITZ
OTIS ARCHER HOOD
ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON
HOMER BATES CHASE
LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON
ERNEST E. AUDET
JOHN G. HOVAN
MILDRED GOODWIN
JOSEPH KORB CHASE
LEWIS P. GORDON
ROBERT W. POLLOCK
MARY W. CARLSON

It was voted that the three remaining positions, one for Negro, one for Youth, and one for Peace, would be elected by the incoming District Committee.

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 5 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-5-60 8-15 PM KMW

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MINNEAPOLIS

SENATOR JOHN KENNEDY, INFORMATION CONCERNING. BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA POLICE DEPARTMENT P.D. ADVISED TONIGHT IT HAD RECEIVED ANNONYMOUS LETTER TODAY AS FOLLOWS ~~QUOTE~~ "HERE IS SOMETHING ON A Q.T. , THERE IS QUITE A BIT OF RESENTMENT AGAINST THE SENATOR FROM MASS., WHO IS COMING TO YOUR CITY ON FEB SIX, IT IS RUMORED HE MIGHT GET THE EGG TREATMENT FROM SOME FARMERS IN RETURN FOR HIS VOTING RECORD IN THE SENATE BEING ALWAYS AGAINST THE FARMERS. DON-T LET THIS HAPPEN, GIVE HIM SOME PROTECTION SIGNED A CITZEN" ~~UNQUOTE~~. PD ADVISED SENATOR JOHN KENNEDY IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW MORNING AT FOUR A.M. FOR A SPEECH AT TEN A.M. BISMARCK, P. D. PLANNING ON AFORDING POLICE PROTECTION. WHEREABOUTS OF KENNEDY PRESENTLY UNKNOWN, AND BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO FURNISH THIS INFORMATION TO WASH. STAFF FOR REFERRAL TO HIM. NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN MPLS.

END AND ACK

9-19 PM OK FBI WA JG

TU DISC

REC 81 74-31374-2

We are taking no action here

EX-131

FEB 9 1960

Called Mr. Lenhart 9:30 AM.

CC - Parsons
CC - DeLoach

52 FEB 16 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/24/60

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (137-1044)

RE: SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New Orleans airtel 3/23/60.

(b)(6)

PCI [redacted] advised that the girl he identified as [redacted] correct name is [redacted] and she resides at [redacted]

[redacted] furnished this information March 24, 1960.

BACHMAN

3-BUREAU
1-NEW ORLEANS

RLK:wfb
(4)

FBI
NEW ORLEANS
MAR 24 1960

REC-12 94-27374-22

10 MAR 26 1960

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

59 APR 1 1960

FD-36 (Rev. 12-19-56)

F B I

Date: 3/23/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (137-1044)

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

(b)(6) [redacted] furnished the following information:

[redacted] he has met a number of well known hoodlums, such as MEYER LANSKY, whom he described as a gambler operating in Miami and Havana, Cuba, and JOE FISCHETTI, Aka. JOE FISH, who [redacted] believes is the dominant figure in the racketeering element in the Miami area. [redacted] claims that as a result of his contacts with these individuals, he has met socially a number of their associates, whose identities are not known to him, and whom he has not sought to identify, feeling that inquisitiveness on his part might be detrimental to his relationship with [redacted]

REC-76

In this connection, [redacted] stated that on occasions he has overheard conversations between these individuals

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

APR 6 1960

RLK:gsc
(5)

Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

52 APR 13 1960

concerning their activities, some of which have no significance to him. He pointed out that he has never exhibited any inquisitiveness concerning these conversations because he felt "it would not be healthy for him." [redacted] related that within the past week he has returned from the Miami area and while there he learned from individuals whom he declined to identify, but whom he claims are members of the underworld element, that FISCHETTI and other unidentified hoodlums are financially supporting and actively endeavoring to secure the nomination for the Presidency as democratic candidate, Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY. He stated as evidence of this fact, FRANK SINATRA is going to campaign for KENNEDY in several of the primaries. [redacted] he knows that SINATRA is a nephew of JOE FISCHETTI. SINATRA is only booked to appear after clearance is obtained with FISCHETTI.

(b)(6)

He advised that in addition to SINATRA, a song writer named JIMMY VAN HUSEN is in Miami writing campaign songs for KENNEDY. [redacted] advised that VAN HUSEN is SINATRA's song writer and at the present time, VAN HUSEN's secretary is rooming with an airline hostess of [redacted] named [redacted]

(b)(6)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] is a native of Miami Springs, Fla. and in the past has associated with various hoodlums in the Miami area. [redacted] stated that it is his opinion that SINATRA and VAN HUSEN are being made available to assist Senator KENNEDY's campaign whereby FISCHETTI and other hoodlums will have an entre to Senator KENNEDY.

(b)(6)

[redacted] advised that Senator KENNEDY's brother-in-law, PETER LAWFORD, a well known movie actor, has been cultivated by SINATRA and they are now apparently close associates. He advised that it is Las Vegas gossip that LAWFORD has a financial interest in the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas. [redacted] claimed that the controlling interest in the Sands Hotel is owned by DOC STATCHER, although the latter's name does not appear as an owner. He advised that it is his understanding that LAWFORD has an interest of one half of one per cent in the hotel.

[redacted] stated when in Miami he had occasion to overhear a conversation which indicated that Senator KENNEDY

had been compromised with a woman in Las Vegas, Nevada. He stated that he knows that Senator KENNEDY was staying at the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas about 6 or 8 weeks ago during the filming of a movie entitled "Ocean 11," starring DEAN MARTIN. He stated that he observed Senator KENNEDY in the night club of the Sands Hotel, during this period, but has no idea as to the identity of any possible female companion. He stated that when Senator KENNEDY was in Miami, Fla., an airline hostess named [redacted] who is a native of [redacted] was sent to visit Sen. KENNEDY. He stated that he learned this from an airline hostess whom he did not want to involve and whom he declined to identify. He stated that he had no idea of the date Sen. KENNEDY was in Florida.

(b)(6)

[redacted] stated that all of the above information has come from members of the hoodlum element he has met and their associates, and he does not desire to identify them, and in some instances does not know the identities of some of these individuals. He stated that there is no way he can check the accuracy of this information as he is afraid to ask questions of any of these individuals, but he believes that this information is correct. [redacted] said that he was considerably disturbed when he learned this information, as he would hate to see a pawn of the hoodlum element such as SINATRA have access to the White House.

Although it is realized that the above information as furnished by PCI [redacted] is to a great extent non-specific, it is being brought to the Bureau's attention in view of the prominence of Senator KENNEDY. [redacted] Upon his return, [redacted] will be followed closely to assure that any additional information received by him is made available to this office.

(b)(6)

BACHMAN

ORIGINAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-27-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: THREE-STAR FINAL
RADIO NEWSCAST
MAY 26, 1960

Tolson
Nease
Parsons
Belmont
Gallahan
DeLoach
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tavel
Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On the Three-Star Final radio newscast tonight there was a news item concerning the vote fraud allegations in the recent West Virginia primary. Commentator, Ned Brooks, mentioned that FBI Agents were being sent into two counties in this connection and that the FBI was interested in allegations that the secrecy of the ballots was violated and in reports that votes were bought, with alleged prices from $2 to $6. He mentioned also that Vice President Nixon has been checking on the spending of Democratic Senator Kennedy in this primary. The comments were of a news report nature, as reported in the newspaper today.

Also in this program it was mentioned that Fidel Castro and his group in Cuba have now begun a wide-spread radio propaganda campaign of hate against the United States. According to the report daily programs were going out over the large Havana radio station CMQ, citing the success of the Cuban revolution. The commentator remarked that in various South American countries officials were openly showing opposition to this technique on the part of Castro and were viewing the broadcasts as well as statements of Cuban representatives as presumptuous and as interference in the affairs of their countries.

94-37274

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 6 1960

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont

LJH:ldg
(3)

5 JUN 8 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

50 JUN 8 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. ROSEN

DATE: July 5, 1960

FROM : C. A. EVANS

SUBJECT: WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION LAW MATTERS

Robert Kennedy, former Chief Counsel of the McClellan Committee and brother of Senator Kennedy, telephoned. He advised that Jack Anderson, associate of Drew Pearson, had called Senator Kennedy's office at about 1:45 p.m. today. Anderson talked with one of the Senator's assistants. Anderson is reported to have stated that Drew Pearson had received information that the FBI had conducted an extensive investigation with reference to Senator Kennedy's campaign in West Virginia; that a voluminous FBI report which contained an extensive amount of derogatory information concerning Senator Kennedy was being delivered to the Department today.

Bob Kennedy asked for his own information whether there was any truth to what Anderson said. Kennedy was informed that the FBI had not conducted any investigation of Senator Kennedy in this regard. Bob Kennedy said this was most reassuring and he was aware of our policy of informing reliable Government officials should any request for investigation be made and he knew his brother had never been advised of any FBI investigation.

Bob Kennedy continues to be most enthusiastic and optimistic with reference to his brother's possibility of obtaining the Democratic nomination.

As a matter of background, the allegation publicly made with reference to vote buying on the part of the Kennedy forces in the West Virginia primary did not involve a violation of Federal law. The investigation which we did conduct in West Virginia at the request of the Department concerned the illegal moving of a polling place and was not concerned with Senator Kennedy's campaign in any way.

CAE:LS
(5)

52 JUL 13 1960

REC 64 64-37374-29

Kennedy, John

FD-38 (Rev. 12-13-58)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 7/14/60

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-0)

UNSUB; Reported Threat Against
U.S. Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY
by Anonymous Caller, 7/14/60
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReWFO telephone call to the Bureau 7/14/60, in captioned matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies, to Boston two copies, and to Richmond two copies of a letterhead memo setting forth the details of this matter. The information was also telephonically furnished on 7/14/60, to SA WILLIE C. LAW of the Alexandria, Virginia, Resident Agency, who was requested to notify the Arlington County, Virginia, Police Department.

The Boston Division is requested to notify the appropriate Massachusetts authorities.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - Boston (Enc. 2)
2 - Richmond (Enc. 2)
1 - WFO

ELT:bjl/lb
(8)

AIRTEL

ENCLOSURE

EX-105 94-37374-25
REC-41
7 JUL 19 1960

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 JUL 25 1960

cc + 3 encl to Lalliere

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 14, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; REPORTED THREAT AGAINST
UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY
BY ANONYMOUS CALLER, JULY 14, 1960

Captain E. Noble, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D.C., telephonically advised the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at 12:20 p.m., on July 14, 1960, that Officer J. H. Mullin of the MPD had received an anonymous call at 12:04 p.m., in which a male voice, "which sounded a little bit nutty," stated that a group would be at the National Airport upon the arrival of Senator Kennedy and would do away with him.

It is noted that the Washington National Airport is located in Arlington, Virginia.

Information concerning the anonymous call was furnished by the FBI to Special Agent in Charge, James M. Beary, United States Secret Service, and to Sergeant James Patrick Deely of the United States Park Police. Officer Charles E. Riley, Washington National Airport Police, advised that he received this information from Captain Noble.

"The Evening Star," Washington, D.C., newspaper for July 14, 1960, reported that Senator Kennedy would leave Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 a.m. Pacific Daylight Savings Time, Sunday, July 17, 1960. He intends to fly non-stop to Boston, Massachusetts, where he will change to a smaller plane to fly to his Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, home for a two weeks vacation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE
62-77555-25

7/14/60

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-0)

Letter

UNSUB; Reported Threat Against
U.S. Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY
by Anonymous Caller, 7/14/60
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re WFO telephone call to the Bureau 7/14/60, in captioned matter.

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The Boston Division is requested to notify the appropriate Massachusetts authorities.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - Boston (Enc. 2)
2 - Richmond (Enc. 2)
1 - WFO

ELT:bjl/lb
(8)

AIRTEL

7/15/60
No action necessary.
WFO has handled
dissemination.
[illegible]

Orig + 1 cc Belmont

342 Madison Aven New York 17, New York
FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, 19, 1960, OR THEREAFTER

INSIDE LABOR

By Victor Riesel

I asked Sen. John Kennedy, Democratic nominee for President, what would be his philosophy on labor "under a John Kennedy administration." This is his verbatim reply, written exclusively for this column:

By John Kennedy

Los Angeles: For the labor movement, as for all of us, the 1960s will be a decade of difficulty but also of great hope. We can best project its future by asking -- What challenges confront the labor unions? What contributions can they make to our national life?

1. One is the familiar but still essential job of securing for all workers a fair wage, job security, industrial democracy, decent standards of living and opportunities for self-advancement. While wage earners in major industries have made great progress, one need travel about the country only a little to see that for millions of men and women labor's traditional goals have not been won. Millions of workers receive less than $1.25 an hour.

Our cities are still riddled by poverty and slums. The plight of migrant agricultural workers is a national disgrace.

Much of the traditional task of organizing the unorganized remains undone. Only about half our workers engaged in manufacturing belong to labor unions compared with 90 percent in Scandinavian countries.

2. The scientific revolution has quickened the pace of industrial change. New machines, new materials and new methods of manufacture are eliminating unskilled jobs and sharply increasing the proportion of skilled workers with scientific training.

94-37371
NOT RECORDED
12 JUL 20 1960

MORE --

62 JUL 22 1960

New industries such as chemicals and electronics built entire communities while the declining importance of others threatens to create blighted areas like New England textile centers and the coal fields of West Virginia. The second problem of the labor movement will be to adapt itself to these far-reaching economic changes.

3. The acquisition of power has cloaked unions and collective bargaining with a public interest which will test the imagination and also the self-restraint of both labor and management. Excessive wage or price increases may cause inflation; too small a wage can dampen the economy. In key industries strikes and lockouts are becoming less and less acceptable solutions to labor disputes.

At the same time, the problems which face labor and management grow increasingly complicated. We need new techniques in collective bargaining which will lift such problems as automation out of the atmosphere of crisis and provide fundamental solutions without resort to strikes.

We also need new methods for bringing the public interest to bear upon the bargaining between management and labor. In the past, collective bargaining has been highly creative in devising procedures for providing industrial justice while also meeting industrial needs; our seniority systems, health and welfare plans, supplemental unemployment insurance and grievance procedures show what can be done.

Labor unions and management have the ability to solve the new problems within the framework of the free enterprise system. The public will hold them to the responsibility.

4. Perhaps the greatest challenge is to increase our national productivity without sacrificing human values. Building our defenses, strengthening the educational system, urban redevelopment, space exploration, improving the standard of living, aid to underdeveloped countries -- indeed the satisfaction of all our national goals ultimately depends upon increasing the common wealth.

-- MORE --

Increased productivity calls for more efficient management, more skillful labor, and especially for putting scientific discoveries to industrial use. Yet men have resisted technological change ever since the hapless inventor of a weaving machine was ordered to be strangled because his device reduced workers to beggary, unless they are assured that employers and the community will take strong measures to guarantee full employment and otherwise mitigate the hardships of technological change.

Labor unions can play the key role in this process. Their members can increase production and thereby raise their incomes without inflation. Their leaders have the understanding and capacity to point to the gains achieved by new machinery and methods of manufacture while they also give their members the assurance that the resulting human problems will be solved by the cooperative action of labor, management and the government in providing severance pay, retraining programs and adequate employment opportunities.

To meet these challenges the labor unions — both officials and members — must often take the hard road and the long view, putting the welfare of all ahead of the immediate self-interest of powerful groups. The 1960s call for rededication to the philosophy summed up by Samuel Gompers:

> "I do not value the labor movement only for its ability to give higher wages, better clothes and better homes. Its ultimate goal is to be found in the progressively evolving life possibilities in the life of each man and woman. My inspiration comes in opening opportunities that all alike may be free to live to the fullest."

(Distributed 1960 by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.)
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 15 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 7-15-60 11 42 AM MOH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, BOSTON

SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY, DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE. LIAISON-INFORMATION CONCERNING. VICTOR ADAMS, BOARD OF SELECTMEN, BARNSTABLE, MASS., TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THIS OFFICE REQUESTING INFORMATION AS TO WHETHER FBI PROVIDED PROTECTION SERVICE FOR NOMINEE INASMUCH AS SENATOR KENNEDY IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO HYANNISPORT, MASS. BY AIR SUNDAY, JULY SEVENTEEN, NEXT. ADAMS WAS REFERRED TO SECRET SERVICE AND ALSO ADVISED THAT SECRET SERVICE AFFORDED SECURITY PROTECTION ONLY AFTER INDIVIDUAL BECAME PRESIDENT ELECT AND NOT WHILE NOMINEE FOR SUCH OFFICE. MR. MAURICE ALLEN, SUPERVISING AGENT, U. S. SECRET SERVICE, BOSTON., ALSO INFORMED BY BOSTON OFFICE. ABOVE SUBMITTED FOR BUREAU INFORMATION IN EVENT INQUIRY RECEIVED.

END ACK

11-45 AM OK FBI WA JSA

DISC

REC-62 94-21374-26

20 JUL 20 1960

Mr. Belmont

COMM. SECTION

62 JUL 21 1960

LIAISON

SIXI

GENERAL FORM NO. 14

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 19, 1960

FROM : R. O. L'ALLIER

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY
BRIEFING BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)

As you know, President Eisenhower has authorized CIA to brief Senators Kennedy and Johnson concerning the political developments throughout the world. According to the Press, this briefing was to be handled by Allen Dulles.

On July 19, 1960, at the USIB meeting, Allen Dulles stated that he had received a call from Robert Kennedy that same morning concerning arrangements to be made for the first briefing. Dulles advised that the initial briefing will be held on Saturday, July 23, 1960. He stated "I will do this at Kennedy's home." He did not elaborate.

Dulles left the implication that he possibly would be briefing Robert Kennedy instead of the Senator although the President has stated that John Kennedy and Johnson only were to be briefed. Dulles may also have meant that he would proceed to Massachusetts to brief the Senator.

We will receive more information concerning the above, but the most significant factor is that Dulles is going to Kennedy rather than Kennedy coming to him.

ACTION:

For your information.

SJP:sap (5)
1-Parsons
1-Belmont
1-Liaison
1-Papich

105

REC-11

62-34944-27

11 JUL 22 1960

JUL 26 1960

JULY 29, 1960

THE HONOURABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

IN THE LIGHT OF THE RELIGION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, I SEND YOU THIS LETTER.

FOLLOWING ARE TWO EXERPTS FROM "GREAT ENCYCLICAL LETTERS" — POPE LEO XIII:

> "IT IS QUITE UNLAWFUL TO DEMAND, TO DEFEND, OR TO GRANT UNCONDITIONAL FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, OF SPEECH, OF WRITING OR OF WORSHIP, AS IF THESE WERE SO MANY RIGHTS GIVEN BY NATURE TO MAN." PAGE 161

> "HENCE FROM ALL THAT WE HAVE HITHERTO SAID, IT IS CLEAR, BELOVED SON, THAT WE CANNOT APPROVE THE OPINIONS WHICH SOME COMPRISE UNDER THE HEAD OF AMERICANISM." PAGE 452

IF, LIKE MR. KENNEDY SAYS, HE DOES NOT BELIEVE ALL THIS, THEN WHY DOES HE CONTINUE AS A MEMBER OF THIS ORGANIZATION.

MR. HOOVER, I AM GREATLY CONCERNED. I HOPE YOU WILL BE.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

(b)(6) [redacted]

REC-14 94-37374

EX 104

JANET

2 AUG 3 1960

CORRESPONDENCE

52 AUG 5 1960

St. Anthony patron of the F.B.

LEO ANTHONY ST. JOHN
C. & S. Gen. Store
Hamilton, Iowa

August 5th., 1960

Dear Brother Ed.;

Your writer was pleased no end, with the reception of the news yesterday from Mr. Kennedy, that when elected to the Presidential Office he will retain you as the Chief of the F.B.I.

Having known you personally and worked with you for many years on many most difficul cases, I know that Sen. Kennedys statement will also please countless others thru-out our Nation.

Very Truly Yours

Leo Anthony St. John
Int. Reg. Free Lance Writer

Hon. Edgar Hoover

John F. Kennedy

REC-42 94-37314-29

AUG 16 1960

57 AUG 22 1960

DD-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Also see 94-8-173-263 P.3 w.i.w. pkt Bulletin

EXP. PROG.

0-20 (Rev. 1-11-60)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

UPI-72
(FBI)
HYANNIS PORT, MASS.--SEN. KENNEDY SAID TODAY THAT IF HE IS SELECTED PRESIDENT HE WOULD CONTINUE TO HAVE THE FBI MAINTAIN ITS PRESENT SCOPE OF OPERATIONS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. EDGAR HOOVER.
IN RESPONSE TO A NEWSMAN'S QUERY, KENNEDY SAID "I WOULD CERTAINLY CONTINUE MR. HOOVER."
8/3--JR1230PED

SENT DIRECTOR
8-3-60

ENCLOSURE
WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

6-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Kennedy for Hoover —J. Edgar, That Is

HYANNIS PORT, Mass., Aug. 3 (AP).—Senator Kennedy said today he would continue J. Edgar Hoover as director of the FBI if he wins the presidential election.

A reporter asked Senator Kennedy if he would maintain the FBI organization without radical change and whether he would keep Mr. Hoover as its director. "I would certainly continue Mr. Hoover," Senator Kennedy replied. He said he had no plans for changing the FBI organization setup.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

AUG 3 1960

SENT DIRECTOR
8-3-60

ENCLOSURE
94-37374-36

August 6, 1960

Mr. Paul E. Gelles
Vice President
Jewish Community of the
Pacific Palisades
15019 Sunset Boulevard
Pacific Palisades, California

Dear Mr. Gelles:

It is a privilege for me to extend heartiest congratulations to the citizens of the Jewish Community of the Pacific Palisades upon the completion of your synagogue and school building project.

Each member of your congregation can take pride in this splendid achievement, and during the forthcoming years I am confident that the benefits and pleasures derived from these buildings will exceed all expectations. The value of such community projects is impossible to assess, but you can be assured that the hard work and generosity of your members who made possible the success of this campaign will be richly rewarded. I am very happy to have this opportunity to congratulate you on this noteworthy accomplishment.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

SENT TO THE DIRECTOR FOR SIGNATURE AND MAILING

2 ENCLOSURE

REC 42

EX 104

AUG 26 1960

1 - Los Angeles
1 - Mr. Morrell (Sent direct)

NOTE: Gelles is not identifiable in Bufiles. Street address per Los Angeles telephone directory and verified by Los Angeles Office. Los Angeles advises no record in their files regarding Gelles. Credit checks reveal he is a retire wealthy New York businessman, formerly chairman of the board with the BVI Corporation. Los Angeles files reflect that a Rabbi Winokur heads this synagogue and in 1953 and 1954, he was reported to have attended several civil rights Congress meetings.

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Mohr
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

HPL:geg (8)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 17, 1960

FROM : R. O. L'Allier

SUBJECT: [redacted] John Kennedy

(b)(6)

On 8-16-60 Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section talked to [redacted] and he mentioned the following items in extreme confidence and for the Bureau's information only: [redacted] is a close personal friend of Vice President Nixon [redacted] He has since added more money but did not mention the amount. Concerning the presidential campaign, [redacted] said that he is working hard in an attempt to get Mr. Nixon elected and that he is busy contacting wealthy individuals to secure money for the campaign. [redacted] is hopeful that when the campaign "really gets underway" in September that the Nixon forces will start to expose some of Senator Kennedy's top advisors as "parlor pinks" and that this will probably have a lot of weight, particularly in the South.

(b)(6)

If Senator Kennedy is elected, [redacted] believes that the United States will slowly become a Socialist Government and that he plans to take a large chunk of his wealth and deposit it in a Swiss bank so if the United States follows the British pattern, at least he will have part of his wealth abroad where it cannot be touched. [redacted] commented, "This is a hell of a thing to do but I feel strongly about it."

(b)(6)

[redacted] commented that the State Department is growing steadily worse as a result of Deputy Under Secretary of State, Livingston Merchant, bringing in his friends in the top jobs. He made reference to Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen being brought back to the Department and the promotion of Foy D. Kohler as Assistant Secretary of European Affairs. [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

GB:bas
(5)
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

94-37574

SENT DIRECTOR 8-18-60

SEP 1 1960

(b)(6)

to be doing some special work out of Mr. Merchant's office. He could not enlarge on this item.

[redacted] indicated that he has lost all respect for Attorney General Rogers and that he does not agree with the Attorney General's actions involving anti-Trust matters and he feels that the anti-Trust activities on the part of the Department of Justice have hurt business. He did not enlarge further on Mr. Rogers.

ACTION:

For information. The above information is for the Bureau's use only and not to be disseminated outside.

SECRET

FD-16 (Rev. 12-11-54)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

FBI

Date: 8/18/60

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-30150)

FROM: SAC, WFO (65-1523)

EMBASSY OF FRANCE, WDC Washington, D.C.
IS-FRANCE
Internal Security

John F Kennedy

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are three copies of a letterhead memo, dated and captioned as above.

[redacted] (S)

(b)(1) [redacted] (S)

(3) Bureau (Enc 3) ENCLOSURE
1 - WFO

JCC:sar
(6)

94-3737

NOT RECORDED
141 SEP 2 1960

AIRTEL

O.C. - Wick

To State Department

CONFIDENTIAL

Donahoe

SENT DIRECTOR
8-20-60

MAR 30 1987
Classified by
Declassify on:

Approved: Special Agent In Charge

Sent M Per

67 SEP 6 1960

SECRET

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 18, 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

MAR 30 1987

Classified by 1678 RSR/LCM

Declassify on: OADR

EMBASSY OF FRANCE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE

(b)(1)

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

(S) 37374 —

94-

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

WFO 65-1523

(b)(1) [redacted] (5)

The "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, in June, 1960, lists Herve Alphand as the French Ambassador to the United States.

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 29 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 8-29-60 5-47 PM EDST JRJD

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, PHILADELPHIA /62-0/

[redacted] MISCELLANEOUS. [redacted]

(b)(6) [redacted]

TELEPHONICALLY INFORMED THAT [redacted] WHITE, THIRTY ONE, [redacted] LIVING [redacted] IS AN OUT PATIENT AT THE CLINIC AT ABOVE HOSPITAL. HE SAID [redacted] IS A PARANOID PSYCHOTIC WHO HAS THREATENED LIFE OF SENATOR JOHN KENNEDY. [redacted] SAID [redacted] IS SCHEDULED FOR WEEKLY VISITS TO CLINIC BUT DOES NOT APPEAR REGULARLY. [redacted] SAID HE IS NOT CONVINCED [redacted] IS A REAL DANGER TO SENATOR KENNEDY BUT STATES IN PERIODS OF GREAT UPSET OR SEVERE DEPRESSION [redacted] MIGHT BE DANGEROUS. [redacted] POSSESSED WITH ANTI-CATHOLIC VIEWS. [redacted] AT UNKNOWN COMPANY. SECRET SERVICE, PHILADELPHIA, INFORMED. HAS NO OFFICIAL INTEREST IN SENATOR KENNEDY. INTELLIGENCE SQUAD, PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT INFORMED OF ABOVE. FOR INFORMATION, NO ACTION BEING TAKEN HERE.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 5-56 PM OK FBI WA JA

TU DISV

61 OCT 5 1960

cc - Liaison

Mr. Belmont

Information sent to Kennedy's advance Desk

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 29 1960

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

URGENT 8-29-60 5-47 PM EDST JRJD

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, PHILADELPHIA /62-0/

[redacted] MISCELLANEOUS. [redacted]

TELEPHONICALLY INFORMED THAT [redacted] WHITE, THIRTY ONE, LIVING [redacted] IS AN OUT PATIENT AT THE CLINIC AT ABOVE HOSPITAL. HE SAID [redacted] IS A PARANOID PSYCHOTIC WHO HAS THREATENED LIFE OF SENATOR JOHN KENNEDY. [redacted] SAID [redacted] IS SCHEDULED FOR WEEKLY VISITS TO CLINIC BUT DOES NOT APPEAR REGULARLY. [redacted] SAID HE IS NOT CONVINCED [redacted] IS A REAL DANGER TO SENATOR KENNEDY BUT STATES IN PERIODS OF GREAT UPSET OR SEVERE DEPRESSION [redacted] MIGHT BE DANGEROUS. [redacted] OBSESSED WITH ANTI-CATHOLIC VIEWS. [redacted] AT UNKNOWN COMPANY. SECRET SERVICE, PHILADELPHIA, INFORMED. HAS NO OFFICIAL INTEREST IN SENATOR KENNEDY. INTELLIGENCE SQUAD, PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT INFORMED OF ABOVE. FOR INFORMATION, NO ACTION BEING TAKEN HERE.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

END AND ACK PLS

WA 5-50 PM OK FBI WA JA

TU DISV

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9-5-61

FROM : W. A. Branigan

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Bartlett
1 - Meehan
1 - DFX Callahan
1 - Wacks
1 - Linton

SUBJECT: [redacted] (5) (b)(1)
IS - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN
ADLAI STEVENSON

To advise of State Department's proposal for working-level conference State, CIA and FBI to anticipate and resolve problems and plan for 16th Session, United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) scheduled to begin 9-19-61 in New York. To recommend we participate in such conference and that ASAC Schmit, New York Office, or another Supervisor represent FBI. Airtel to New York attached.

[redacted] (5) (b)(1)

State has proposed a working-level conference, State communication 8-25-61 attached. No date for same has been set. It is felt we should participate and cooperate in such conference restricting our participation to our interests and jurisdiction and we should not become involved in physical protection of any diplomats. Believed ASAC Schmit or another supervisor, New York Office, and SA James Egan, New York Office, who handled working-level liaison in 1960, or another agent familiar with those arrangements represent FBI.

Over past weekend it was announced that President Kennedy may address the UNGA. It is suggested that this will attract top leaders from Soviet-bloc countries but no official information has as yet been received as to identities of top Soviet personnel who may come to the UNGA. Publicity shows Frol Kozlov, Deputy Premier, USSR, will attend UNGA.

NOT RECORDED 126 SEP 12 1961

APR 3 1987
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

62-77787-240
Enc.
LML:cgw
(10)
1 - 62-77787 (UN Personnel General)

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE 67 SEP 12 1961

XEROX SEP 12 1961

SEP 12 1961

SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: [redacted] (S) (b)(1)
62-77787-240

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, attached is airtel to New York enclosing 2 copies of State Department communication mentioned above authorizing ASAC Schmit, or another supervisor, New York, and SA James Egan, or another special agent, New York Office, familiar with arrangements made in 1960 represent FBI in a conference with State and CIA to consider arrangements for the forthcoming session UNGA.

WSD/DJ
Jmh

Eff ✓

OK but we must never forget that the present Secretary General of the U.N. refused to move from the U.N. building to South Africa Stevenson has any enthusiasm for the FBI.

5:40 PM

September 9, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. MOHR
MR. PARSONS
MR. DE LOACH
MR. ROSEN

The Attorney General called. He stated that probably the call was unnecessary, but he thought he ought to mention this to me anyway because he thinks it is important. He stated if there is any crop of these investigations involving political pamphlets against Senator John F. Kennedy on the grounds of religion, he, the Attorney General, is very anxious to make a case on it and do it as fast as we can as that is as good an answer to the problem as there is. He stated, therefore, anytime it looks like we are "hitting pay dirt," he would like to move as fast as we can, even if it means going before a Grand Jury, because the more we can show that we are going to be tough, the better. I stated I would be alert to this.

The Attorney General stated he thought we had one case in which we were doing very well up in Long Island, and he thinks now that the religious problem is sort of getting out of hand, the quicker we can get something the better. I stated it seems that if we get a prima-facie case, we ought to get it before a Grand Jury even if it is a borderline case because we can at least say we have checked into it. The Attorney General agreed and stated it would be good even if we had to go after others later on.

I told the Attorney General I would be alert to this and he expressed his appreciation.

Very truly yours,

(S) J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Mr. Ingram

NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 13 1960

to SEP 13 1960

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:55 PM
DATE 9-9-60
BY

67 SEP 14 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

SECRET

FD-36 (Rev. 10-13-58)

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Date: 9/15/60

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

CONFIDENTIAL

Per Prior release
MAR 30 1987
Classified by 1278
Declassify on: OADR
116-9315 (A. Shumaker)

Re WFO airtel, [redacted]

(b)(1) [redacted] (5)

There are enclosed for the Bureau six copies of [illegible] letterhead memo captioned "NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV" [illegible] and dated as above.

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" [redacted] (b)(1) (5)

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 6)
1 - WFO
HOP:CBB
(4)

To STATE

ENCLOSURE

94-37374

SEP 21 1960

NOT RECORDED

AIRTEL 145 SEP 22 1960

State

CONFIDENTIAL

Per _____

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

TOP SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Personal
1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - G. C. Moore
1 - Hughl

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 9/23/60

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC REACTION TO SPEECH OF SENATOR JOHN KENNEDY
INTERNAL SECURITY - UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

TOP SECRET

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
APR 17 1997

United Arab Republic (UAR) Ambassador to U.S. advised his country 8/26/60 Senator John Kennedy delivered speech to Zionist's Congress re solution Arab-Israeli dispute. UAR Ambassador stated speech contained fallacies and exaggerated statements and promises. UAR Ambassador subsequently contacted by Senator J. W. Fulbright, Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee, who apologized for Kennedy's speech and explained it was dictated by political expediency.

[redacted] (b)(1)

(TS)

[redacted]

(TS)

[redacted]

(TS)

(b)(1)

[redacted]

(TS)

VEH:paf
(6)

NOT RECORDED
46 OCT 3 1960
18 SEP 29 1960

TOP SECRET

52 OCT 7 1960

147

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 15, 1960

NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV

CONFIDENTIAL

(b)(1)

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

(S)

(b)(1)

[redacted]

(S)

The August, 1960, issue of the "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, reflects that Igor D. Subaev is a Third Secretary at the Soviet Embassy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MAR 30 1987
Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
[illegible] 198-7325 (A. [illegible])

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ed-27274

TOP SECRET

Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC REACTION TO
SPEECH OF SENATOR JOHN KENNEDY

(b)(1)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (TS)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. (U)

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 3 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 10-3-60 7-36 PM CDST DJK

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SPRINGFIELD 1P

SENATOR JOHN KENNEDY, INFO CONCERNING. SECURITY OFFICER, THOMAS LEFFLER, NA, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS, ADVISED OCTOBER THREE INSTANT, [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY RECEIVED LOCAL TELEPHONE CALL ANONYMOUS, QUOTE KENNEDY WILL DIE UNQUOTE. SENATOR KENNEDY TALKED AT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY OCTOBER THREE INSTANT ON REGULAR CAMPAIGN TOUR. INQUIRY OF PRESIDENTS WIFE REFLECTS THIS TO BE A LOCAL CALL. LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN ADVISED. DATA BEING FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION. IN ABSENCE OF VIOLATION, NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED.

END AND ACK

8-38 PM OK FBI WA RAM

TU DISC

REC-23 94-3511-32

57 OCT 14 1960

OCT 5 1960

cc-Mr. DeLoach

94-37374-33 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.
JAN 30 1961
HSG
U

F372

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Farm Bureau Building
Seventh & High Streets
Little Rock, Arkansas
September 30, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Personal

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: Senator John Kennedy

The following information was brought to my attention on the evening of September 29, 1960, concerning the current political situation which I thought might be of interest to you.

The source of this information is former Special Agent Reed W. Thompson, City Attorney for North Little Rock, Arkansas, who currently is employed by Winthrop Rockefeller to assist in protecting Rockefeller's person because of the allegations which have originated with Joseph Costello that an attempt was to be made to kidnap Winthrop Rockefeller.

94-37324

NOT RECORDED
OCT 13 1960

Mr. Thompson said he was contacted recently in Little Rock by former Special Agent Carmine S. Bellino, whom he described as a Certified Public Accountant in Washington, D. C. Mr. Bellino advised Mr. Thompson he had travelled to Little Rock at the request of Mr. Bob Kennedy, Senator Kennedy's brother, in an attempt to prove that Vice-President Richard Nixon was behind the religious bigotry issue in the current Presidential campaign. Mr. Bellino told Mr. Thompson he had information that Winthrop Rockefeller, a Republican, had flown Dr. W. O. Vaught, Jr., pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church in Little Rock, in his private plane to the recent meeting attended by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale. Mr. Bellino requested Mr. Thompson to assist him in determining if Mr. Rockefeller actually flew Dr. Vaught to attend this meeting.

17 OCT 20 1960

59 OCT 20 1960

ORIGINAL FORWARDED TO FBI

FBI - FILE

It is reported this meeting was attended by many Protestant leaders who allegedly were against a Catholic being elected President.

Mr. Thompson declined to participate in this matter in view of the fact he was employed by Mr. Rockefeller and so informed Mr. Bellino. Mr. Thompson said he suggested to Mr. Bellino that he return to Washington, D. C., rather than make any inquiry in this area.

Thereafter, Mr. Thompson stated, he told Mr. Rockefeller of the above incident. Mr. Rockefeller reacted violently and threatened to call Mr. Bob Kennedy but was persuaded by Mr. Thompson not to make the call because of Mr. Thompson's relationship with Mr. Bellino.

Mr. Thompson said he would like to have helped Mr. Bellino because he had all the facts in his mind that Mr. Bellino desired, indicating that possibly Mr. Rockefeller had flown Dr. Vaught to this meeting.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Casper
Special Agent in Charge

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigations,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
USA.

CORRESPONDENCE
10-3-66

POR AVION
AIR MAIL

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION

REC-11
64-37274
NOT RECORDED
OCT 14

57 OCT 19 1960
50 OCT 10 1960

ENCLOSURE

Dr. Leopoldo Pio Elizalde

Letter to a U. S. A. Senator

94-37374-34

Mexico, D. F., July 15, 1960

"Helping to think is not less important than to convince".

Hon. Frank Church,
Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Your Excellence:

We have read the newspaper version of your address given in the meeting held at Los Angeles, on last July 11th., with the purpose to obtain some funds for the Democratic Party. The policy you supported on the said address was that the Republican Party had favored the unpopular governments of the Continent and included among them was the Cuban Government of President Fulgencio Batista, whom you qualified as a "tyrant", affirming that the present Administration furnished weapons to make it safe in power.

We know that political and passionate interests make it necessary to emphasize the adversary's mistakes and deficiences and to admit easily any adverse assumptions or judgement to him. This stream grows during times of elections and before a partisan audience. There are matters, however, that should only be dealt with the complete acknowledgment of its background constituted elements and always in order to avoid any harm for the community. Such postulate, in a general sense, is more imperative on the leaders of a great nation, which in turn, performs the leadership upon a group of countries in crucial moments humanity's future. The Cuban problem is one of these cases. Unfortunately, in later times, no one has been worse judged in spite of the clearness of its facts, and for having been thus adjudged, its consequences are striking many vital zones of the Western World.

We believe as you do that the State Department has been a victim of essential errors in the conflicting process that grieves our country. [1] The most grave and flagrant was to consider Batista's regime as a "tyranny" and of course that it should be substituted. Influenced by some kind of press which qualified it in such a way, the Department lifted that qualifications to a convincing conclusion, disregarding any other factor or element proving the contrary or advising the adoption of a cautious or reserved position. Furthermore, the applied treatment to the mentioned prejudice was not the proper one even hypothetically accepting its evidence. In other words: it preferred Aristotle's deductive method instead of Bacon's inductive one, obtaining a wrong diagnosis. The result from this sum of mistakes is a communist regimen not many miles away from the United States. And this historical event which should oblige to make an examination upon the Cuban affair *from its beginning and without any prejudices*, has only served to insist upon the old premises and to ignore the true meaning of the said regime. Even today, Herbert Matthews' uncertain or malevolent criterion is still dominating.

Nevertheless, more confounding that the State Department's opinion or behaving are some of its critics, like you, that coincide with the Department in the essential points although more advanced in the lack of information.

The main point of coincidence is just to identify President Batista's regime as a "tyranny". Is this opinion reasonable? Following the advise of Voltaire we should try to define the term. Tyranny is a "system" of Government in which the three State Powers are held by one person alone and who arbitrarily exercises these powers, without any regulation. In the mentioned system the individual rights are the ruler's gracious concessions, and there is not opposition. The tyranny's duration is uncertain and its methods carry to cruelty.

This scheme is absolutely inapplicable to said Government in either of both aspects in which it must be split, if one wishes to be just and true.

---

[1] When Mr Roy R. Rubottom Jr. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, states that during the Government of President Fulgencio Batista there was "a centralization of powers"; he is not adjusting himself to real facts.

When he attributes to Castro's Revolution Democratic purposes (that after getting into power he completely abandoned) shows complete ignorance about the personality of the principal leaders of Castro's Revolution and of the many broadcasted proclaims full of totalitarism and strongly supported by International Communism. And whom he identifies Batista's tirany with Castro's even though being true, which is not) he's stating the fact of his complete lack of knowledge that nothing is worst than a Communist Regime.

In the Cuban conflict, Mr Rubottom did not take a position above the two parties, on the contrary, he adhere himself to one of them —the pro-russian!! possibly attracted by the one that created a more sutil propaganda. His latest statements shows, that nevertheless, all this, he clings suspiciously to his old errors.

The Western World, especially Cuba & U.S.A., is paying "A High Price" for the subjectivism of this "impassible American" to whom time and facts teaches nothing.

The first phase since March 10, 1952 to 1957; and the other, from this year to its end in December 31, 1958; fifty four days before the Constitutional expiration of the Presidential term.

Indeed, politically, in the first aspect, the Judicial Power performed with entire independence and without its systematical lenity upon the "revolutionaries" provoked any revenge against their members, who were old judges and magistrates by opposition within the career.

In 1954 the Constitution of 1940 was entirely established as well as the Congress which was formed by Government officers and opponents, and it normally performed its functions. Batista, after having been provisional President during two years, was elected constitutional President in the comitia held on November 1, 1954, for a four-year term, previously resigning to his former position. (During the whole term ruled the rigth of "habeas corpus" and free assembly). Freedom of expression wa so unlimited that many journals used to incite the revolution. And of course under the protection of the Elections Law, the citizenship could freely organize itself in political parties and achieve propaganda activities. In fact, the country had a status of Law and guarantees.

In the meantime, the minority groups guided by former President Carlos Prio Socarrás, Fidel Castro and others, abusing the existing freedom and the Government's conciliatory attitude, were devoted to facts like the assaults to the "Moncada" and "Goicuria" barracks, the attack on the Presidential Palace, the burning of sugar cane fields, the encouragement of looting in many places and to avoid the solution of political conflicts by means of elections; not even when the Chief of State and his family were in danger of being murdered there was any action of revenge; on the contrary, there were granted amnesties, acquittals, pardons and truces.

In the economical field, the regimen achieved the nation's most progressive growth. Thus, the national wealth increased with six hundred million dollars invested and the establishment of a hundred new industries due to the public attitude of confidence and the existing stability.

The public works covered roads, streets and highways, aqueducts, museums, libraries, government buildings, sport fields, parks and other places of expansion. The nation was saved from a collapse in its sugar industry that could have ruined, her due to former President Prio's hastiness to authorize a bad crop in 1951; tobacco and coffee production and exportation were increased and also was encouraged the cultivation of rice. With the construction of modern hotels and the establishment of other attractions the increase of tourisme was achieved. The housing crisis desappeared with the construction of small houses and thousands of families could at last acquire or build their homes.

In opposition to the centralistic stream of the personal regimes, the Government patronized the establishment of State or autonomous institutions, some on a credit basis and others with farmers' help, such as the Cuban Bank of Foreign Trade, the Bank for Economical and Social Development,

the "Financiera Nacional" ("National Financing Corporation"). Encouragement to Insured Mortgages, the National Executive Commission of Agricultural and Mining Cooperatives.

At the end of 1957 Cuba had reached its highest living standard in all its History with the highest wages, the greatest amount of employment, the minimum of unemployed and the existence of factories that processed national raw materials with great money savings.

In the social field, the promoters and workers started a policy of arbitration and conciliation for their problems overcoming the sharp class struggle inherited from the past. The guilds were strenghtened through their political and economical independence. Every worker and private employee, excepting those of the serial branch and some artists, already had their respective Savings Bank when the regime ended. The wellfare institutions progressed. Hundreds of primary schools and specialized schools were created and also many buildings were made for such purpose. It was encouraged the establishment of other universities and also were the private cultural entities subsidized as well as those of social, religious and recreative safety.

It won't be a mistery for you that a "tyranny" would not have depended upon the country's productive class collabotation or with foreing capital contribution in order to carry out that sum of economical and social achievements. Or similarly, that a Government with such performance ought to be supported by strong popular groups.

In the second aspect of the regime, Castro and Prio systematized fear and destruction; (and it was, during this period when the Socialist (Communist) Popular Party under Castro's command, helped to assemble all small revolutionary groups which fought against Batista). As they did not have popular support, they tried to subject them by threatening and aggression. As the country still continued in its progressive march they tried to create an artificial economical crisis. Many persons died by bombs placed in public stores, motion picture theatres and nigth clubs; even today many more can show as painful souvenirs their mutilations from Castro's macabre plan. Docens of public schools Independence War Veterans Clubs, Red Cross hospitals and working centers were burnt by "Molotov cocktails" and other explosives. Roads and highways were destroyed and vehicles attacked interrupting the communications between western and eastern provinces.

Very often terrorists tried to impose a general strike using threats and murder. Some labor leaders were murdered but the proletariate and generally the population resisted those criminal pressures.

With Castro's War Declaration of total extermination issued from Sierra Maestra and enforced along the Insland, the Government supported by Congress and protected by the same Fundamental Law, suspended the Constitutional Guarantees. Nevertheless, in spite of this dangerous situation not all the individual rights were included or suspended with such emergency measure.

Furthermore, only in that way it was possible for the political parties to organize and perform by themselves in spite of many partisans who were held on November 1958 and Dr. Andrés Rivero Agüero was elected to substitute Batista on February 24, 1959.

Undoubtly there were abuses from some members of the Army and Police. But these abuses were a reaction because the attack always came from the revolutionaries. The tolerance and understanding policy was still dominating the highest Government ranks. And for instance, with reference to diplomatic asylum, many persons, true criminals whose rights to such protection was anyway censurable, were protected under it. There was somebody who found diplomatic shelter despite the alect —many times he had surreptitious entered or gone outside the country. Privately, with the authorities acknowledgment the officers' home were changed in foss hiding places.

This can prove by itself the lack of "cruelty" in the said "tyranny", but it was not all. Dozens of men who were involved in terrorist activities were et free. Almost all the revolutionary organizations' leaders —with few exceptions— never were imprisoned. They survived without a simple scratch to organize later the barbarous massacres of their former capturers. Of course, Fidel and Raúl Castro are the most conspicuous examples. However, there is another instance that speaks by itself: two men, guided by other —Salvador Esteva Espinet— machinegunned a policemen group of Havana's 15th. Station when they were going to relieve their mates at their post. Although the authors were captured by agents of the Investigations Bureau, the servivors later continued killing "cruel" batistians.

We do not pretend to idealize Batista's regime through fantasy and lies. Our assertion might be verified if all interested propaganda were rejected and examined the original sources with a direct research. Batista and collaborators' tragedy is not in their lose of power two months before their term, but it is in the way which their successors have ruled and the terrorist situation created with the complicity of those who ought to have defended them.

In this last aspect we involve the American Chancellery not without saying that this inclussion is not without reason. Batista's Government broke its diplomatic relations with the U.R.S.S. in order to avoid its Legation at Havana being the center of conspiracy; all communist activities were outlawed; and the Government marched together with the United Sates defendig western point of view in the international parlaments and affaires and when Cuban interests seemed to colide with those of that country always were looking for a conciliation based upon friendship and mutual respect. During the fight against Castro and his followers the Government denounced the antiamerican attitude and Soviet nature of those enemies, showing proofs. These documents had various forms (secret instructions, pamphlets, circular-letters, magazines and so forth) and were found in rebel's houses or were given by them, but they were known by Government officers and foreing authorities. The documents, however, were not believed. The "Libertator" was a written legend upon Fidel Castro and was stronger in spite of its origin and actions as the work of students during the struggle.

And the Government that had achieved a remarkable economical progress for the country; that was trying to solve its political crisis by means of elections; that was unconditionally partisan of the democratic world and friend of the United States, and when a revolution with its programs and watchwords did not hide its totalitarian purposes, and whose principal agents were adventurers without any philosophy or adepts to Marxist philosophy, the State Department favored the insurrection.

This assertion that could be qualified as superficial is proved by the following facts ignored by you, as it is deducted from your speech:

First: In the military conspiracy led by Colonel Ramón Barquín and the insurrection of some Army officers and sailors at the Naval Base of Cienfuegos were involved members of the American Embassy.

Second: The so-called Fidel Castro's "July 26 Movement" had delegates in Miami, New York and Washington who acted in a public form and were attended by authorities.

Third: The insurgents in the United Sates collected weapons and a great amount of money in spite of Cuba's diplomatic protests.

Fourth: The State Department confiscated all weapons shipments for President Batista's Government which in the last days had not arms against the rebels.

It is true that such Government had its errors and macules —those of any Government— but the American attitude was the main factor to demoralize many military commanders who deserted and became allied with the adversary. It is necessary to remember Batista's resignations was due to the Army chieves demand and not to popular pressure. His Government was supported by four political parties (Progressive Action, Radical Union, Democratic and Liberal) which assembled one million and half members in a electoral population lower than three million citrens, and although the entire population wished an end to the Civil Ward, the majority received with joy or submission the President's quitting.

The open hostility from the Department of State officers versus the mentioned Government and their adhesion to the will criterion which encouraged the political crisis solution, by means of a "revolution", or through a military insurrection obstructed an understanding by peaceful means and democratic elections, because the majority of "antibatistians" rejected such means and assumed a violent attitude.

Now something similar is happening. The insistence of some leaders of the American policy in referring still to Cuban past as if today she had a normal crisis among its forces or parties similarly democratic, obstructs the necessary union to throw down Castro and his followers, because those who did not belong to Batista's regime and have separated themselves from the present regime, believe they are favored by the United States Government

versus those who are the most anticommunists and are contented by their "Batistian" condition. Nevertheless, without everybody's effort, it is not possible to change the Cuban situation nor to obtain peace.

At this level of dangerous russian apogee, there are many who still ignore that the strongest supports for Soviet expansion into democratic countries are —besides poverty— the "revolutions" and anticomunist *ideological* disunion. As the marxists —before they had the power— were professional revolutionaries, they were in their natural situation. And near to their enemies' disunion they had confidence that the others eagerness for power would be superior to their ideological convictions. Watchwords, slogans and other propaganda, as well as sabotagers of unity coming from red information fountains fournished the "moral" reasons of their separatist attitude for the ambitious and blind.

The phenomenon of false adjudgement in evaluation against the truth that harmed Batista and favored Castro is not new in History. Caesar's "tyranny" and Brutus' "liberalism"; the black legend of Spanish colonization; the thorns crown upon Machiavelli's head; the assertion of "sanguinary" attributed to Lincoln and Ulyses Grant, are of the same kind of nature. And adepts of the United States Democratic Party are who should receive with the biggest critical spirit the imputations addressed to rulers. Upon two of their most representative men fell the monstrous suspicion accusations created by malevolence. Many persons believed Roosevelt could have avoided Japanese aggression on Pearl Harbor, looking for a motive to incite war feelings among his nationals and at Teheran and Yalta consolidated Soviet supremacy with his concessions to Stalin. And perhaps, is it not attributed to Mr. Truman the unnecessary atomic bombardment upon Hiroshima and Nagasaky only by his contempt towards the Yellow race and due to Japonese military exhaustion?

It is well known that technics and devices for creating or destroying reputations and for developing special feelings have advanced to a point in which the truth is always in danger. The Cuban affair has reached an absurd degree. Thus, in spite of internal measures imposed by Castro leading to sovietize the country and the unmistakable demonstrations of his alliance with Russia, Hamlet's shadow covers a part of the American nation leaders as well as yourself and are tacitly defending him, repeating the accusations created in the International Communist Bureau of Propaganda against the former regime, which is equivalent to justify the "revolution" together with every malevolence in its power. Those leaders and yourself have not considered that instead of Batista's Government, its place has been occupied by the United States, upon which Castro and Soviets have thrown all their attacks in order to dispute their leadership specially in this Continent.

The Kremlin adopt again through Fidel Castro the same strategy. In the name of "Liberty" and "Democracy" fought yesterday against Batista's "tyranny"; in the name of the same principles fights today the American "Plutocracy" and "Imperialism". Yesterday they found cooperation from internation-

al opinion, including that from the State Department of the United States, and its malevolent watchwords against the overthrown ruler and today that false propaganda it yet repeated by high American officers; now it is influencing the Southern States, color population, and as it may be seen, all along the Continent.

Planning the controversy in both chances like David's fight against Goliath, the simple mind's sympathy was, and seems to be, with the former. And if by an intellectual inertia of inferior partiality or any other reasons the American leaders continue their present policy, it won't be necessary Khruschev's rockets explosion: our World, the Democratic and Christian world will be vanquished by its own contradictions and selfish actions and omissions, ingenuous or stupid from its representative men.

Let me express you our uneasiness caused by the just acknowledgment of these times and the fear upon the western man's unpreparedness to meet it. Two philosophies or ways of acting in the womb of society struggle to dominate the world. While one —the Democratic— admits the living together with its contradictors, the other teleologically rejects it. As it always has happened before now, men has fought to obtain supremacy and there were some who ambitioned world domination, but this lasts only their live's time. (Alexander, Napoleon. . .) And once more, chiefs of State of different education or religion allied themselves against peoples who had similar education and religions. (Francisa I and the Turk; Richelieu and Gustav Adolph); and kings that assumed the supreme representation of one religion threw their troops with looting purposes over the religion seats (Charles V) And today, with the communist invasion, rivalities and ambitions have changed their nature. The ideal communism systematized by Karl Marx, strenghtened by Lenin and turned into a weapon of the Russian State by Stalin, plans the battle in a new way. Eventually, it can crouch like a feline, change its color like a chameleon or submerge like a cetaceus, but it has a dangerous defined dogmatism and by its basic essence and behaving does not resign itself but with the whole world as its goal. There is something in its favor, however, as well that it is historically new: in every country there are adepts to that political religion who intellectually and emotionally are exclusivelly linked to the russian watchwords and commands, because Marxism is not more, as it coud have been in the past, a doctrine subject only to academical especulations, but because it is a pseudo-ideological source at U.R.S.S. imperial service.

With an identical domestic organization, national and international, the individual means nothing against the "Party", atheist entity, and the feelings of Democracy; and when it has conquered those things dominates the whole State and imposes itself upon society regardless the substitution of Lenin by Stalin and the latter by Kruschev and this does not change its final aims.

Obviously, the communist expansion has as allies the unjustness, poverty, national ambitions and other negative things proper of the liberal and christian democracy. Here, unemployment; there, racial problems; and beyond, colonialism, which are real miseries. In fact, when there are not any

of these miseries, communism creates disturbs and quarrels of another kind, which harmless at the begining grow its size and danger as it wraps up with its movement men of all ages, idealistical or displeased, ambitious or unsuccessful, redentorists or envious, who serve as contributors in the destructive and softening labor.

We do not believe in the rationality of a third position on the real ideological struggle, nor in the possibility of peaceful and honorable living together between Democracy and Communism. Marxism-Leninism has deeply split Humanity in two worlds. Its invocation to co-existence is only an anaesthetic tactical Neutrality, by its side, is a foolish thing that benefits Russia without giving any help for neutrals whose heads would fall into the moscovite basket as soon as the West would have been vanquished.

While the struggle is not solved, the free world must sharp its characteristics or intelligence and give up the confortable side of bourgeois life, and must walk as if it were upon an undermined road. For different reasons to those of Nietzche it is necessary "to live in danger". It is also necessary the certainty in itself and on its own decisions, but this status of confidence must be created. Today more than ever, it is necessary for its politicians, versus their ecumenical responsibilities, to become Machievelli's fox and lyon in order to avoid any trap and to obstruct the bear's advance. Any concession, hastiness, condescendence or ignorance from democracies contribute to their harm and this will fall upon homes and over the city where we live, to our soul and body because the struggle is not for supremacy but for existence.

In spite of its vices and executive slowness our living system is the best thing created by men throughout the History. And its merit does not depend on what it has given to humanity but on what it can give in the future. This system is perfectible, and in its own nature are the means to achieve endless and higher standards of living individuals and communities. The United States of America as a democratic nation and leaders of a world which ambitions more freedom must encourage that desire among the citizens, as well as to contribute into other peoples in the same way overcoming the misunderstandings, stubbornness and created interests. Furthemore, in the presence of an alternative to choose between a democracy or a communist regime, pseudo-communist or "neutral" despite the pleople's candor look in the former's greatest sins and in the second higest virtues, the representatives of the United States would always choose the democratic american brother, nevertheless reprimanding him instead of venerating him because he is a product of the same ideological entrail.

Proceeding in other way is to commit suicide, slowly but surely. Our country is an example. Today, lost for democracies with hesitations in one side and old prejudices on the other, the anticommunist Cubans, inside and outside Cuba who constitute the populations majority have difficult to unite themselves in order to coordinate their efforts above any partisanship to rescue their native soil. And while we lose time in wrongs and adjective clarifications, the enemmy completes his destructive work on the Cuban stage and enlarge its roots beyond the insular land, transmiting its virus of hate and death to other countries of America.

God grant We may stir up your thoughts because helping to think is not less important than to enlighten.

Very respectfully yours,

CUBAN INSTITUTIONAL DEFENCE

Dr. Leopoldo Pin Elizalde.
General Director.

P. O. Box 25443

México, D. F.

Cuban Institutional Defense

Letter to Hon.

Mr. John F. Kennedy

Dr. Leopoldo Pío Elizalde

Dr. Leopoldo Pio Elizalde
Ejército Nacional 14-402.
México, D.F.

Mexico City, September 14, 1960.

Hon. Mr. John F. Kennedy.
Senator of U. S. A.
Washington, D. C.

Your Excellence:

We have read in the city newspapers a synthesis from your address relating the Cuban situation at a T.V. Press Conference.

As we have noted, the ideas spread by international communism that President Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar's regime was a "dictatorship" supported by President Eisenhower's Administration, is still on the minds of some of the most outstanding American men. Public opinion was also influenced by additional assertions to the effect that a revolution" was necessary to overthrow such a regime and that Fidel Castro was a "liberator" and an "idealist" who was eager to establish reforms in his country.

While those assertions were spread other facts were indeed true but propaganda defeated the truth and Fidel Castro took the government in his own hands. Today, new facts (avoidable if they had been rightly evaluated) reveal all the lies said about Castro, although they continue to show the falsehood about Batista.

It is our criterion that among the reasons why the U.S.S.R. spread more and more its dominion is due the erroneous perception of the leaders of the free world who determine the realities (as a logical consequence) and the erroneous judgements and proceedings. And it is the same damage, although the fault is substituted by deceit, when such judgements and proceedings are maintained after having discovered the error, only by reasons of intellectual vanity or social and political prestige, as if the

reckoning of a mistake and its respective change of criterion and attitude were not the height of Christian humility and a test of integrity.

Very respectfully I am sending you a new copy of the pamphlet containing our letter to Senator Frank Church. Thus, if you honor us by reading it you will know the fundamental backgrounds of the Cuban problem.

After having sent the mentioned letter, Messers Arthur Gardner and Earl Smith, former Ambassadors to Cuba, have contributed new testimonies clearing up the authority in their positions. The first was accused of being Batista's friend and due to that charge he was moved away from his office. The other, since the first day of his appointment showed himself against such Chief of State in an eminent mood that gave way to belligerency of the insurgent groups, and officers under his orders took part in two armed forces conspiracies; furthermore, publicly he tried to impose some directions on President Batista without knowing his firm decision to give up the government previously the end of the presidential term and before convincing himself that international communism was behind Castro's insurrection. Both diplomats, however, coincided about the State Department policy to overthrow the Cuban ruler and deliver the republic to Castro in spite he was marxist and a murderer. Neither Mr. Gardner nor Mr. Smith refer to Batista's government as a "dictatorship", and the first confesses he disproved to Mr. Rubottom, former Undersecretary of State, about said President was better friend of the United States than Castro could be.

Mr. Gardner's statements were transmitted on August 11, by the A.P., and those of Mr. Smith were disclosed by Senator James A. Eastland on Agust 31.

If the past was not enough to show that General Batista, as the defendant in the Kafka Process, is a victim of a strong, hard and unknows power —hurting the truth in Cuba and in the United States— now it is his real position. In fact, he could live in American territory, but as Napoleon at St. Helen, he is confined to a far and small island, beautiful and hospitable but its climateric conditions do not favore him, besides he suffers a dramatic familiar disunion due to the residence in the United States of a great part of his sons, a situation which compels his wife (whose health is not good also for that climate) often to leave him alone in order to visit her children.

Furthermore, the political difference between both exiles is that while Napoleon was a stuborn foe of England, Batista always has been a friend and an ally of the United States. In 1938, as Chief of the Army, he was President Roosevelt's guest. As President of the Republic asked the Congress to break with the Axis powers as soon as Pearl Harbor was attacked and during the war he coordinated the Cuban efforts with those of the United States. When in 1952 he came back to the Presidency broke the diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., in order to avoid the russian Legation at Havana continued as a propaganda and

BASIL L. WHITENER
TENTH DIST., NORTH CAROLINA

HOME ADDRESS
POST OFFICE BOX ONE
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

COMMITTEE
JUDICIARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Box 1, Gastonia, N. C.
September 28, 1960

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been requested by one of the leading law enforcement officers of my District to make inquiry of your office with reference to one John Zanon. This man, I am told, holds himself out as a Baptist minister who formerly served as a priest in the Roman Catholic Church for seventeen years.

He has recently moved into a rural area of Rutherford County and seems to be going about over a wide area making speeches to church groups. While I have not heard him speak and know nothing about him, the law enforcement officer who brought the matter to my attention has strong suspicions that this man may not be totally loyal to the principles of our form of government.

On September 26, 1960, this law enforcement officer had a secretary present at a rural church in the Sunshine community of Rutherford County to transcribe in full Mr. Zanon's speech. We are sending you a copy of that speech in order that you might determine whether you should have an inquiry made and give us a report upon this man.

Sincerely yours,

Basil L. Whitener
Member of Congress

EX-138
REC-72
64-37324

BLW:h
Enc.

ENCLOSURE

OCT 13 1960

SEP 30 1960

Audio at:
Dudlow Road
Forest City, N.C.

NOTES ON A SPEECH MADE BY JOHN LAMON AT THE SUNSHINE SCHOOL IN THE SUNSHINE COMMUNITY OF RUTHERFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1960.

Mr. Lamon was introduced by a local minister with a glowing report of how he had given up everything to bring the truth to the people. He stated that Mr. Lamon was a Priest in the Roman Catholic Church for 17 years and then found out how wrong it was and he was there to bring the truth to the people about the Roman Catholic Church.

Lamon: It is real good to be here tonight, especially on this odd night for services. I am real surprised to see so many here tonight. I want you to understand this is not a political rally in any way and I would like to read to you from the Book of Romans - 10th Chapter: (Refer to Bible) May the Lord add his blessing to the reading.

As your minister has told you I was a Roman Catholic Priest for 17 years and I feel that I am an authority on the subject and after my little talk, we will have a question and answer period. While I am talking you can make mental notes on anything you would like to ask me.

First I must tell you that we must not hate the Roman Catholic people. We must love them. They have been wonderful to me. As you know the Lord wants us to love our enemies, which the Roman Catholic people are. Again I would like to remind you this is not a political rally and again I would like to thank your minister for being so kind and telling you folks what a wonderful person I am. I really don't think I am all this good, but it reminds me about a joke Dr. Wheton of Little Rock, Arkansas told once. There was this boy and girl in the park and the girl was sitting on the boy's lap and he kept telling her how pretty her hair, eyes and complexion was and then he said do you really want the truth! She said no, just keep on going as you are.

My first experience with any Protestant religion was when I heard a Baptist Minister on the radio while I was in New York City and he was talking about accepting the Lord as your permanent Saviour and you didn't have to wait until you died to find out if you were saved. I looked this up in the Roman Catholic Bible and found you could be saved by salvation of grace clearly. (He read in the Bible John 1st through the 12th verse) Refer to Bible.

After this I had to make up my mind whether I wanted salvation by grace or salvation by work, as the Romans Catholics think the latter and the Lord teaches salvation by grace, I had to leave the Roman Catholic Church. I loved my mamma and my God and I had to save my mamma and soul. I had a hard time leaving the Roman Catholic Church and was very scared at the time. I had to hurt my Mother and Father and also my three brothers, who are Roman Catholic Priest. My Mother told me that if she had known what I would do in later years in life, when I was an infant she would have ~~[illegible]~~ crushed my head against the floor. Also that she was ashamed that the same blood flowed in my veins that flowed in hers. I have three brothers that are Roman Catholic Priest, one in ~~[illegible]~~ Italy and two in New York City. They will have nothing to do with me and the last time I saw either of them was in Pennsylvania Station in New York, when one of my brothers met me there and the last words he spoke was that the happiest day of his life would be when he heard of my death.

35

ENCLOSURE

The Roman Catholics are good to their Priest. I left a life of security and comfort so I could bring you this message of truth. I found out that you people take your ministers for granted. You hire and fire them any way you like and they are special messengers of God, the shepherd of his flock and has many spiritual responsibilities. Sure, ministers have their faults, but you should pray for them instead of ~~[illegible]~~ criticizing them.

I left the comfort and security of the Roman Catholic Church on Good Friday, April 8, 1955. I just loved the Lord and wanted to follow his teachings. I prayed to the Lord and told him my soul was sorrowful. Lord, Lord, I said, strike me dead, I can't go on living this miserable life any longer, but I can't make my decision. At that time I was at St. Joseph's Church in New York City, in the garden, and the Lord came right down in that garden to me and asked me if I loved my Father and Mother more than I did him and told me if I did, then I was not worthy of Him. I fell on my knees and asked Him, do you want me, on this Friday Night, to take a sword and cut myself off from everything in this world?

My Father and Mother will never understand my decision. Maybe I have helped them to their graves. I had decided then I would take a sword and cut myself off from this life of comfort and security and at that time I knew I was going to be considered a Judas. I prayed that God's will be done because His son has been crucified to save my soul. Since that time in April of 1955, my life has been threaten many times. I found myself alone in the world, but the Lord never fails. Just look tonight at so many people who have come out for this <u>stirring</u> . I am grateful to the pastors who have brought me here, pray for them. Some churches do not believe in anything, just name on the rolls, but nothing behind the name, they just have no convictions, pray for the pastors, pray for the ministry.

I had been used to security all my life, but now I am living on the charity of people. I would be glad to charge income with any Roman Catholic Priest today. Sometimes I pay my own expenses. Some churches are not able to pay. I have a very insecure life now and I have no backing from any church group. I am just trusting in the Lord to provide, just pray for me.

The Roman Catholic ~~people~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Layman are good people. The Lord wants us to pray for the Roman Catholics. The heart of the world is the victory and reward for this. Now you can help out a <u>lost people</u> and you know how, by praying for them.

Meeting was turned over to minister for offering before the question and answer period.

Minister asked for the good Baptist to give a real good offering so this man of God could go about the country and let the people know the truth about the Roman Catholic Church. While offering was being taken Mr. Zenon started speaking again and said that he was offered $50 to speak tonight, but he would not accept it, he had rather have the collects taken later so the people could really show their love of him. (Four men took up the collection and Mr. Zenon made a good bargin not to accept the $50 in the beginning)

Local minister was asked to pray and he thanked the Lord for sending this man to them to let them hear the truth about the Roman Catholic people and ask everyone to pray for these <u>LOST PEOPLE</u>.

QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD:

These question had been written earlier and were passed out in the audience and only the persons having these question were allowed to speak. One man asked a question which wasn't written down and Mr. Zeman got mad.

Zeman:

I was in the Seminary studing to be a Roman Catholic Priest for 12 years and I spent 17 years teaching and preaching the Roman Catholic religion and tonight I will try to give you honest answers about the Roman Catholics.

Question: Why have the Roman Catholics not already discovered Salvation by Christ?

Answer: Because the Pope has the final authority and the people have to believe everything he tells them and he doesn't tell them this.

Question: Are the Nuns isolated in Convents and even their parents can't see them?

Answer: Yes, the Cloister Nuns, they know they will spend the rest of their lives away from the parents and never see anyone. They never go home.

Question: What do the Roman Catholics base their beliefs on that the Pope has full power over them?

Answer: They think he is the Victor of Christ, that he is infallible, can make no mistake on faith and morals. They come to this conclusion because God told Peter upon this rock I will build my church and Peter was the first Pope.

Question: Did God call Peter the Devil? (This is the question he got mad about because the man spoke without having the question written out.)

Answer: I am not here to prove anything, just as a defender of your Church.

Question: Must all Roman Catholics be loyal to Rome?

ANSWER: Yes, we are NOT not telling the Roman Catholics they have to eat meat on Friday, or that they have to go to confession or pray to Mary, we will let them do as they please until it comes to POLITICAL MATTERS, but we will not give up the freedom in this country for them. They do not believe in separation of church and state and JOHN KENNEDY was asked if he would ask the Pope to grant the Catholic in the US the right to believe in separation of church and state. I will do this JOHN KENNEDY said. You people just have no idea what it is like in the countries around the world where the Roman Catholic Church has taken over, they are burning down Protestant Churches and every thing else. You people are just taking too much for granted, your fundment freedom, just because you think you are living in the land of the free and the home of the brave. I had no religious freedom under Mussolini and had no freedom at all. I would fight and die for my freedom and you people are just taking things for granted while it is being taken away from you.

President Truman ran for President and won even with his own party against him and he wasn't even a good Baptist, just a corrupt machine, and people could say anything they wanted to about him, but if anything is said today about JOHN KENNEDY, A Roman Catholic, running for President, you are called names.

I will tell you a ow, if a Roman Catholic runs for President and you say things about him, some people will crucify you. What is the matter with you people, are you afraid to fight for your freedom when it is about to be taken from you. Now believe me, you just wait and see what will happen.

Question: Did you see the sign a group of ministers put up when JOHN KENNEDY was speaking on T. V. "Southern Baptist for Kennedy".

ANSWER: I do not have a T. V., since I can't afford one, as you know I told you I am just living on the love offerings the people give me to expose the truth abouth these RRoman Catholics. I was at a friend's house and saw it though and I can tell you now, John Kennedy and his crowd had that sign put up and also had one put up in the lobby of the hotel just like the one on T. V.

Question: Do the Roman Catholics have a national plan to take over the United States?

Answer: I have documents dating back to 1870 that will prove to you that the Roman Catholics are going to take over this Country. The Roman Catholics are on their way to HELL, but you people are just sitting around while they are taking over your country. You can just blame yourselves when this happens, because you are doing nothing to prevent it.

Question: On January 13, 1940, is it true that a group of priest in New York City under the direction of Cardinal Spellman, formed subversive organization to overthrow the government?

Answer: I know nothing of this, but if JOHN KENNEDY is elected President of the United States you can bet the Catholics will take over. First John McCormick, a Catholic, will be made floor manager of the House and just as soon as possible the Roman Catholics will have everything sewed up. They will take over and do it legally.

Question: Will Roman Catholics support John Kennedy ?

Answer: Roman Catholics will vote for JOHN KENNEDY almost 100%, because they have to do what they are told to do and they will certainly be told to vote for JOHN KENNEDY.

Question: What is excommunication ?

Answer: It is the worst penalty of the Roman Catholic Church. You are allowed to receive no sacrament and you will go straight to HELL , so they say.

Question: Can JOHN KENNEDY be truthful to the Oath of Allegiance he will take if he becomes President of the United States?

Answer: No, he cannot, he owes everything to Rome.

QUESTION: How long will it take the Roman Catholics to take over the United States?

Answer: JOHN KENNEDY will be the most wonderful President you have ever seen for the first four years and just when people are beginning to trust him, thats when the Roman Catholics will take over. The Roman Catholics have made their plans for the future, we will be lucky if one Protestant is left in office. Not only that they will control everything, T. V., Radio, Schools and everything else. You will note now on your T. V.'s, (I do not have one, I can't afford one, I live off the loves offering of the people) how the Roman Catholics are influencing the programs. The other Sunday I was in Mobile, Ala. at this meeting and after the meeting I went to my motel room and turned on the T. V. (I can't afford one in my home). I kept switching from one channel to another one. On one of the channels there was a story of two good Roman Catholic Nuns doing their work well and on the other it showed two ministers fighting and cussing each other. Now thats just a sample, the Catholics do all good and the Protestants do all bad, to hear them tell it. Just you wait in until they take over this country and you will see them.

Question: How many Catholics are there in the United States?

Answer: There are 40 million Roman Catholics in the U S today. Of course they are baptized when they are about one month old and they are called Catholics from that time.

Question: Will JOHN KENNEDY appoint a Catholic to the Supreme Court?

Answer: No, because it is too much in the public eye and he doesn't want the people to know what he is trying to do.

Question: In what way is the Roman Catholic Church supporting the Priest, Bishops and Popes?

Answer: They are really supported in a high manner, not with left-overs like the Protestants do, but with every thing they have, even if they have to do without themselves until it hurts, the people give almost everything they have to the church to support their Priest, Bishops and the Pope.

The reason they can have such nice schools, hospitals, churches and so forth is that they sell whiskey and allow gambling, as this brings in a lot of money and they can afford to do what they want to with this money because there is plenty of it. Since our church does not approve of all this whiskey and gambling, we do not have the money they do, so you can see how they are in a position to take over.

October 5, 1960

REC-72 [illegible]

Honorable Basil L. Whitener
Member of Congress
Post Office Box 1
Gastonia, North Carolina

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of September 28, 1960, with enclosure, and I sincerely appreciate your interest in contacting me.

The material you furnished has been closely reviewed, and it contains no information relating to matters within our jurisdiction which would require an inquiry such as you mentioned; therefore, there is no action which can be taken by this Bureau. I regret that I am unable to be of assistance, and I hope you will understand why it is not possible to accede to your wishes. The information, of course, is being made a matter of record.

MAILED 19
OCT 6 1960
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information re Whitener. We have had very friendly, cordial relations with him in the past. He enclosed a transcript of a speech by John Zanon which was given in Rutherford County, North Carolina, on September 26, 1960. In his speech, Zanon described himself as a former Catholic Priest who had left that church. His speech was generally critical of Catholicism. In a question and answer period following his speech, he declared that he had documents dating back to 1870 which proved that Roman Catholics were going to take over this country. He said that if Senator John Kennedy became President, "we will be lucky if one Protestant is left in office." Bufiles reflect that Zanon was the victim in a kidnapping investigation, Bufile 7-3433. According to information provided by persons with whom Zanon

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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Gandy

CJH:mb/mid
(4)

OCT 13 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(Note continued next page.

NOTE (continued)

at one time lived, he left his Parish in 1941 and went to New Jersey to work with the Old-Fashioned Gospel Home Association. He told these persons that he had been molested constantly by certain parties who were attempting to make him rejoin the Catholic Church. Allegedly he was in constant fear of being taken by priests back to the Church and being held against his will. For a period of time he disappeared from his residence in New Jersey and this was the basis of the kidnapping investigation. Actually during this time he had apparently been taken to Chicago by his brother, also a priest, to resolve his religious difficulties.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 21 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nease
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 10-21-60 5-53 PM EST EEF

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MIAMI 1P

[redacted] THREAT AGAINST VICE PRESIDENT. [redacted] STUART, FLA., NEWS, ADVISED INSTANT THAT APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AGO IN CONTACT WITH SUBJECT, WHO OPERATES [redacted] STUART, LATTER REMARKED ABOUT VICE PRESIDENT NIXON AND PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE KENNEDY, QUOTE IF EITHER EVER COME HERE I WILL GET THEM. I HAVE A HIGH-POWERED RIFLE WITH TELESCOPIC SIGHTS UNQUOTE. [redacted] STATES [redacted] IS A BACHELOR WHO RESIDES WITH HIS MOTHER AND QUOTE HATES MOST EVERYONE ESPECIALLY POLITICIANS AND OFFICIALS UNQUOTE. SUBJECT DESCRIBED WHITE MALE AMERICAN, APPROXIMATELY FORTYEIGHT YEARS, FIVE FEET TEN, ONE NINETYFIVE POUNDS, HEAVY BUILD, LIGHT OR REDDISH COMPLEXION, BROWN HAIR, BALDING. AGENT IN CHARGE JOHN A. MARSHALL, SECRET SERVICE, MIAMI, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED INSTANT DATE RE ABOVE. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY MIAMI.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 6-55 PM OK FBI WA DA

TU DI

ORIG-MR. PARSONS FOR DIRECTOR

John F. Kennedy

(b)(7)(c)

44-37374

NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 1 1960

DISSEMINATION TO
MAJ Phillips
SECRET SERVICE
6:15 PM 10/21/60

52 NOV 7 1960

Letter to Bureau
cc by courier
10-25-60
RCE

CABLE ADDRESS
ARTLAW

TELEPHONE
NATIONAL 8-6550

E. P. S. NEWMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CENTRAL BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Presidential Election 1960

Fellow Americans:

Laws involve morals because their object is to do good. The Pope has infallible jurisdiction over such subjects and those that he has ruled upon are binding on every Catholic.

John F. Kennedy, at Houston, Texas, before the Ministerial Association said: "I will make my decisions in accordance with * * * what my conscience tells me to be the National interest, and without regard to outside religious pressures or dicates."

Is this separation of Church and State or conflict between Church and State?

When your conscience, Senator Kennedy, has been already molded by your religious education, outside religious pressure is not necessary is it? Therefore why try to qualify in the minds of the people by such a statement?

Our Constitution guarantees freedom of religion to every citizen, but it does not guarantee freedom of religion in making the laws of our Country!

There are many hospitals wherein religious principles govern their medical administration and even control the judgment of doctors in the practice of their professions. Some require that the unborn child be saved in preference to the mother's life.

If doctors are effected how can Senator Kennedy say that he would consider legislation on birth control, divorce, censorship and other issues, without regard to his private religious views?

The Vatican City's daily editorial said it is absurd to make a distinction between a man's conscience as a Catholic and his conscience as a citizen.

Among basic principles listed by the paper was the following: "A Catholic can never depart from the teachings and directives of the Church. In every sector of his activity, his conduct, both private and public, must be motivated by the laws, orientation and instructions of the hierarchy."

Senator Kennedy, do you mean that your private religious views are not your belief? Or can you with honor disregard your religious convictions that have been ruled upon by the Roman Catholic Church, the dogma that the Pope as the supreme pontiff, is divinely guarded from error when speaking officially on matters of faith or of morals?

94-37574-36

REC-56

EX-127

8 OCT 14 1960

51 NOV 3 1960

~~51 OCT 18 1960~~

How can you, Senator Kennedy, consider legislation, without regard to your private religious views? Are they not a part of your being and soul if you believe in your faith? Wherein can you find good in disregarding the private belief of your soul? How can one disregard his faith, - it is either in his heart or it is not - both cannot be true, or is one qualified for public office who would do something that he does not fully believe in?

In voting for Kennedy, you are not voting for a man like Nathan Hale, with love of patriotism undivided and greater than life - and sincerity immortalized in his humble expression: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Does that not inspire the soul with love and devotion for freedom which is the spirit of God who created us with a free will?

Does Kennedy not intimate that he would give up the highest office of his Country if such services, To Wit: required him to violate his religious conscience in protecting the national interest?

Should not Christ lead the way? He said render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's!

Do not people sometimes reveal their true natures in matters that are so small they think it will not be noticed? Remember, Senator Kennedy, when you were about to board the family yacht at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts - your picture appeared in the U. S. News and World Report. You looked as though you owned the world and your wife was left tagging behind you! You would not do that to the American People, would you Senator Kennedy?

Why do you state your mere opinions, Senator Kennedy, without alleging facts to support them? For example, you declared at Alexandria, Virginia, that Vice President Nixon is experienced in the policies of retreat, defeat, and weakness, but you produced no evidence to support the truth thereof. Does it not appear that your wild utterances, bounded only by your disregard and ill-will, which injure others for your own self-serving political desires, are your sole objectives and your idea of Christian Procedure?

I believe you will agree with me, Senator Kennedy, that in recent years those so-called Democrats and their families have not added to the dignity of the White House. If the occupants of that Historic Building cannot set an example for the Nation, where can we find an incentive for progress, contentment, and world respect?

Most sincerely,

E. P. S. Newman

E. P. S. NEWMAN

Copies to:

Members of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives
All State Governors of the United States and Territories
Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution
World War Veterans and Other Americans
Important magazines and newspapers
(Recipients can with dispatch circulate the contents of this letter.)

(b)(6) [redacted]

Klamath Falls-Oregon

REC-13 [illegible] - 37

9 OCT 1980

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 6-94 [illegible]

A CATHOLIC PRESIDENT CAN MEAN

VATICAN CONTROL OF AMERICA

(b)(6)

Above you are looking at the present Pope, John the 23rd, against a view of the Vatican and the Capitol of our Nation, resting above it, in the balances.

When this Pope was crowned, it was proclaimed by the Crowning Cardinal, "Thou art Father of Princes and Kings, the Ruler of the World, the Vicar of Jesus Christ." Every true Son of the Church of Rome is committed to show his allegiance by placing his fealty to the Church before his loyalty to anything else.

Senator John Kennedy the Democratic Nominee for President is a Roman Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus. To what is Kennedy's first allegiance?

John F Kennedy

AMERICAN FREEDOM - VERSUS THE VATICAN

"What the Pope says is law in this country." - From Phelan in the Western Watchman, May 9, 1912

"The Pope has the right to pronounce sentence of deposition against any sovereign." - Brownson's Review

"We declare, say, define and pronounce that every being should be subject to the Roman Pontiff." Pope Boniface VIII (See Catholic Encylopedia, Vol. XV, page 126, 127)

"Individual liberty in reality is only a deadly anarchy." Pope Pius XII April 6, 1951

"If a man refuses to hear the (Roman Catholic) Church let him be considered ... as a heathen and a publican." Pope Pius XII, June 29, 1943.

"The Pope is the supreme judge of the law of the land." Civilita Cattolica, March 18, 1871

"He (the pope) hath all power on earth...All temporal power is his; the dominion, jurisdiction, the government of the whole earth is his by divine right. All rulers of the earth are his subjects and must submit to him." Council of Trent

"If the Pope directed the Roman Catholics of this country (U.S.A.) to overthrow the Constitution ... they would be bound to obey." Brownson's Review

"The Pope is the ruler of the world." From Phelan, editor Western Watchman, 1912

"The true (Catholic) Church can tolerate no strange church beside herself." Catholic Encylopedia, Vol. XIV, page 766

"The Roman Catholic Church...must demand the right of freedom for herself alone." Civilita Cattolica, April 1948

"If Catholics ever gain a sufficient numerical majority in this country religious freedom is at an end." Shepard of the Valley, official journal of Bishop of St. Louis, Nov. 23, 1851.

"They (Protestants) believe strongly in the right to decide which body of worship is best for their individual spiritual fulfillment. This is the exact opposite to what we believe." America, April 30, 1955

"Heretics may be not only excommunicated, but also justly put to death." Catholic Encylopedia Vol XIV, page 768

"The death sentence is a necessary and efficacious means for the Catholic Church to attain its ends." From a book of Canon Law, approved by Pope Leo XIII

* YOUR ONE VOTE FOR A PROTESTANT PRESIDENT - MAY BE THE

"... man is not free to choose another religion but must accept the supernatural (Catholic) religion." The Register, May 8, 1955

"Protestantism of every form has not, and never can have, any rights where Catholicity is triumphant." Brownson's Review

"It is quite unlawful to demand, to defend, or to grant unconditional freedom of thought, of speech, of writing, or of worship." Pope Leo XIII Encyclopedia "Human Liberty"

"We hold upon this earth the place of God Almighty." Pope Leo XIII

"The Pope is the supreme judge, even of civil laws, and is incapable of being under any true obligation to them." Civilita Cattolica

"No man is free to embrace and profess that religion which he believes to be true." Syllabus of Errors of Pope IX

"The (Catholic) Church has the power of employing force and (of exercising) direct and indirect temporal power." Syllabus of Errors of Pope Pius IX

"The public man who antagonises the Catholic Church in these days is a political suicide." Western Watchman May 16, 1912

NOTE "All legislation (in the United States) must be governed by the will of God unerringly indicated by the Pope." Fr. Hecker, founder of the Paulist Order

"Non-Catolic methods of worshipping God must be branded counterfeit." Living our Faith (Catholic High School Textbook)

"No Catholic may positively and unconditionally approve of the policy of separation of Church and State." Msgr. O'Toole, Catholic University of America, 1939.

"It is not lawful... to treat in the same way different kinds of religion." Pope Leo XIII

"In themselves, all forms of Protestants, are unjustified. They should not exist." America, January 4, 1941

"The State should officially recognise the Catholic religion as the religion of the commonwealth." Ryan & Miller, The State and the Church.

NOTE "The real glory attached to being a citizen of the U.S.A. is that it always comes second. Being a Catholic comes first." Commonwealth December 2, 1949

"It is the intention of the Pope to possess this country (U.S.A.)."

OTE THAT WILL CONTINUE FREEDOM IN THIS WONDERFUL LAND !"

You have read all of the foregoing BUT look at this...!

There was to be a dedication of a memorial to four chaplains of different denominations. Senator Kennedy indicated that obedience to his church had to come first. The story is told in the 1959 December issue of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD.

There was an inter-faith dedication program. Herbert H. Lehman was there representing President Truman and was to speak for the Jewish faith. Charles P. Taft was there to represent the Protestants. There was to have been a third speaker to represent the Roman Catholic Church, John Kennedy of Massachusetts, now campaigning for the presidency of the United States. He did not appear because he was constrained to bow to the authority of his church.

Two days before the banquet Mr. Kennedy telephoned from Washington, according to THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, that he would have to cancel his appearance as His Eminence Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia had requested him not to appear. Dr. Poling reminded Kennedy that all faiths were participating in this civic occasion and that they were meeting in a hotel. Mr. Kennedy replied that he had done everything he could to change the Cardinal's position but to no avail. So as a loyal son of the church he had no alternative but to not put in an appearance to this civic occasion, which he had previously promised to attend.

Now I ask you, if John Kennedy became President of the United States - how could he make any decisions that were not dictated by the Vatican.

The early settlers came to this country in order to avoid religious persecution. Let us hope that alert American Protestants by their vote in November shall guarantee the continuance of religious freedom and separation of Church and State.

The Roman Catholic Church's attitude is reflected in this public announcement by Jesuit Francis X. Talbot, former editor of AMERICA as published in the NEW YORK GLOBE - "The old Protestant Culture is about at the end of its rope... why can't we raise a tidal wave that will bring Catholic Culture into the United States? Why can't we make the United States Catholic in legislation, Catholic in justic, aims and ideals?

No true red blooded American regardless of party affiliation can afford for his own sake and for the sake of his children to have any part in aiding the program of a so-called tidal wave that would make the UNITED STATES CATHOLIC.

Vote for NIXON in November.

A contribution of 5¢ will cover the cost of this brochure. Write to PROTESTANT ACTION, P.O. Box 8661, Los Angeles 8, California, for further literature and information. We will send you quantity prices.

Please open new file captioned:

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
Distribution of Anonymous Pamphlet
"A Catholic President Can Mean Vatican
Control of America"
[redacted] - COMPLAINANT
ELECTION LAWS

October 11, 1960

X 100 REC-13 94-37274-37

[redacted] (b)(6)
Klamath Falls, Oregon

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

The pamphlet you forwarded with your note postmarked September 29, 1960, has been received.

I appreciate your interest in bringing this material to our attention, and your observations will be made a matter of record in our files.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Reply is being kept brief in this instance to prevent correspondent from taking any inference that we feel the material in question is of concern to the FBI.

DCL:jab/nsa
(3)

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Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 9
OCT 11 1960
COMM-FBI

62 OCT 24 1960

SEC'D MAIL SECTION

00-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ( )
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Parsons ( )
Mr. Belmont ( )
Mr. Callahan ( )
Mr. DeLoach ( )
Mr. Malone ( )
Mr. McGuire ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tamm ( )
Mr. Trotter ( )
Mr. W. C. Sullivan ( )
Mr. Ingram ( )
Miss Gandy ( )

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
Prepare Reply ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

3 Rq55

.2 (Rev. 1-22-66)

Federal Bureau of Investi[illegible]on
Records Branch

10-12, 19[illegible]

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [x] Attention [illegible]
- [ ] Return to [illegible] 5728
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [x] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Subject [redacted]
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 10-12 Searcher Initials [illegible]

Prod.

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NR None	

(b)(6)

CABLE ADDRESS
ARTLAW

E. P. S. NEWMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CENTRAL BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

TELE
NATION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Malone
Mr. Gale
Mr. Tolson
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

SHOULD AMERICA BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER?

Must we forsake a known road for an unknown passage? There is enough anxiety in the World today without a replica of experimentation. Why copy an administration that imperiled the foundation of our Government - by threats to do away with the Supreme Court or pack it?

OUR COUNTRY, PROPERTY AND LIVES ARE AT STAKE.

It is time to guide America over the troubled waters to her great destiny, but not misguided by any man who would apologize to our enemies for our efforts in trying to protect ourselves.

Senator Kennedy, how much have you spent from your Senate salary, while absent from that office, during the last four years, to promote your own interest for Presidency? Have you not studied under Harold J. Laski, a Communist professor, at the London School of Economics, and was your father not one of the few who pulled out of Wall Street before the Crash?

REC'D 94-37374-38

701-XG

2 NOV 1 1960

E. P. S. Newman

E. P. S. NEWMAN

51 NOV 3 1960

November 9, 1960

Honorable John F. Kennedy
United States Senator
Hyannis Port, Massachusetts

My dear Senator:

Permit me to join the countless well-wishers who are congratulating you on being elected President of the United States. I know you must be proud indeed of the great honor which has been accorded you by the people of this Nation. I certainly feel that this expression of confidence in your outstanding abilities is well founded and am sure that our Nation will benefit immeasurably from your leadership. America is most fortunate to have a man of your caliber at its helm in these perilous days.

My associates and I want to wish you every success in the handling of your new responsibilities, and you know, of course, that this Bureau stands ready to be of all possible assistance to you.

With assurance of my high esteem,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 9
NOV - 9 1960
COMM-FBI

1 - Boston

REC-26 94-37374

NOTE: Bufiles reflect cordial relations with Senator Kennedy. Television coverage of the presidential election at 1 p.m. this date indicates Senator Kennedy is at his residence in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. See outgoing letters this date to Senator Johnson and the Honorable Joseph P. Kennedy.

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Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

57 NOV 16 1960

BDA:jcs (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-14-60

FROM : M. K. Grant

SUBJECT: [redacted]

MELBOURNE, FLORIDA

b-6
b-7C

Captioned individual telephoned Bureau at 5:30 p.m. on November 14, 1960, and spoke to SA Krant, Crime Research Section, upon referral from the Director's Office. [redacted] stated that a short article on the editorial page of today's Melbourne Daily Times reflected that gamblers are laying bets of something like seven to five odds (in Vegas) that Kennedy will not live to be inaugurated. The writer commented that this is a disgrace as President-Elect Kennedy is the choice of over one half the people in the Nation, so he could not see destroying him now. According to [redacted] the editor of the paper is Pearl S. Leech. [redacted] stated that this article appeared on page 4 of the newspaper. [redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles.

b-6
b-7C

RECOMMENDATION:

The above information be furnished to the Liaison Section and that Secret Service be advised of [redacted] call.

ADDENDUM:

SA Orrin Bartlett of the Liaison Section was advised of the above information at 5:55 p.m. and he immediately furnished it to Secret Service.

1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. L'Allier

NOT RECORDED
17 NOV 17 1960

12 NOV 16 1960

Letter to V. E. Laughlin
11/16/60
OHB file

CRIME RESEARCH

62 NOV 22 1960

OFC 13, Dec 63

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

2 - Orig. & 1
1 - Yellow
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

Date: November 16, 1960

To: Mr. U. E. Baughman
Chief
U. S. Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

This will confirm information orally furnished to Special Agent M. D. Phillips of your Service on November 14, 1960, by Special Agent Orris H. Bartlett of this Bureau.

At 5:30 p.m., November 14, 1960, a representative of this Bureau at Washington, D. C., received a telephone call from [redacted] Melbourne, Florida. [redacted] advised that there is a short article appearing on the editorial page of the Melbourne Daily Times of November 14, 1960, to the effect that gamblers are laying bets of something like seven to five odds (in Vegas) that Kennedy will not live to be inaugurated. The article continued that this is a disgrace as President-elect Kennedy is the choice of over one-half the people of the nation, so he should not be destroyed now. According to [redacted] the editor of the paper is Pearl E. Leech.

b.6
b.7C

This Bureau is taking no further action in this matter.

94-37374-40

OHB:bas
(5)

117 DEC 21

MAIL ROOM
50 NOV 16
COMM-FBI

16 NOV 16 1960

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Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 22 1960

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FBI - TRACE
SPECIAL AGENT

O+C 13, Dec 64

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5:38PM November 14, 1960

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Mohr
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted] telephoned from Melbourne, Florida, for the Director. He was advised of the Director's absence and referred to SA Krant in the Crime Research Section.

(b)(6)

[redacted] advised that on the editorial page of today's Melbourne Daily Times, there appeared a small article to the effect that President-elect Kennedy would not live to be inaugurated according to gamblers in Las Vegas who are betting 7 to 5 odds.

John F.

Mr. Krant is advising Liaison Section so that Secret Service can be advised.

ceh

REC-88 94-37374 — 41

EX-117 6 NOV 17 1960

62 NOV 22 1960

"Copy"

November 10,1960

Senator John Kennedy,
Washington, D.C.

Dear John Kennedy:

Congratulations on your Victory!!! You paid quite a price for it John. Never before in History has a Presidential Canditate surrounded himself with such dedicated workers. Oh yes, you had yourself quite an Organization, an Organization headed by Left-wingers, Commies, so-called Liberals, and just honest to goodness Goons! Your political advisors, men like Schlesinger, Galbraith, Reuther and Stevenson fall into the first group. Goons like Sammy Davis Jr.(married to a white girl), Dean Martin (a perennial drunk), Frank Sinatra(whose underworld connections are common knowledge). Quite an array of talent, John, you must be mighty proud! And let us not forget the Pinkies on NBC and CBS, they really put you across. Especially Cerroway, Huntley & Brinkley, Paar, and rabble-rousing reporters like Herb Kaplow. This pro-Kennedy reporter was assigned to the Nixon Party. Let us not forget the Great Debates, and you John with your notes! Since you bought the Networks I assume you had the answers too, or should we say the questions? Oh yes, let us not forget the newspapers, the "Free Press" whose distorted pro-Kennedy reporting of the News added substantially to your election.

Do not kid yourself, John, for a minute that the Kennedy millions were able to buy these boys. Oh yes, it helped, but there is a much deeper, darker motive that directs these men, and it comes ~~straight~~ from the Kremlin. They know that by putting you in office, ~~surrounded~~ by Liberals and Commies advising you to make America a Welfare State, dividing it by religious hatred, they can wreck our Economy and there will be no need for the Atom Bomb! Look at Michigan which is now a virtually welfare state thanks to Mr. Reuther and his Union. No self-respecting free enterprise

REC-60 94-33334-9

57 NOV 29 1960

concern would think of establishing a business like so. Cool old Welfare State, if there is a problem, don't let the People solve it, let the Government dole out relief. Take away the self respect and reliance of the People and put them on welfare funds. Great shades of Hitler and Stalin, how familiar are these sounds!!!

I do not envy you, John Kennedy, your Victory and the commitments you must make to the men who gave it to you. The price is too high. Give my respects to the NAACP, and that old Commie-lover Luther King - to the ADA - the American Heritage Foundation, and God Knows what else. Oh, and don't forget the Divine Eleanor and her puppet Stevenson, and little foul-mouthed Harry Truman. What a motley crew! I can see it all now, Pinkie Stevenson Secretary of State, Walter Reuther Secretary of Labor, pouring money out to the poor Miners and Steelworkers etc., They are in this plight because McDonald called a long-drawn strike, thereby, permitting cheap foreign steel to flood our markets. And in the meantime the poor honest hard-working citizen finds his taxes rising, funds taken out of his already lean paycheck.. Then one fine day the bubble will burst, and Mr. Khrushchev will walk in and pick up the pieces, because he was the Piper and you danced to his tunes!

I hope there are some men left in the Congress that can restrain you and your Pinkie Advisors. But if something does go wrong, there is always the old escape-hatch, "SEATO". And you, John, have already invited Invasion of our Country by telling the World how weak we are. Sanely quietly we were building up our defenses, but that wasn't good enough for you. God have mercy on your soul if one young American loses his life because of your rashness! Traitors have been shot for less. I know you are a brave man, John, NBC Television tells me so. With real live actors yet! You even had a Medal pinned on your breast. To all the brave men lying under

White Crosses here and in foreign lands, who made the supreme sacrifice, and did not receive Medals, I offer the Nations humble apologies for the ultimate in bad taste and audacity.

If ever a Nation had her Prestige dragged through the mud, you were the man who did it! Day by day our defenses grow stronger - but that did not satisfy you. You had to go forth through the Land beating your breast, and crying to the World how weak we are. as a result Carroway remarked on NBC Monday that Red China was considering taking Quemoi-Matsui just to test us! Carroway is an old hand at this, already they are putting on the old pressure act. They have their Pigeon (you), now they will turn to their old policy of stirring up confusion, doubt and religious hatred. Just one foot in the door is all they needed, and you, John, gave it to them. They have used the Negro, now they will use Religion. It takes a man with courage to fight this, and you just do not have the moral courage to get rid of the Schlesingers - the Galbraiths - the Reuthers - the Stevensons - the Sinatras. A man who would run and hide in a Hospital rather than face Joseph McCarthy has'nt the backbone of a flea! That is one thing, John, your father could not buy for you, Courage, - but he has given you almost everything else, including the Presidency.

All Americans love a good clean fight - but when they see vital communications like Television and the Press bought off - they know something is rotten - not in Denmark, but here in the United States. We know that money alone cannot buy those men, it is a far greater power pulling the strings. Something casting it's shadow over our Country, and it looks mighty like it is coming from the Kremlin. You will not be their fair-haired boy long, John, soon the old theme of heckling and confusion will start, just like Castro - they build him up, and tear him down. On the other hand, if you cling to your Pinkie Advisors, placing them in high Government places,

maybe they will let you alone. Knowing full well that in the end they will bring about your destruction, and that of your Country.

I weep, John, not for my generation, because I have lived most of my life. Not for the young generation that helped elect you, but for the children of the world, they are the ones who will face annihilation. That includes your daughter and unborn child. This I know will be your ultimate punishment.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

(b)(6) (A Democrat and a Catholic)

[redacted]

P. S. I have read "The Politics of Upheaval" by Schlesinger and "The Liberal Hour" by Galbraith. Nice playmates you have John Kennedy. Pardon me while I chuck them in the ash can!

Dear Edgar Hoover:

You must be aware of the Commie influence on our Television Networks. When they can throw an Election - what will they do in time of War? You got Capone - why not these Pinkies? If you love your Country, you had better start the wheels rolling now - soon it will be too late! I am glad Kennedy reappointed you - he could not do otherwise in the face of public approval. But men like Cox, Rostow, Galbraith and Schlesinger all [illegible]

[illegible] State instead of a free Nation – [illegible] to a free Nation –
[illegible] help us if they destroy the Day of our Nation !!!

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Sons
Mr. Gant
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

6-1

Memo To Mohr memo
11-17-60
JMM

REC-60 94-37327-45

EX-113

25 NOV 22 1960

57 NOV 29 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 17, 1960

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [redacted]

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

(b)(6)

A letter postmarked November 12, 1960, from [redacted] Wheeling, West Virginia, from [redacted] who identified herself as a Democrat and a Catholic, furnished a copy of a letter to President-elect Kennedy dated November 10, 1960. She also enclosed a short note to the Director stating that she was glad that the President-elect had reappointed him to his position.

Her letter to President-elect Kennedy is a vitriolic attack on him and members of his campaign staff. The short note to the Director only mentioned his reappointment by way of raising other questions concerning Mr. Kennedy. Based on the limited identifiable information concerning the correspondent, it was not possible to identify her in Bufiles.

RECOMMENDATION:

As she has not furnished her complete address and it appears the purpose of her writing was to furnish a copy of her attack against the President-elect rather than to congratulate the Director, no acknowledgment be made of her correspondence.

REC-60 94-37374-44

EX-107

5 NOV 23 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

1960

JMM:ncr (2)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the F.B.I.
Washington, D.C. Dear Respected Sir —

You need to keep Kennedy's sticky fingers out of your files if they contain details of old Joe's recall from the Court of St. James on account of becoming fabulously wealthy dealing in surplus war supplies and whisky, as was whispered at the time.

The above probably accounts for the old man's staying out of the limelight during the election, and Jack's anxiety to have access to your files, and also to get you on his side. He has "prestige" to keep up! 'Nuf sed.

Cordially —

One of your Admirers.

John F. Kennedy

94-37201-45

REC-8

DEC 2 1960

62 DEC 6 1960

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November 29, 1960

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The attached anonymous letter, postmarked in Detroit, Michigan, November 25, 1960, reads as follows:

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the FBI
Washington, D.C.

Dear & Respected Sir -

You need to keep Kennedy's sticky fingers out of your files if they contain details of old Joe's recall from the Court of St. James on account of becoming fabulously wealthy dealing in surplus war supplies and whiskey, as was whispered at the time.

The above probably accounts for the old man's staying out of the lime-light during the election, and Jack's anxiety to have access to your files, and also to get you on his side. He has "prestige" to keep up! 'Nuf sed.'

Cordially -

/s/ One of your Admirers

Attachment
hbb

2-Orig & 1
1-Yellow
1-Liaison
1-Bartlett

Date: December 1, 1960

To: Mr. U. E. Baughman
Chief
United States Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

REC. 10 94-37579-1

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: [redacted]
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

(b)(7)(c)

This will confirm information orally furnished on November 28, 1960, to Special Agent L. S. Bates of your Service by Special Agent V. H. Nasca of this Bureau.

On November 28, 1960, the San Francisco Office of this Bureau advised that at approximately 2:40 p. m. on November 28, 1960, [redacted] San Mateo County Sheriff's Office, Redwood City, California, telephonically advised that he had received a call minutes before from [redacted] that [redacted] advised he had called Washington, D. C., within the hour and had spoken to the secretary of President-elect Kennedy. [redacted] stated that [redacted] told him that he told the secretary "If Kennedy didn't take better care of the veterans, I will come to Washington and kill him."

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] resides at [redacted] California, telephone [redacted] According to [redacted], the subject told him that he is a veteran and had spent approximately 18 months in the Veterans Hospital, Menlo Park, California; that according to the hospital record, the subject had been a voluntary patient for approximately 18 months until August 30, 1960, when he signed himself out of the hospital against the advice of the Veterans Administration doctor.

BY COURIER SVC.
7 1 DEC
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

GHB:sap (5)

DEC 9 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. U. E. Baughman

Immediately after receiving the foregoing information, the San Francisco Office of this Bureau telephonically advised Special Agent in Charge Tom Hanson of your Service at San Francisco.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 28 1960

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 11-28-60 3-38 PM PST LCM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI John F. Kennedy

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO 55-0 2 PGS

[redacted] THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT-ELECT. AT APPROXIMATEL TWO FORTY PM THIS DATE, [redacted] SAN MATEO COUNTY SHER IFF-S OFFICE, REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A CALL MINUTES BEFORE FROM THE SUBJECT. [redacted] STATED SUBJECT SAID THAT WITHIN THE HOUR HE HAD CALLED WASHINGTON, D. C., AND HAD TALKED TO PRESIDENT-ELECT KENNEDY-S SECRETARY. [redacted] STATED TH [redacted] TOLD HIM THAT HE TOLD THE SECRETARY THAT ~~QUOTE~~ IF KENNEDY DIDN-T TAKE BETTER CARE OF THE VETERANS I WILL COME TO WASHINGTON AND KILL HIM. ~~END QUOTE~~. [redacted] RESIDES AT [redacted] CALIFORNIA, TELEPHONE [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted] TOLD HIM THAT HE IS A VETERAN AND HAD SPENT APPROXIMATELY EIGHTEEN MONTHS AT THE VETERANS- HOSPITAL MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA. [redacted] STATED THAT HE HAD CHECKED TELEPHON CALLY WITH THE VETERANS-HOSPITAL AND FOUND THAT [redacted] HAD BEEN A VOLUNTARY PATIENT FOR APPROXIMATELY EIGHTEEN MONTHS UNTIL AUGUST THRE END OF PAGE ONE.

(b)(7)(c)

REC-10 94-37374-46

5 DEC 6 1960

See Bumpers 12-1-60 ONB: bap

PAGE TWO..

ZERO, ONE NINE SIX ZERO, WHEN HE SIGNED HIMSELF OUT OF THE HOSPITAL AGAINST THE ADVICE OF A VETERANS- ADMINISTRATION DOCTOR. AT APPROXIMATE TWO FORTYFIVE PM TOM HANSON, AGENT IN CHARGE OF SECRET SERVICE OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION. SAN FRANCISCO, OFFICE INDICES NEGATIVE RE CHARTRAND.

END AND ACK PLS.

WA 6-44 PM OK FBI WA DA

TU-DICS PLE

CC--[redacted] Belmont

DISSEMINATION TO:

Secret Service

7:30 PM 11/28/60.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 12/12/60

FROM : E. R. CLAYTON

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPALDING

The Director has asked for a summary of available information on Charles Spalding, who is believed to be a New York investment man.

Charles Spalding cannot be identified in our files or in the Bureau Library. He is not listed in Who's Who. The New York Office cannot identify Charles Spalding in their files [redacted] The New York Office said they could make some further inquiries on the outside. However, I told them not to do this unless advised to the contrary.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no further action be taken in this matter.

ERC:DSS

EX 109
REC 57

94-[illegible]-4

7 DEC 18 1960

51 FEB 23 1961

0-10 (Rev. 4-1-60)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

More Golf in Palm Beach

Kennedy Delays Return, Works on Appointments

PALM BEACH, Fla., Dec. 12 (UPI)—President-elect John F. Kennedy was expected to make a determined effort today to get his Cabinet appointments rolling again.

There was a possibility of a Cabinet announcement being made here without the recipient standing at the side of the President-elect. In previous Cabinet announcements the appointee has been on hand for the public unveiling.

In addition to coping with the Cabinet problem, Sen. Kennedy also planned a third straight day on the golf course before leaving for Washington by plane about 8 p. m. EST. This would put him back in the nation's capital about midnight or later.

NOT RULED OUT

Altho Sen. Kennedy had no announced visitors on his schedule today, Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said he would not rule out the possibility of a Cabinet announcement here before departure for Washington. Mr. Salinger, himself, scheduled a press briefing at 10 a. m.

There was no question about Sen. Kennedy being decidedly behind schedule in selecting his Cabinet. He had hoped shortly after the Nov. 8 election to have the Cabinet named by the end of the month.

He has encountered difficulty in making up his own mind because of his determination to seek out the best possible men for the jobs. In addition, he has run into factionalism within his own party as Democratic leaders divided among themselves over some of his potential Cabinet officers.

ON THE PHONE

While his delayed departure for Washington today was attributed by Mr. Salinger to Sen. Kennedy's desire to get in some more golf in the warm weather, the President-elect also was expected to be busy on the long distance telephone trying to settle the selection of several top officers.

Sen. Kennedy apparently has some difficulty setting up engagements in snow-covered Washington with the people he wanted to see. Originally, he had planned to leave Palm Beach early this morning.

The President-elect was well aware that his progress on Cabinet selection appeared to the public to be bogged down and he was intent on correcting this impression. On the other hand, he was more than willing to be blamed for delay if it meant getting men he considered best qualified for Cabinet positions.

He has named his secretaries of Commerce, Interior, and Health, Education and Welfare, but still to be appointed are State, Treasury, Defense, Agriculture and Labor plus the Attorney General and Postmaster General.

INVITATION

In each of these unfilled jobs, he apparently has several high-ranking prospects who have figured in widespread speculation which he has regarded with a mixture of bemusement and annoyance.

Delay in naming a Secretary of State also is holding up Adlai E. Stevenson's acceptance of Sen. Kennedy's offer to make him United States Ambassador to the United Nations. Once Mr. Stevenson knows who the secretary will be, it was believed the 1952-56 Democratic standard bearer would then accept the UN assignment.

Sen. Kennedy spent a leisurely Sunday with family and friends. He went alone to 10 a. m. mass at St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church, then returned to his oceanfront villa for more work on the telephone and a swim in his pool.

In the afternoon, he played golf for the second straight day with Charles Spalding, his house guest from New York, and William H. Lawrence, Washington reporter for the New York Times and one of Sen. Kennedy's more frequent golfing companions in Florida. Grant Stockdale, a Miami real estate man completed the foursome.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 3
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

DEC 12 1960

92-3[illegible]-47

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Sullivan
Tavel
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Sizoo
Gandy

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 12-17-60

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR DATED NOVEMBER, 1960, SIGNED THE ANTI-RED UNDERGROUND, WARNING THAT MRS. JOHN KENNEDY IS IN DANGER

SA W. J. Goodwin telephonically contacted Duty Agent Donald E. Burke, Duty Agent, U. S. Secret Service (SS) at 2:00 PM 12-17-60 and furnished him with the contents of attached letter. Agent Burke stated he would have one of the Agents from the SS Protective Research Section contact SA Goodwin.

At 2:20 PM 12-17-60 Mr. C. J. Miller, SS, telephonically contacted SA Goodwin at which time he was furnished the information contained in the letter and on the envelope. He requested a photographic copy of the letter be sent to Mr. Robert I. Bouck, Special Agent in Charge, Protective Research Section of the White House, Washington, D. C. Mr. Miller was advised that a photographic copy of the letter and envelope would be forwarded as soon as the photographi could be made.

REC-88 94-37937-48

RECOMMENDATION:

The attached letter and envelope be routed to the Photographic Section of the Laboratory where photographic copies should be made of the letter and envelope to be forwarded to the above address.

Enclosure

1 - FBI Laboratory (Photographic Section)

WJG:mrh
(5)

ENCLOSURE

Sounds 1361-C

Nov. 1960

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
The Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir—

We have just received a report that the Republicans plan to give States won by Kennedy, to Nixon because Kennedy will not be the kind of president who will just sit in the president's chair and appear on Television, but has stated his intention of making investigations personally.

The State of Illinois, which voted solidly for Kennedy, is to be transferred to Nixon by means of the absentee vote. Other States will also be given to Nixon in this manner.

A flood of absentee ballots are to be counted, (these have just come in.) to turn the election in favor of Nixon.

These absentee ballots are often the votes of Dead people, people who are missing altogether, and those who have moved away.

The point not to be overlooked is that the absentee ballots being counted,

2 ENCLOSURE

over.

ENCLOSURE
DEC 28
DEC 28 1960

is a move by crooked politicians to regain what they never had.

Note — Warning

This report has just recently been received. The life of Mrs John Kennedy is in danger. All precautions must be taken, to ensure her safety.

The Anti-Red Underground

REGINA SASK.
13 XII
Y PM
1960
CANADA

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
The Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington. D.C.
U.S.A.

By Air Mail

ORIGINAL FORM NO. 10
1010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 3, 1961

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (161-0)

SUBJECT: INFORMATION CONCERNING PRESIDENT-ELECT KENNEDY'S PRE-INAUGURAL HEADQUARTERS

On December 31, 1960, information was received at West Palm Beach, Florida that President-elect KENNEDY planned to move his pre-inaugural headquarters to the Carlisle Hotel, New York City, effective January 4, 1961.

The above is for the information of the Bureau and designated offices concerning any Special Inquiry matters that may be instituted in the future.

2 - Bureau
1 - Washington Field (Info)
1 - New York (Info)
1 - Chicago (INFO)
1 - Philadelphia (Info)
1 - Miami
ELF:mbs
(7)

EX-106

94-37374-47

REC 4

JAN 10 1961

63 JAN 17 1961

2-Orig & 1
1-Yellow
1-Liaison Section
1-Mr. Bartlett

Date: January 13, 1961

To: Mr. U. E. Baughman
Chief
United States Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: [redacted]
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

(b)(7)(c)

This will confirm information orally furnished to Special Agent in Charge Robert I. Bouck of your Service on January 12, 1961, by Special Agent Orrin H. Bartlett of this Bureau.

On January 12, 1961, the Tampa Office of this Bureau was contacted by a person who asked that his identity be protected. This source advised that [redacted] told him on January 8, 1961, that John Kennedy will never get to the White House because he is going to be assassinated before he is inaugurated. The source advised that he was so shocked by this statement that he did not get additional information.

(b)(7)(c)
(b)(7)(A)

The source indicated that he believed [redacted] to be possible mentally unbalanced, and also noted that [redacted]

The source described [redacted] as a white male; 45 to 50 years old; 5 feet, 9 inches, tall; weight, 200 pounds; bald; wears glasses; has ruddy complexion; drives a foreign sedan; is a ham radio operator; [redacted]

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

OHB:sap (5)

BY COURIER SVC.
59 JAN 1
COMM-FBI

42 94-32221-50

19 JAN 16 1961

52 JAN 23 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. U. E. Baughman

The foregoing information was telephonically furnished on January 12, 1961, to Mr. E. R. Curry, a stenographer in your Miami Office.

Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tolson
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

SIA006 421P EST JAN 20 61 RB306

R LLC559 PD RICHMOND VIR 20 401P EST

F B I HEADQUARTERS

WASHDC

GENTLEMEN: PLEASE SEND SOMEONE TO PUT AN OVERCOAT ON JOHN F. KENNEDY

[redacted]

b6
b7c

Richmond, Va.

REC-8 94-37371-51

27

JAN 1961

JAN 31 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-21-61

No record in Bureau files on

[redacted]

(b)(6)

ORIGINAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Mohrow
McGuire
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

DATE: January 24, 1961

FROM : Mr. D. C. Morrell

John F. Kennedy

SUBJECT: [redacted]
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

(b)(6)

A telegram was received 1-20-61 from [redacted] as follows: "Gentlemen: Please send someone to put an overcoat on Kennedy." It is noted that this telegram was sent and received the day of the inauguration and was possibly prompted by the correspondent's viewing of the ceremonies on television.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that no acknowledgment be made to correspondent's telegram.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Engelmeier

RWE:flw
(4)

74-37374-52

REC. 8

27 JAN 1961

62 JAN 31 1961

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts
January 24, 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohrs
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Room
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

While Special Agent John P. Larkin of this office was talking with District Attorney Garrett Byrne of Suffolk County, Boston, today, Mr. Byrne told Agent Larkin confidentially that about four weeks ago Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy spoke to him about placing his son, Edward "Ted" M. Kennedy as Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County. Mr. Byrne told Mr. Kennedy at the time that of course he would be glad to have his son on his staff.

Subsequently, "Ted" Kennedy visited Mr. Byrne and expressed an interest in the position of Assistant District Attorney. He inquired specifically about the nature of his duties and as to whether he would be assigned to try cases. At that time "Ted" Kennedy told Mr. Byrne he would let him know more definitely about his plans after the inauguration of his brother.

Mr. Byrne told Special Agent Larkin that although he has not heard one way or the other from the Kennedys, he has learned that "Ted" Kennedy has rented a house in the Louisburg Square section of Boston.

Mr. Byrne said there have been statements attributed to President Kennedy that he is dissatisfied with political conditions in the Democratic Party in Massachusetts. Byrne surmised that apparently the

94-37374-53

REC 99

17 FEB 1 1961

68 FEB 10 1961

President is doing something about it by having his brother in politics, using the job of Assistant District Attorney as a springboard.

Sincerely,

L. L. Laughlin

L. L. Laughlin
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 6 1961

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

BIA003 312P EST FEB 6 61 CTC035

W CT HNB013 LONG PD

HUNTINGTON WVIR 6 1224P EST

J. EDGAR HOOVER, F.B.I.

WASHDC

FROM: [redacted]

(b)(6)

TO: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

VIA: GOVERNOR UNDERWOOD, EX, ISLAND CREEK COAL COMPANY, HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

COPIES TO THE FOLLOWING:

(1) EX PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WASHDC

(2) EX VICE PRESIDENT NIXON WASHDC

(3) HENRY CABOT LODGE WASHDC

(4) CLYDE B. PINSON BRITISH COL. HOTEL NAUSSAU BAHAMA ISLANDS

(5) CONGRESSMAN KEN HECHLER, 4TH DISTRICT WEST VIRGINIA

REC-96 94-37374-54

RECEIVED 1961 FEB 6 AM 10 08

RECEIVED 1961 FEB 8 AM 7 67

51 FEB 14 1961

(2) I OFFER 100 PERCENT SUPPORT TO OUR NEW GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA.

(3) I AM PREDICTING THAT I WILL EARN $1,000,000 IN OUR DEPRESSED STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

(4) YOU WILL BE THE GREATEST PRESIDENT SINCE ABE LINCOLN IF YOU CAN MAINTAIN PEACE AND KEEP THE VALUE OF THE DOLLAR AT 50 CENTS, INCREASED FEDERAL AID MEANS INCREASED TAXES AND HEADS US FOR SOCIALISM PLAYING IN TO THE HANDS OF KHRUSHCHEV AND COMMUNISM, PLEASE NO COMPROMISE.

(5) AS A FRESHMAN PRESIDENT, I SUGGEST YOU ASK THE FOLLOWING TO SERVE AS AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO YOU:

(A) MR. EISENHOWER

(B) MR. NIXON

(C) MR. LODGE

WASHDC

(6) COMMANDANTS OF ALL SERVICES PENTAGON BLDG WASHDC

(7) GENERAL CHAIRMAN OF UNITED NATIONS NYK

(8) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR WASHDC

(9) HEAD OF C.I.A. WASHDC

(10) J. EDGAR HOOVER, F.B.I. WASHDC

(11) CLYDE B PINSON 418 1/2 10 ST HUNTINGTON WVIR

(12) CONGRESSMAN KEN HECHLER, RM219 P.O. HUNT

NGTON WVIR

SUBJECT: SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE STATE OF THE UNION

(1) I OFFER 100 PERCENT SUPPORT TO YOU AND YOUR LOVELY

WIFE

(D) MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER

(C) EX PRESIDENT HOOVER

YOURS SINCERELY

[redacted] (b)(6)

cc-Mr. Deloach

[redacted]

NEW YORK 33, N. Y. (b)(6)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sloan
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

January 20, 1961

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy
The White House, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

In this perilous space age of staggering missile race costs and high interest rates, it is too dangerous not to realize that our money and tax systems are certainly OUT-DATED and that, they cannot possibly provide, adequately, for our civil and military defense, nor, to provide the enormous funds so urgently needed, for our long delayed Economic Defense. I, therefore, urge the adoption of the following proposals.

1. To reduce all costs, and to lift the heavy burden of taxation from those who are least able to bear, by eliminating taxes and tax evasions, as destructive and surely inefficient for Government Revenue, also, to disavow the fanatic IDOL Worship of the Balanced Budget and the Gold Standard, and to reinstate a strong O. P. A. Agency to STABILIZE our economy by temporarily regulating wages and prices, thereby to assure for all our people ECONOMIC SECURITY to supplement their democratic freedoms.

2. To foreswear the ARCHAIC Government borrowings and instead to issue NEW CURRENCY that shall be legal in the United States only, and shall be interchangeable with the old as and when needed. The currency to be issued shall be, fully SUFFICIENT to provide adequately, for ALL our Government's NEEDS and for the expansion of our rapidly increasing population's scientific, technological, and industrial capacity, thereby with subsidies if need be, to prevent the Soviet's possible future domination of the world's markets and thereby, to GUARANTEE full employment with an ever higher living standard for all our people everywhere.

3. For foreign aid, our Government, and our allies, shall now sponsor in the United Nations General Assembly, a joint resolution, to authorize the immediate issuance of fifty billion WORLD CURRENCY, to be acceptable as Legal Tender for a United Nation's joint effort to adequately help the poor countries to help themselves. Thus we shall prove to the whole world that all Governments Revenue need not depend on TAXES ALONE nor shall money be based on GOLD ALONE, but, rather on all the Governments' INHERENT RIGHT to issue money and to declare, and MANAGE the value thereof, thereby to remove the existing, idealogical and economic reasons, for possible conflicts and to enable all Governments and the United Nations to assure the peace of the world.

I pray for an early opportunity to explain the implementation of these proposals to REVITALIZE our private enterprises and to bring a new spirit into our economy.

Most respectfully yours, 94-37374-5

[redacted] (b)(6)

EX-114 4

15 FEB 9 1961

61 FEB 15 1961

IT IS MOST IMPORTANT TO PERSONALLY ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS COPY LETTER. PLEASE RESPOND.
OFFICE ADDRESS: JACOB KAPLAN, 20 W. 33rd STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK • CH 4-0194

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Date: January 30, 1961

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Rome (62-102)

Subject: ALICIA PURDOM
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

The January 31, 1961, issue of "Le Ore," a weekly magazine published in Turin, Italy, carries an article written by Alberto Moretto in which he quotes statements from Alicia Purdom concerning her relations with President Kennedy in 1951.

The article (in Italian) states that she was engaged to President Kennedy and that she could have become the First Lady of America, except that the marriage was opposed on the basis of the fact that she is a Polish-Jewish refugee.

The article states that Alicia Purdom is currently in Paris, France, but that she expects to travel to Rome, Italy. It also indicates that she is contemplating further releases in connection with her alleged relations with President Kennedy.

Mr. Alexander Matturri (protect identity), Chief of the Conciliation Commission, American Embassy, Rome, advised on January 30, 1961, that he had received a call from an attorney, Massimo Della Campa of Milan, Italy, concerning the subject and concerning the above-mentioned press release. Attorney Della Campa stated that subject is currently married to the English actor Edmund Purdom and that Purdom is attempting to obtain a divorce from her. He identified the subject as Barbara Maria Kopczynska, also known as Alicia Darr, born March 7, 1926, in Lodicz, Poland. Her father's name was listed as Stanislaus and her mother's name as Maria Szczynska. She entered the United States as a "displaced person" and lived with her mother in Boston. [redacted] In 1951 or thereabouts she moved to New York City. [redacted] she had a checking account with the First National Bank of New York, 640 Fifth Avenue at 51st Street, New York, N. Y.

(b)(6)

2 - Bureau (Enc.)
AAC:RAA
(3)

194-273945
NOT RECORDED
139 FEB 15 1961

FEB 15 1961

FEB 15 1961

Let to the AG
rec'd 2/6/61

(b)(6)

[redacted]

Bureau is requested to translate attached article in its entirety. Bureau is further requested to make available from the files any identifying data concerning this individual which may be available. Further checks concerning her are being made in Italy since she is reported to have resided in Italy and to have indicated a desire to return to Italy.

Sent memo to A.G.

4-572 (Rev. 3-18-60)
ORIGINAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 2-7-61

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A741-A742. Congressman Evins, (D) Tennessee, extended his remarks to include an article entitled "Kennedy Leadership Gives Nation New Direction" which appeared in the inaugural issue of the Democratic Digest. Mr. Evins advised that the article records highlights of the 73-day transition period between election day and inauguration day. The article points out "The tone was set with announcement of the first decision on appointments, assuring the retention of Allen W. Dulles as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and J. Edgar Hoover as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This decision, the Washington Evening Star commented, constituted gratifying recognition of both the nonpolitical nature of their jobs and the value of their services to the Nation."

John F. Kennedy

94-37374

4

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 2-6-61 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

57 MAR 1 1961

FD-36 (Rev. 12-18-56)

FBI

Date: 2/17/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (62-new)

SUBJECT: TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND UNKNOWN WOMAN; INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: Philadelphia

Re Philadelphia telephone call to Assistant Director COURTNEY A. EVANS 2/17/61.

The following information is being furnished to the Bureau to confirm referenced telephone call:

[redacted]

On 2/17/61, at approximately 1:00 p.m., [redacted] Malvern, Pa., home phone [redacted] telephonically advised as follows:

(b)(6)

She is employed as a secretary by the [redacted] Paoli, Pa., telephone number [redacted] On 2/17/61, between approximately 11:00 a.m. and 11:30 a.m., she made a long distance telephone call from her

REC-[illegible]

94-[illegible]-56

BUC
(3) - Bureau
1 - Philadelphia (62-new)

EES: pag
(4)

EX-10

20 FEB [illegible] 1961

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent: M

50 MAR [illegible] 1961

(b)(6)

office to her brother at his residence, [redacted] New York 14, N. Y., telephone number [redacted]

After talking to her brother for between two and five minutes, she paused momentarily for her brother to answer a question. The phone seemed to be dead momentarily. She asked, "TOM, are you there?" but could not hear her brother answer. However, at this time she heard two individuals, one a man and the other a woman, speaking to each other. She stated she recognized the accent of President KENNEDY. She stated the conversation between President KENNEDY and the unknown woman concerned the awarding of medals. The woman mentioned a quantity of medals, which were apparently to be awarded. The "DFC" medal was mentioned. The President stated "You better cut that down. We don't have that many good men. After all, you must remember this is the fourth highest award this country has to offer." The woman mentioned other medals and appeared to be reading from a list. She would give the abbreviation for a particular medal and the number of medals required. The President would answer each quantity mentioned by saying, "That's okay" or "Cut it down." Bataan and Corregidor were mentioned.

(b)(6) [redacted] was unable to definitely state the exact time consumed in the conversation overheard by her between the President and the unknown woman. She estimated that it was "a long time, maybe three or four minutes." She stated she hung up before the end of the conversation and called the operator on another line and told the operator that she had been disconnected. The operator connected her with her brother, [redacted], who immediately stated, "Do you know who you were listening to?" [redacted] brother told her that there was no question in his mind that the conversation overheard by both himself and [redacted] had, in fact, been between President KENNEDY and an unknown woman. [redacted] told his sister that he had heard the unknown woman address KENNEDY as "MR. PRESIDENT." [redacted] also told his sister that he had heard the U.N. mentioned during the conversation.

[redacted] told [redacted] that both he and [redacted] had apparently heard the same conversation between President KENNEDY and an unknown woman. He said that during this conversation he had heard [redacted] attempt to reach him by calling his name, but that his answer was apparently not getting through to her. He also told [redacted] that he did not actually hang the phone up, but apparently had been cut off at the same time that she, [redacted] had hung the phone at her end of the line.

(b)(6)

At approximately 1:15 p.m., [redacted] telephonically recontacted the Philadelphia Office and advised that she had called her brother, [redacted] and had told him that she had furnished the above information to the FBI. Her brother told her he could add nothing to the information she had furnished to the FBI, except to note that he thought he had heard a distinct "ping," which to him indicated the possibility of a wire tap. He told his sister, [redacted] that he had no basis for this possibility, other than the fact that he assumed such a "ping" might be present as a phone was tapped.

[redacted] advised that she can be reached through the week at her place of employment until 5:00 p.m., and after that time can be reached at her home. She stated her brother can be reached at his residence, mentioned above. She stated both she and her brother would be happy to cooperate further in this matter if their help was needed.

[redacted] was told that her action in advising the FBI concerning the above matter was greatly appreciated. She was further advised that pertinent details would be furnished to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., for appropriate action.

For the information of the Bureau, it is noted [redacted] vocabulary and choice of words gave every indication that she was a well educated individual. There was no

indication that she was insincere in her actions in relaying the above to the FBI. There was no evidence of immaturity or instability. [redacted] volunteered that her brother, [redacted] was a graduate of Yale University and that he had studied in London as a Fulbright scholar. She stated her immediate reaction after the above incident was to write a letter to President KENNEDY. However, after thinking the matter over, she decided that the FBI could probably handle the matter more speedily and more efficiently.

(b)(6)

Philadelphia files contain no information identifiable with [redacted] or her brother, [redacted]

No further action being taken by the Philadelphia Division.

FROHBOSE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. PARSONS

DATE: February 17, 1961

FROM: C. A. EVANS

SUBJECT: TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND AN UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL OVERHEARD BY [redacted] MALVERN, PENNSYLVANIA

(b)(6)

[redacted] ASAC Murdo Smith of the Philadelphia Division telephonically advised that the Philadelphia Division had just received information from [redacted] a secretary of Malvern, Pennsylvania.

(b)(6)

[redacted] stated that about 1:00 p.m. today she placed a telephone call to her brother, [redacted] in New York City. Shortly after she began conversing with her brother, the telephone line went dead for a few seconds. Thereafter, she was cut in on another telephone call. She said she recognized the President's voice. He was talking with an unidentified woman. The conversation related to the awarding of medals and references to Bataan and Corregidor were made. The President is reported to have stated that it would be necessary to cut down on the number of awards; that there weren't that many good men; and after all, it must be remembered this is the fourth highest award the country has to offer. [redacted] said there was some mention of a Distinguished Flying Cross medal. She is positive it was the President talking.

[redacted] hung up and called the operator and said she had been disconnected in the telephone call to her brother. She was reconnected and her brother stated he had also overheard this conversation by the President. Her brother also said he recognized the President's voice and that the woman addressed him as "Mr. President."

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

[redacted] and her brother are both reported to be substantial citizens. There appears no reason to question their identification of the President's voice or their report of this conversation. It would seem that we should alert Kenneth O'Donnell at the White House to the information we have received even though this appears to be no more than a routine situation wherein the telephone company lines have malfunctioned.

CAE:LS

(3)

50 MAR 2 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Parsons

DATE: 2/16/61

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPALDING

This individual appears to be identical with Charles F. Spalding, born 4/18/18 at Chicago, Illinois. He formerly resided at 255 Mayflower Road, Lake Forest, Illinois. He now resides at Hill Road, Greenwich, Connecticut. This individual is presently engaged in public relations work under the firm name of Saint Phalle, Spalding and Company, at 230 Park Avenue, New York City.

He was graduated with a B.A. degree from Yale University in June, 1941, where he majored in English. Spalding cannot be identified in our files. He is not listed in "Who's Who." The New York telephone directory shows that Charles F. Spalding is listed for 230 Park Avenue, New York City. Dun and Bradstreet records reflect Charles F. Spalding connected with the Saint Phalle Spalding and Company, 230 Park Avenue, attended Yale where he received an A.B. degree in 1941. He was previously employed by the firm General Carbon and Carbide Corporation, New York City. He was later employed by the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Firm, 426 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The Westchester County telephone directory reflects that Charles F. Spalding resides on Hill Road, Greenwich, Connecticut, telephone number TO 9-4744.

U. S. Navy records reflect he enlisted on 5/13/42, served as an enlisted man until 5/18/43. On 5/19/43 he was appointed an ensign in the U. S. Navy Reserve. He was released on 10/23/45 as a lieutenant, j.g. As of 10/1/56 he was given an honorable discharge from the U. S. Naval Reserve as a lieutenant, j. g. His ratings were favorable. He formerly resided, according to Navy record, at 255 Mayflower Road, Lake Forest, Illinois, and his present address is Hill Road, Greenwich, Connecticut.

His wife's name was listed as Mrs. Elizabeth W. Coxe Spalding.

EX 101

The records of the Identification Division fail to reflect any arrest record for Spalding.

In view of developments, Spalding will not be interviewed.

W. R. Roper

AHK:rbr

22 MAR 1961

DC-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Copies of the attached letter have been sent to the following persons:

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

The Chairman
House Committee On Un-American Activities
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

The Chairman
Senate Internal Security Subcommittee
United States Senate Building
Washington, D. C.

Also copies sent to the Editors of following newspapers:

The New York Times - 229 West 43rd St. NYC

The New York Herald Tribune - 230 West 41st St. NYC

The New York Daily News - 220 East 42nd St. NYC

The New York World Telegram - 125 Barclay St. NYC

The New York Daily Mirror - 235 East 45th St. NYC

REC-96 94-37374-59

MAR 2 1961

52 MAR 14 1961

ENCLOSURE

NO ACK. REQ.

FBI
RECEIVED - BOSTON

March 2, 1961

The Honorable John F. Kennedy
President of The United States of America
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

May I, an ordinary citizen of our great country, take the liberty of speaking my mind?

You, Mr. President, make speeches to our people which are patriotic and great and then turn around and give Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt a position on our delegation at the United Nations. I'm certain, Mr. President, that you know that Mrs. Roosevelt signed the petition in the New York Times on February 9, 1961, asking the House of Representatives of the 87th Congress of the United States to abolish the House Committee On Un-American Activities. It is known by every informed citizen in the United States of America that Mrs. Roosevelt has supported communist organizations, and that Rep. James Roosevelt also is in cahoots with the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee which Congress describes as "an instrument of the Communist party".

I was always under the impression that REAL freedom-loving Americans were supposed to be AGAINST the ATHEISTIC Communist doctrine.

Why, on this God-loving earth, Mr. President, did you send Mr. Adlai Stevenson to the United Nations? Why take his advice on anything since he went out of his way at the United Nations to greet the Soviets? There must be lots of men in Washington like Ambassador Lodge (God help us if there aren't) who could handle this job much more effectively than Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. President, I hope you open your eyes and see what is happening. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee wants to get J. Edgar Hoover out of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; it wants to curtail the activities of the FBI itself; it wants to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which are the proper bodies in Congress to combat Communism. And...then... dear Mr. President, they will get rid of you too and put Nikita up on your pedestal.

I've given you a few suggestions, Mr. President, now it's up to you. And.. by the way, when you're doing a clean-up job, don't forget the State Department.

OPEN YOUR EYES AMERICANS AND LET's START BATTLING TO KEEP AMERICA FR

With every good wish and GOD BLESS YOU,

Grace F. Siracusa

Mrs. G. F. Siracusa

ENCLOSURE

94-37374-59

FD-36 (Rev. 10-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/23/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-New)

RE : UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Letter Received by JERRY WALD, Twentieth Century Fox Studio, 3/22/61
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Attention: Mr. C.D. DE LOACH HAND DELIVER AT ONCE

Re my call to Bureau this date.

Transmitted herewith are an envelope and its contents addressed to JERRY WALD, Twentieth Century Fox Studio. The enclosures, which were received by this office this date, contain numerous scurrilous and derogatory remarks concerning the President, Attorney General and family from an anonymous source. JOHN F. KENNEDY

The material sent to WALD, with exception of one anonymous letter addressed to WALD, appears to be copy of letter addressed to JACK WARNER of Warner Brothers. BLAYNEY MATTHEWS, Warner Brothers, advised that Warner Brothers Studio is in receipt of a letter which may be original. Same will be secured and forwarded to Bureau.

In view of the nature of the contents, this matter has not been referred to Secret Service locally and handling is being left to the discretion of the Bureau. 44-37377

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 6 1961

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 2) (AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY) 4 1961
1 - Los Angeles (94-New)
WLB:KMS
(4)

Send a copy to A.G.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

58 APR 11 1961

ORIGINAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 3-27-61

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: SPECIAL-PURPOSE AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR WHITE HOUSE

While at the Hess and Eisenhardt plant last week I had the opportunity to see a new piece of automotive equipment which is being prepared by that plant for the personal use of President Kennedy. Mr. Willard C. Hess, Vice President in Charge of Engineering of the Hess and Eisenhardt Company, confidentially advised me that the Lincoln Division of the Ford Motor Company had commissioned him to deal directly with Chief Baughman of the Secret Service in working out the details of a parade car for the President.

The basic car is known as the Lincoln Continental. It is being extended approximately 14 inches. Apparently, Secret Service has had a need for a car which can be quickly converted from a hard top to an open car. During inclement weather a further need often arose for a car which would have a complete plexiglass hood which could be quickly assembled onto the open car. A further feature desired was a back seat which could be lowered and raised by the occupant. All of these features have been successfully incorporated in the car designed by Mr. Hess and it is expected that the vehicle will be ready within the next four weeks for delivery to the White House. Considerable secrecy shrouds this operation at the Hess and Eisenhardt plant. The Ford Motor Company desires that maximum security be given to this operation because it is equipped for the White House and further that their efforts in this matter be maintained in confidence inasmuch as General Motors or Chrysler Corporation has not at present arranged for similar equipment to be delivered to the White House. Also, according to Mr. Hess, the Ford Company desires to "surprise" the President when the car is made available to him at the White House. Mr. Hess asked me to maintain the above information in strict confidence within our own organization.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

REC- 95 52374-60

LJG:pha
(2)

MAR 30 1961

56 APR 6 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 24, 1961

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BUDD WILSON SCHULBERG
JERRY WALD
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS:

Los Angeles has reported several members of Screen Writers Guild intend to start smear campaign against Budd Schulberg, script writer for the Attorney General's book "The Enemy Within." Plan is to plant stories Schulberg is a communist. Wald has been subjected to abusive anonymous telephone calls since announcement that movie will be made. On 3-23-61 Los Angeles received copy of an anonymous letter addressed to Jack Warner, mailed to the Los Angeles Office by Jerry Wald. This five-page, typewritten letter is a scurrilous attack on Kennedy family, particularly the President and Attorney General. The writer characterizes the President as a sex maniac and alleged that the President's son was actually fathered by a New York millionaire with whom the President's wife is in love. Other allegations in the same vein.

Budd Schulberg has been a screen writer since 1932. He has admitted affiliation with the Communist Party from 1937 to 1940. He has been interviewed by Agents and was a cooperative witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1951.

Jerry Wald has been in the movie industry since 1934 and is considered a "top" producer. He presently owns his own independent company, Wald Productions, Inc. We have had limited cordial relations with Wald since 1945. He met the Director at Romanoff's on the evening of 5-15-45. In 1944 Wald's name appeared on a ballot for election to the Executive Branch of an organization characterized by the California Un-American Activities Committee as a communist front. He signed a telegram to the House Committee on Un-American Activities protesting hearings on communist infiltrati in the movie industry in 1947. Wald reportedly employed Albert Maltz and John Howard Lawson as screen writers prior to 1947. Wald's intended movie about Castro was abandoned by him when he discovered Castro's communist connections. Wald reportedly stated in December, 1960, that recent front page attacks on the moral quality of films is unwarranted. He suggested a constitutional amendment to prevent possibility of movie censorship.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 6 1961

10 APR 4 1961

APR 10 1961

JCFM:dan (5)

Jones to DeLoach
Re: BUDD WILSON SCHULBERG
JERRY WALD

BASIS FOR MEMORANDUM:

Los Angeles advised by teletype on 3-23-61 that motion picture producer Jerry Wald had advised Los Angeles that several members of the Screen Writers Guild intend to start a smear campaign against Budd Schulberg, script writer for the Attorney General's book "The Enemy Within." The plan is to plant stories that Schulberg is a member of the Communist Party (CP). Wald and Schulberg were to dine with the Attorney General the evening of 3-23-61.

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

Wald wrote to the Los Angeles Office on February 16, 1961, stating he had received an anonymous call the previous day at the 20th Century-Fox Studios from a man who stated "This is the Wald Lodge family. Are you the SOB who is going to photograph that SOB's book 'The Enemy Within'?" Wald received another anonymous call at 10:30 p.m. that night and was subjected to a flood of four-letter words concerning the Attorney General, Wald and 20th Century-Fox.

Memo on this was immediately furnished to the Attorney General. Los Angeles has been following and has maintained personal contact with Wald to insure being informed of any matters within our jurisdiction.

SAC Simon, of the Los Angeles Office, at 5:05 p.m., 3-23-61, advised Inspector Wick that he had just received a copy of an anonymous letter addressed to Jack Warner of Warner Brothers which had been mailed to the Los Angeles Office by Jerry Wald. Mr. Simon said he had not yet heard as to whether Jack Warner had received the original letter. It is only presumed that he has received the original. Wald received the copy. It is a five-page letter, typewritten, which is very scurrilous and attacks the whole Kennedy family, particularly the President and Attorney General Kennedy. The letter stated that Warner Brothers has been considering making a movie involving the PT boat incident, that Warner Brothers should not make this movie because President Kennedy was gotten out of this mess by his own father. The writer characterizes the President as a sex maniac and a sex pervert. It states that the President's wife, Jacqueline, has only contempt for the President, avoids appearing with him in public and across the Nation. The President is known as a sex pervert. The letter then goes on to "pan" Bobby Kennedy and Joseph Kennedy, the father, and the whole Kennedy family. The writer stated he represents many women in the United States and this material will be made known. The letter stated that young John Kennedy, the President's son, is not the son of the President but that the father is a New York millionnaire with whom Jacqueline Kennedy is in love. It stated Jacqueline wanted to divorce the President but Joseph Kennedy gave her one million dollars in cash to stay with the President.

Jones to DeLoach
Re: BUDD WILSON SCHULBERG
JERRY WALD

The whole tenor of the anonymous letter, said Mr. Simon, is most vicious and castigates the Kennedy family unmercifully. Mr. Simon is not bringing the letter, upon the instructions of Mr. Wick, to the attention of Secret Service locally in Los Angeles, but is sending a copy special, 3-23-61, so the Bureau may decide what action to take, if any, relating to dissemination. Simon said the letter does contain some veiled threats.

BACKGROUND ON BUDD SCHULBERG

Schulberg's real name is Seymour Wilson Schulberg. However, he was reported to have had his name legally changed to Budd Wilson Schulberg. He was born March 27, 1914, in New York City and attended Dartmouth College. He has been a screen writer since 1932. He is best known for his book "What Makes Sammy Run?" Schulberg became an Ensign in the United States Navy in May, 1943, and was assigned to duty with the Office of Strategic Services. He was released to inactive duty in January, 1946.

(b)(6)
(b)(7)
(c)
(b)(7)
(b)

[redacted]

Jones to DeLoach
Re: BUDD WILSON SCHULBERG
JERRY WALD

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c); (b)(7)(A)

[redacted]

BACKGROUND ON JERRY WALD

Jerome Irving Wald was born 9-16-11 in Brooklyn, New York and was a newspaper columnist in New York from 1928 to 1932. He was with Warner Brothers from 1934 to 1950. In 1950 he formed his own film company, Wald-Krasna Productions, and served as vice president and executive producer at Columbia Pictures from 1953 to 1956. He joined 20th Century-Fox with his own independent company Wald Productions Inc. in 1956. He has been responsible for $50 million worth of pictures and has a reputation as a "top" producer. He made several timely films depicting activities of the military during World War II. In 1948, he received the Irving Thalberg Award "for the most consistent high quality of production achievement."

We have never conducted an investigation of Wald and have had limited cordial relations with him since 1945. By letter dated 5-16-45 he mentioned how pleased he was to have met the Director in Romanoff's the previous evening. He requested

information on "juvenile delinquency" since he was interested in doing something on the screen about this problem. The Director, replying on 5-21-45, commented how much he had enjoyed chatting with Wald and sent the requested information.

(b)(6)

[redacted]

The 1-20-59 issue of the "Los Angeles Mirror News" carried an interview with Dalton Trumbo, one of the "Hollywood 10." The article also quoted Wald on the subject of black lists as saying he would never hire anyone who had not "cleared himself." Wald stated, "We all make mistakes, but only a stupid man will not admit his own shortcomings. Trumbo is a brilliant guy, but he has done a tremendous injustice to the screen writers of Hollywood."

The press reported in May, 1959, that Wald would produce a movie about Fidel Castro. This movie was dropped when Wald discovered that Castro's government was being influenced by communist elements. [redacted]

(b)
(6)

Jones to DeLoach
Re: BUDD WILSON SCHULBERG
JERRY WALD

(b)
(6)

[redacted]

The press reported in February, 1961, that 20th Century-Fox studio had purchased "The Enemy Within," the Attorney General's book, and that producer Jerry Wald would make the movie. The story highlights problems and abuses uncovered by the Senate Rackets Committee of which Attorney General Kennedy was Chief Counsel.

"The Hollywood Reporter" reported on December 13, 1960, that producer Jerry Wald had said that recent front page attacks on moral quality of films is unwarranted and the accusations are refuted by box office results showing that ticket buyers support clean films much more than they patronize sex and violence.

In connection with a recent Supreme Court decision affirming the right of a Chicago board to require that a motion picture be submitted for review before it could be exhibited which was widely heralded in the motion picture industry as opening the way for censorship of movies, Wald had some suggestions as reported in "Daily Variety" on January 27, 1961. He suggested amending Article 1 of the Constitution which prohibits Congress from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press and so forth, to add "or of the press: of television, of radio, of films or any medium of communication, now known or unknown."

It should be noted that this Supreme Court decision did not touch upon the validity of the Chicago board's right to refuse permission for a film to be exhibited but merely declared that the board had the right to request that the film be submitted for review. It should be added that in this 5 to 4 decision, the minority also viewed the majority report as an open invitation to censorship.

V. D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 3/31/61

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: UNSUB.; LETTER RECEIVED BY JERRY WALD, 20TH CENTURY FOX STUDIO, 3/22/61 RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Los Angeles by airtel 3/24/61 submitted the original five-page typewritten letter, Q9 through Q13, mailed to Jack Warner of Warner Brothers Studio. This five-page letter was examined, but no latent impressions of value were developed.

A carbon copy of the afore-mentioned letter, together with a cover letter, two envelopes, and a newspaper clipping (Q1 through Q8), which were received by Jerry Wald, were also received in the Latent Fingerprint Section for examination. These items were examined and one latent fingerprint of value was developed on the envelope, Q1, nine latent fingerprints of value were developed on the five pages of the carbon copy, Q3 through Q7, and two latent fingerprints of value were developed on the cover letter, Q8. These latent fingerprints are not identical with the fingerprints of Jerome Irving Wald.

The results of this examination are being furnished the Los Angeles Division by Latent Fingerprint Section report. The specimens, Q1 through Q13, are being returned to the Los Angeles Division with the Latent Fingerprint Section report.

The results of the laboratory examination have been set out in a separate memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

This information be forwarded to the Investigative Division.

2 ENCLOSURES

1 - Mr. DeLoach, Room 5640 JB
1 - Mr. Parsons, Room 5736 JB
1 - Mr. Rosen, Room 5706 JB
1 - Mr. Conrad, Room 7621 JB

SJB:pat
(8)

REC-95 04-37257-61

EX-108

NOT RECORDED
APR 6 1961

APR 5 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

SEVEN

51 APR 12 1961

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
APR 5 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN CASE FILE

Dear Jerry -- PLEASE - don't do it., you will not be able to handle the repercussions. We are in the hands of master minded crooks, with 45 years of experience behind them, -- and the scandals soon coming up no for air, will kill your picture and you, if you do it. The secret paper Eisenhower will soon publish will rock the world. The Kennedys are on the way out, they have been a menace for a long time. We are 60 million str now, -- we have clubs representing 100,000 fighting women in California a

We are your friends, many of us living in Beverly Hills know you and your family personally and love you, and do not want to see you get hurt.

We had planned to write you at length, but when Jack Warner announced he would do the story of the P T Boat, which has just been exposed, we decided to write both of you in one, and are enclosing copy of his letter which covers the water front.

With much love and good wishes from all of us.

We have had many threatening letters, so remain annonymous for protection. Many of us have been advised that if we dared to tell what we know about the Kennedys, -- our children will disappear over nite.

94-37574-61

ENCLOSURE

1

Dear Mr. Warner--

Everyone is talking about you, to-day, and saying you mus be slipping. (Always the first paragraph is supposed to be more or less startling to attract special attention -- and we hope this one will.) And assure you too that this is not the work of crack pots, but has carefully compiled by a group of -- highly intelligent women, -- which we will admit without even blushing, most of us living in Beverly Hills, and also with plenty of money. We are not poor, and many of us know you.

It isn't possible for us to conceive that a man of your dignity, dist tion, fine success, famous around the world, -- and highly intelligent too as we have just mentioned we were, -- could be so completely duped and take in by anything so cheap, -- as this cheap, shanty irish, peasant, immigrant steerage Kennedy clan, that got into our beloved White House thru the back door.

It must be that you do not know the inside story of the - P T Boat incident, so recently uncovered in Washington, regarding which we know all the details. This brave wonderful little hero -- disobeyed orders, -- government orders, and that is why his boat was rammed. -- (But why sh a Kennedy take orders from anyone?) It cost his father a hugh check to k it down and keep it quiet, and Roosevelt was in office then and old Joe, J father was Roosevelt's right hand man at that time, so it was easy. And with another large sum of money from crooked old Joe, it was brought out, polished up and used for campaigning purposes, -- and bought this green y punk into being a hero. -- (And incidently, everyone knows that no one could carry a man by his teeth for eleven days and swim in heavy seas.) All of the crew he was supposed to have saved, helped themselves and were decorated with old Joe's money. Everyone is saying, everywhere, -- at exclusive important cocktail parties, at the bars, even on the street, -- that the Kennedys will of course pay for the picture, -- (it will be more good cheap publicity) -- but they are also saying that they bought you too just for good measure, -- (for a sucker) -- they just want to use you for puppet, so little Bobby is saying we hear, who so often speaks out of turn So the picture will not cost you a cent, -- but you already have all the money you could ever possibly need or use, and most certainly you do not publicity. Warner Bros., hold the enviable position of having made the finest pictures that have ever been made. What could a few cheap shanty irish immigrants ever add to that??? This whole nation is so filled with contempt for them that it takes 40,000 letters every day pouring into the White House to tell them about it. This wonderful America does not now ha President, -- it has a lying, dishonest, corrupt, hi jacking, rigging ex crook, who got in just to see how it would feel, just another sporting adventure, a new whim for a rich man's son, so easily bored.

This letter represents 60 million women, -- fighting women, with pla to do something about the corruption now on the march to the White House. And we are not crack pots, just decent American citizens. We have becom power. Many of us were Democrats/ -- We have our own printing presses not not Catholic controlled. We have 10,000 clubs with 100,000 members in Ca fornia alone. We are organizing in every state in this glorious free nati We will soon be 80 million strong, that is a lot of fighting women, and a of votes, and a lot of power. America is finally awake. The facts regar the P T Boat story will soon be ready for print, and broadcast to the wor And added to this will be the secret documents now in the hands of Mr. -- Eisenhower, he took with him when he left office, exposing all crooked transactions of Roosevelt, -- many of which old Joe had a finger, which he intends also to broadcast so the American people can know. What will all of this do to a Warner Bros. picture of a crooked little punk no visiting for a little while at the White House. It will ruin you. If in a way you become entangled with this cheap shanty irish peasant Kennedy clan

that came over here steerage to escape starvation in Ireland, --(they are all of them revoltingly common) -- you will have to stoop low indeed to d it. Many of us know you personally and we don't want it to happen to you Most of us live in Beverly Hills.

Here is a little inside information that in some way got into the ne papers recently, -- and we quote, -- "THE Fischetti gangster mob of Chica is now bragging openly that they --(stole) -- 200,000 votes in Illinois, for Kennedy, - and now have a pipe line right into the White House." Thi was carried in all papers, but appeared here in the Herald Express.

This Kennedy debacle is the most terrible insult America has ever suffered, - and we do not intend to take it lying down. They have become an irritating -- ITCH -- that has to be disposed of, -- not glorified. We have plans we think will work, and at this writing we are 60.000.000a (sixty million) -- americans who intend to free themselves from crook representation by hi-powered rigging artists. The whole world i now talking of the corruption in America, and how it was used to put wha got put -- where it is to-day. The F B I also states in the papers that unprecented barrage of threatening letters arrive daily -- assassination is no longer a whisper, - everywhere you hear it, -- not only for the wo derful big (handsome) movie star material?? -- J F K, -- but little baby brother Bobby and senile old Joe, -- seem to be right up in the front r too. Gangsters out here are calling it a nest of vipers that have to be cleaned up. We have hosts of eager scouts, -- all first time voters, -- and increasing in numbers daily, - bringing us amazing bits of inside in mation. The gangsters are now on the war path, because of the big brave plans of little Bobby to dispose of them. How can anything as fine as The Warner Bros. -- Studios, -- afford to get gummed up with anything like this?

A fine young business man here in Beverly Hills, -- now working wit us, -- both he and his wife, -- went to Harvard at the same time this gr arrogant punk - Jack Kennedy was there. He said he didn't even make ave grades, -- and even then he was so immoral that no decent young man on t campus would associate with him. He just loafed there for four years, was awfully busy on the outside with women, -- so his father finally bou him a diploma and took him home. He said also that knowing him as he d he is terrified at the thot of where he is to-day. Also that when the Harvard Profs. run out of answers, and can give no more helpful suggesti this poor little Jack will blow up, as he has no knowledge of his own. Fulton Lewis Jr. stated on a recent broadcast that this green youngster with just one immature wrong dicision, blow us all into eternity.

His wife, poor little Jackie, -- who is half Italian and half Russi was born in France and is a catholic, - (people out here call these mi races - half breeds) -- Knowing how rotten he is wanted to divorce him, they wouldn't let her, and old Joe gave her one million in cash to stay him until after the campaign. She refused to go with him campaigning, became pregnant. Not living with him as his wife, -- little John Jr., being rumored, we have to say, -- and talked of everywhere, -- is not th of the wonderful Jack Kennedy at all, -- which we hear he also knows, - little John's father is a New York Millionaire with whom Jackie is in lo you could hear them discussing even on street corners. Is this America well it is in our beloved White House. And we hope Warner Bros. will ne give it it'S STAMP OF APPROVAL. Everywhere and abroad we hear -- how corrupt America has become to tolerate such things. This poor little Ja doesn't want to be where she is. She knows she doesn't belong, and can no way represent our wonderful American women. And we all know that too We have not accepted such an insult to represent us and have so advised She knows of all the corruption in the Kennedy family, and as despised t all of them, and plans to write a book that all the world can read

She knows of his many mistresses, -- some of them are men, -- and avoids appearing with him in public even now. Across the nation he is known as a sex pervert, and many countries abroad know how depleted we have become, many are discussing going over to Russia, because America has become so corrupt, has lost all prestige, and has crooks in the White House. This Kennedy debacle is our supreme humiliation. They are even ignorant and arrogant enough to think they can rule the world. This we hear is their newest, latest exciting plan. And poor little Bobby has made this statement, which also got into the papers, of which we have copies we plan to ta And we quote now exactly, --- "We are a young group, and we will take over America, and then the world." and signed. And here is his very latest brilliant statement, -- exact quotation. The newspaper caption reads, --

HERE IS GENERAL'S LATEST NOTE --

"If this administration is not successful, the country will not be successful, - there will be nothing left of this country in 1964, if this administration is not successful." end of quote. This from the Examiner. and signed, -- Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

How is that for a masterpiece. We, many of us have 12 year old sons who could do better. And Jerry Wald is doing a picture for this queer li runt? with Kennedy money of course. Also did you know that recently th same little Bobby when he was discussing heavy, weighty problems of State with Dep. Atty. Gen. Byron (Whizzer) White, they played touch football whi they talked, a little later three of his older children dropped in for a g of milk. Later, when this same little Bobby had a meeting with an imports British Diplomat, -- all seven of his children came in and had milk and sa and listened. In every picture of him we have ever seen his mouth hangs wide open, -- this used to be a sure sign of an imbecile. Some of the things he says surely point in that direction. And here is another newspaper clipping regarding him just received. This ignorant, arrogant, asini Kennedy tribe, have been giving huge cocktail parties, countless in number and when they, -- the Kennedys, - all of them have had just a little too m become very mellow, - and talkative, - and confidential, -- and have been giving out to all these wild crowds, secret information regarding our Government that they should not even know, - and if they did should consider a sacred trust. And who but poor little Bobby - the poor little big shot our Atty. Gen. -- remember? -- could have been guilty of such a betrayal. America means nothing at all to the Kennedys. It is the Kennedys first al A very close knit clan, with much loud handclapping for each other. See me is their slogan, they do not wait to be invited, they just come out and dance for free. Now they are talking of plans to become the richest family in the World. Old Joe got the idea from Hitler with whom he was so chummy, -- while he was Ambassador to England, -- and at that time the rig hand man of Roosevelt. It is being reported everywhere now, that old Joe is very busy buying up all old factories, -- across the nation, -- to use later for war supplies and ammunition,-- so that when Jack declares a war, which they are now cooking, -- all the Kennedy factories will of course at once go into hi gear, -- and get all the orders from the Government thru Jack, naturally, -- what could be easier? That is the plan and we have s the details, and will use them. And this is the new frontier, -- the beautiful new America. This is -- your -- America, Mr. Warner. The poor unfortunate Kennedys are power drunk and money mad. They are cheap and d gustingly common, with no background, -- if you saw the pictures in the Lo

Money is all they have. But money can buy anything they are saying, -- even the White House, - we have proven it haven't we?? That is OUR White House, - it belongs to all of us who are decent Americans, and is not for sale, which they will soon learn now, the hard way. The Kennedys are on the way out. Our presses are working 48 hours a day, and we have plans. In another three months we will be 80 million strong. All fightin wide awake voting women, and that will be a lot of women to lick. Many us were Democrats, who have now joined the Republican Party.

***

Has created such discontent within his own ranks, -- that three of his cabin
members are now quietly preparing to resign. (THIS IS VERY CONFIDENTIAL.)
What sort of bombshell will that throw into the camp? And when it does ex-
plode, you and your picture will blow up right along with it.

And here is a rumor right out of Washington, - right out of the fee
box. This little arrogant, bigoted, power drunk runt, who is posing now a
Atty. Gen. if he can find time out from playing touch foot ball. - is bei
reported by way of the grapevine, -- will soon be offering men with lots of
money, - a slice of America. Both you and Jerry will of course have a chan
given you to sit in on this mad scheme, details we cannot yet disclose. He h
made the statement so many times now, - that he will direct his group to ta
us over, that he must think he can. This poor pathetic little boy will pr
ably be saying next that he will cut you and Jerry in for free, -- because
you are making the pictures, and both of you are top names. We do not know
what if anything he has offered you as bait, -- but we do know you should
not touch it. And there is much speculation going on about it.
We have never had anything like this to represent us in the White House bef
When old Joe arrived here steerage, - and couldn't find work because all th
ads read, -- "No Irish and only protestants need apply," -- he made a vow
to lick America and make it bow low before him. He has nursed that festeri
sore for 45 years, -- he hates America but was dishonest enough to remain
here and make a fortune. He has constantly preached to his children nine
them that the Kennedys were the only important family in the world. He has
pathetic little monkeys of all of them, -- and America ridiculous in the e
of all the world, and we are now on the firing line filled with resentment
We are all interested in you and Jerry, and want to save you if we can, bu
have to remain annonymous, because of threatening letters.

When we began this letter it was to be just one page, -- but as women
continued to come in and learned what we were doing, all of them have
said well I have a message for Jack too. So from our files everyone has c
what they thot you should know. And many of us have written excerpts. S
of us do not type very well, but we are not even apologizing, -- it is th
message that is important, and the message is -- please do not get tangled
with the Kennedys. So many of us know you both so well. We have ten thou
clubs now in California alone.. We have scores of fine young men and w
many still in college, eager to help who work with us every day at certai
hours, some are majoring in typing, and we have hundreds of letters to se
out, so we know our typing will not look like the masterpieces you send o
with a staff of the very finest.

With or without your permission we have decided to send a copy of th
to Jerry Wald, -- as we had in mind writing him too, for he is planning t
do a picture also for little Bobby.

With so many good wishes from all of us.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Cotter

April 17, 1961

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Jacksonville
SAC, Miami
SAC, Tampa

From: Director, FBI

Re: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO FLORIDA
(SI. MALFEASANCE - INFORMATION CONCERNING)
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

President Kennedy presently plans to be in Mayport, Florida, on Saturday, 4-22-61, where he will board an aircraft carrier.

This visit is publicly known and is completely unrelated to the Cuban situation.

Nevertheless, in view of the current Cuban situation all offices should be particularly alert to the possibilities that there could be threats against the life of the President, demonstrations or other incidents designed to harass the President and caused by pro-Castro Cubans or others emotionally involved in events in Cuba.

Advise Bureau immediately in the event any such data received and immediately advise Secret Service locally.

SDD:dmd
(12)

Note: James Rowley of Secret Service advised Liaison Agent O. H. Bartlett on 4-17-61 of this tri Under normal conditions Rowley said he would not ask anything of FBI but in view of Cuban tensions h was requesting speedy advice on any items we receiv affecting President's personal safety while on this trip.

MAILED 20
APR 17 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
T.E. Sullivan
Tele. Room

TELETYPE UNIT

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19 APR 18 1961

56 APR 21 1961

[redacted]

(b)(6)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

May 31,1961

Hon. John Edgar Hoover,
Director of F.B.I.
Dept of Justice,
Washington,D.C.

JUN 2 1961

My dear Mr. Hoover:

By this time, you are,no doubt,familiar with many 'unpleasant facts' connected with the current regime.

I appreciate your letter,and thought that you might not have gotten word,that the powerful hand of the head of the Federal Government, had reached out into your private work, and withdrew from you, many of your men (so well trained in espionage detection) ' to'the investigation of gangsters , hoodlums &c.' 'A greater danger to America's safety than the internal Red Menace,'(according to the Administration)!

It would seem, very important, for you to withdraw all of the men- as necessary to your work!

You are (if you will permit) too big a man to bow down to this condition- with opportunity open- on your 'own', to -head your personal organization, with the biggest clients in the country- at your behest and call.

The 'Roosevelt Myth' , written by John T. Flynn, published by The Devin-Adair Co. 23 E. 26th St. N.Y. on the life of F.D. Roosevelt- is something that J.F.Kennedy mentioned in his recent campaign- 'that he intended to follow always the life of F.D.R.'

He certainly is following the life of F.D.R.- particularly financially- also the book discloses that the Communists were guests in the White House- lived there- occupied Lincoln's bed- dined, wined and roamed about 'with Eliner!

This book will outline the real life of J.F.Kennedy as he follows the life of F.D.R.!!!

I will be glad to send you a copy if you have not read it!

Sincerely yours.

(b)(6)

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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JUN 5 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

2 ENCLOSURE

55 JUN 14 1961

William S. White

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY is undertaking delicate and possibly fateful foreign missions, notably in the forthcoming conference with Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union, under rising home pressure from an increasingly worried country.

In this correspondent's carefully considered opinion, based on mail from across the Nation and on conversations with many kinds of people, the position in the United States while the President journeys abroad may be accurately described as follows:

The public has not "turned against" Mr. Kennedy, nor does it believe he is personally "soft" or confused.

* * *

But it is insistent that he take action, soon and somewhere and somehow, to restore the vision of an America sure in its strength, confident in its purposes and ready to uphold—even at great and somber risk—its duty as leader of the anti-Communist part of this earth.

* * *

This is not the view simply of Republicans, or conservatives, or so-called "flag-waverers." It is a view held by many authentic liberals and many, many Democrats. It is not partisan, and it is not merely ideological.

There is much public dissatisfaction with some of Mr. Kennedy's advisers, such as Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., of the White House staff, and Undersecretary of State Chester Bowles. To a lesser extent this feeling extends to Adlai E. Stevenson, our Ambassador to the United Nations.

* * *

There is no thought, except among a handful of unimportant extremists, that these men lack either patriotism or honorable intentions. There is no great movement, no return to McCarthyism.

* * *

There is, however, a substantial fear that such men are incapable of accepting the final responsibilities of power and blind to the inalterable fact that honorable force is sometimes not only ethically permissible but actually obligatory.

The failure of the Cuban invasion and our subsequent failure to date to deal with arrogant Castroism has humiliated and angered and sickened a large part of the country. The fact that Cuba, and Laos, too, were demonstrably only inherited by this Administration is recognized. All the same—because Mr. Kennedy in the campaign promised so often to "get the country moving"—there is increased questioning of the real strength of President Kennedy's leadership.

* * *

He badly needs to make some plain public showing of what is already simply a fact: That he is the sole boss in this Administration and that the counsels of timidity will in no way reflect his own views in the time immediately ahead.

* * *

Mr. Kennedy is and always has been the boss, and he has listened to half-pacifist advice only in the sense that he has listened to all other kinds of advice. He has wanted to consider every viewpoint, to inquire into every possible approach, before himself settling upon the one approach which will in truth be followed. And, after all, he is still only four months in office, in a world he never made.

* * *

But much of the public plainly feels that because he hears out what the half-pacifists have to say, they are running or largely dominating his own mind.

* * *

Indeed, this columnist is convinced that for the first time in his memory a clear majority of the people is more ready than its Government to accept the harsh immediate dangers of taking a standup position in this world and drawing a line against further Communist advancement, really meaning it.

62-3737-6

ENCLOSURE

Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XVIII, No. 22 — June 2, 1961 — Section 1 — News

CONGRESS: *Blasts tractors deal* ..... (337)

FBI: *Shuffled by New Frontier* ..... (337)

IRAN: *Big lobby in Washington* ..... (339)

PROXMIRE: *Changes his mind* ..... (339)

FOREIGN AID: *More for Reds?* ..... (340)

Congress Revolts: The Legislative branch of the government last week displayed danger signals to the Executive branch, when Congress freely vented its displeasure with the Cuban tractors-for-prisoners deal demanded by Castro. The phenomenon ended many weeks of a cautious, "let him have a chance" attitude by members of both parties.

But a steam-head had been growing, due to the Cuban invasion fiasco, the Administration appeasement of Communists in Laos, and climaxed by the weak decision of the President to go to Khrushchev at another summit. Then the pressure broke—on the "Castro blackmail" issue. "cloakroom Senators" went into action.

Early in the week, the Senate (May 22) erupted violently in a debate with most participants crying "Castro blackmail." Thus, they correctly expressed widespread opposition from the grass roots. The United Press International made a survey of editorial and public reaction and found scant support for the tractors proposal but "widespread opposition to what the Miami *Herald* called a 'Dictator's blackmail.'"

Even key Democratic Senators Wayne Morse (Ore.) and J. William Fulbright (Ark.) took a very chilly view of the proposal.

Next day the President vacillated, talked of having nothing to do with the deal. Would he repudiate it?—asked some members of Congress. Others, pointing to Walter Reuther as head of the "tractors" committee, remarked: "How can the President pull the rug out from under Reuther, to whom he is so heavily indebted politically?"

Then came the amazing public admission by the President, endorsing the tractors scheme and urging public support for it. The cloakroom Senators argued as to whether the tractors deal was Kennedy's or Reuther's idea in the first place.

By May 25, White House politics seemed an integral part of the whole drama, when many on the Hill thought that Kennedy's sudden calling of a joint session for his message on arms appropriations was a diversionary move to get away from the public back-fire on what was now called "the tractors-tribute team." (Tractors for Castro missile base construction?)

But while some Senators labeled the deal as an example of Executive mishandling only matched by Truman's firing of MacArthur in the Korean War, others reflected anxiously on the President's trip to Europe to see de Gaulle and then to sit down with Khrushchev in Vienna. Is he equipped to handle even passably such a dangerous test? "The mess in Washington is bad," remarked one member of Congress. "The mess in the young President's mind is worse."

Internal Subversion: The Administration makes a great to-do about the dangers of internal subversion in neighboring countries, particularly in Latin America. But what is the Kennedy regime doing to protect the American people from the dangers of internal subversion in the United States? That is a question that privately is aired among experts on Capitol Hill. The answer is—not much, if anything.

It has been noticeable on the Hill that J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has had little to say since Inauguration Day about the menace of the Red Fifth Column, although under the Eisenhower Administration he frequently made himself vocal on the rising dangers of Communist subversion in the US. Knowing J. Edgar, legislators just do not believe that he has changed his mind. Has he, then, been muzzled by the soft-on-communism White House "apostles" and been ordered to stop probing the activities of Kremlin agents on American soil? That is doubted, for the denizens of Capitol Hill have a deep respect for the Kennedy regime's avoidance of anything so crude and politically dangerous as that.

The dodge by which the Administration has been able to make Hoover muzzle himself and the FBI to refrain from probing the Red apparatus has very recently become visible to knowing observers in Congress. It is this:

Hoover has only so many agents in the FBI available to keep track—as they have for many years—on the Red spies in our midst. But how can he continue to utilize these men, so well trained in espionage detection, when he has to transfer them to other duties given priority by the Administration? What are those prior missions?

It is now learned that large sections of the FBI formerly working on the Reds have been reassigned, on orders from above, to the investigation of gangsters and other criminal breakers of the law.

In short, the Administration deems hoodlums a greater danger to America's safety than the internal Red menace, and has acted accordingly.

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Race Troubles: The drama [illegible] on in Alabama interests practical politicos [illegible] pitol Hill somewhat differently than the public [illegible]alizes. The pros find less food for discussion in the contortions of Governor John Patterson in Montgomery than they do in calculating how the happenings in Alabama and Mississippi will affect the voting on forthcoming legislation, particularly the now-debated Federal aid-to-education bill. Indeed, regardless of the issues raised by the "freedom bus" and the rioters, Capitol Hill people on both sides of the fence find agreement on one thing—that Attorney General Robert Kennedy handled the matter very adeptly, from the point of view of the interests of the Administration.

These Administration interests, it is assumed, and few in the Capital would dissent, are, quite narrowly: how many votes will this keep for us, or how many will it alienate?

Indeed, the pros in Washington believe the young Attorney General executed some admirable and difficult footwork from the standpoint of votes. He had to crack down on rioters in Alabama; for the Negro vote in key Northern big-city states should be placated. On the other hand, the powerful teachers' lobby vote (under the National Education Association whip) had to be "taken care of."

The Republicans introduced an amendment prohibiting Federal aid to segregated states. The NAACP strongly supported this amendment. The NEA opposed it, knowing its inclusion would lose the Southern Senate and House votes necessary to insure passage of the aid-to-education bill.

Hence, young Kennedy (who is keenly aware not only of the goings on in Alabama, but also on quorum calls in Congress) performed the agile feat of sending the marshals to Montgomery (to suit the Harlem vote) while at the same time (the very day) smothering the GOP amendment to the education bill. Doing the latter, of course, satisfied the NEA lobby, but it also irked the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) lobby. Kennedy, say the pros, shrewdly calculated that his action in the Montgomery rumpus was more important—in that it had more "visibility" to masses of voters than his favoring of teacher lobbyists over NAACP lobbyists on the less noticeable squabble over a legislative amendment.

Joint Chiefs: The recent attempt by the liberal press to smear the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the cause, or one of the causes, of the failure of the Cuban invasion has apparently blown up. General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Chairman of the JCS, testified before a Senate subcommittee last week and cleared himself and his colleagues in the opinion of all members of the subcommittee, save headline-hunting Senator Albert Gore (D.-Tenn.), who, according to his *Who's Who* biography, has had no military experience.

But other Senators who have had long military service, some of it rather recent, and who know modern-type amphibious operations, have read the complete minutes of the Senate group's questioning of Lemnitzer.

They say that Lemnitzer did not give a blanket endorsement [illegible] the invasion plan; he told the President it [illegible] feasible only if certain conditions were met. One of these was effective air and naval cover for the invasion. This did not occur.

Senators, other than Gore, who have had long familiarity with the relations between Chiefs of Staff and whoever happens to be President think that Lemnitzer's attempt to "cover up" for Kennedy as much as possible made some of the General's testimony a little complicated; hence Gore's erroneous impression. These Senators say that Chiefs of Staff always try to "cover up" and make things easy for the President, their Commander-in-Chief (thus Marshall fronted for FDR; Bradley for HST).

CIA: Authoritative sources disclose to HUMAN EVENTS, information further emphasizing the incompetence of Central Intelligence Chief Allen Dulles and his liberal Deputy Richard Bissell in the Cuban invasion. The news is that the CIA's Intelligence Division, whose job it is to interpret and evaluate reports on Cuba and other theaters, was never consulted by Dulles or the Operational Division (which sprang the invasion). The head of the Intelligence Division first heard of the invasion when he read of it in the newspapers. In short, the judgment of the "eyes" (Intelligence) was not communicated to the "hands" (Operations) that set off the invasion.

Advice to Kennedy: Recently a group of Senators of both parties, fanning the air in the cloakroom, came to an agreement that, in the present foreign mess, it would be helpful if they had an old colleague again in the Senate today. The man they mentioned was ex-Senator and former GOP Senate leader William F. Knowland of California—who commanded great respect in the upper house for his independence of political pressure and forthright advocacy of firmness against Soviet aggression.

Almost at the same time, Knowland—now running the Oakland *Tribune*—made a speech in San Francisco (May 5) in which he urged two steps: (1) "Place a tight naval blockade around Cuba and stop the import of any military supplies to the Castro regime"; and, to solve the Laos mess, (2) "Bring the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea into the Southeast Asian Defense organization [SEATO]. The 500,000 Chinese Nationalists and the 500,000 ROK forces will change a debating society into an organization of substance."

Thus Knowland ranges himself alongside Admiral Charles Cooke, who (see last week's issue) demanded this prescription for Cuba. Out of his long experience on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Knowland respects the military power of Chiang Kai-shek, and knows how decisively it could be used to redress the balance in Southeast Asia.

He also undoubtedly is aware that, judging by past history, the Chinese Nationalists would be ready and eager to fulfill their role. It is a fact that, in the first week of the Korean War in June, 1950, Chiang Kai-shek offered to send three divisions

of his troops to Korea to help the US and the hard-pressed South Koreans. Washington did not accept the offer. If it had, the lives of many thousands of US soldiers might have been saved, and the Korean conflict rescued from a frustrating stalemate.

Iranian Gold Mine: Reports filter in from one of the largest foreign aid recipients—Iran—that all is not well with that country's government, despite mammoth handouts from Uncle Sam every year since World War II ended.

One reason why Iran may be receiving such huge sums—$588.4 million in total aid since 1956—is the Development and Resources Corporation, headed by David Lilienthal, former Atomic Energy Commissioner and leading figure in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations. This outfit is listed with the Justice Department as a foreign agent—or lobby for foreign interests. In every year since 1956, the Iranian Government has supplied the Development and Resources Corporation with all or most of its income from abroad. Lilienthal's firm has received fees from Iran totaling $78.3 million. This is about 13.3 per cent of the entire amount of assistance the United States has given Iran during the corresponding period (1956-60)!

These millions, which Lilienthal receives for promoting Iranian interests, presumably come, directly or indirectly, from the foreign aid payments which US taxpayers provide.

This situation prompts several questions, such as: Isn't it unusual for a foreign agent to receive such a large sum—both in terms of dollars and percentage—from the foreign aid recipient he represents? What services does the corporation perform in the United States for the Iranian Government? How much of the $78.3 million in fees went into development projects in Iran, and how much became assets of the corporation? Does this—and possible kindred situations—call for a congressional investigation?

Nuclear Testing: A recent statement signed by six top retired military men has urged the United States to renew nuclear testing at the earliest moment. "It is obvious," says the statement, "that Communists consider a cessation of nuclear testing as but the first step toward an increased campaign to outlaw nuclear weapons altogether." The statement goes on to point out that nuclear testing is needed to improve our missiles and warheads, and it reminds the free world that its nuclear superiority is the only element preventing a Communist takeover.

The statement was signed by General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Lt. General Edward M. Almond, Admiral Ben Moreell, Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Admiral Felix Stump and Rear Admiral Chester Ward.

The views of these men assume monumental importance at this time when it is realized that President Kennedy has decided to go to a summit meeting in an attempt to force Khrushchev into a nuclear test ban. With defeats in Cuba and Laos, Kennedy feels that a threat to renew nuclear testing is the strongest card he can play in a very weak hand. The retired military men, however, feel that the US is walking into a surrender trap if the Soviets ever agree to the present US treaty offered in Geneva. The test ban, as it is now proposed, has the following flaws, according to the experts in this field:

(1) It provides for only 19 seismic stations within the Soviet Union, yet even strong advocates of the test ban, such as Dr. Hans Bethe, have testified that 200 control posts would be needed in the Soviet Union for adequate inspection.

(2) The proposed treaty would allow only 20 yearly inspections within the Soviet Union, although Bethe himself has stated that over 500 unidentified explosions occur yearly in the USSR.

(3) The treaty positively excludes inspection of explosions that register *less* than a magnitude of 4.75 on a seismograph; yet there is ample evidence that the Russians are capable of setting off such explosions in salt domes in the Emba Region.

Revolt Against Keynes: On March 17, HUMAN EVENTS reported that in 1951 West Germany, by rejecting the Keynesian advice of Kennedy's chief economic adviser, Dr. Walter Heller, managed to become the most prosperous country in Europe. (For more on Heller, see page 351.)

While the ability of West Germany to get along without his advice has not impressed the liberal economist, who is still trying to foist his rejected economic prescription on America, there seem to be a number of Congressmen who are disenchanted with Heller's current Keynesian proposals. Not the least of them is another *bona fide* liberal, who has been lavishly praised by such left-wing groups as the Americans for Democratic Action, Senator William Proxmire (D.-Wis.).

In a minority opinion, Proxmire has dissented vigorously from a recent Joint Economic Committee report made by his liberal colleagues in which they endorsed Heller's proposal for increased government spending as a means of curing America's economic ills. Proxmire insists his liberal friends have "overestimated the ability of the government" to solve America's unemployment problem. He points out that government spending as a means of curing the unemployment problem failed during the Thirties.

Moreover, Proxmire deals a near fatal blow to Heller economics when he stresses the point that Kennedy's speed-up of government spending has failed to bring men back to work. "Almost none of this speed-up was effective in the first quarter of calendar 1961 when unemployment and idle capacity reached their peak," says Proxmire. Proxmire also says that the spending speed-up in the

RAYMOND M. BEECROFT, Editor, Advent Christian Publications, Inc., Concord, N. H.: "I have found HUMAN EVENTS to be a concise and time-saving informative source in vital political matters and trends."

first quarter has necessitated a slowdown in the second quarter, which will put a "brake on the economy."

Defense, Not Tribute: Members of Congress continue to reflect on the deep moral, historical and legal factors involved in the debate over "tractors for Castro." They regret that Kennedy, who sought (May 25) additional "millions for defense" from Congress in his speech that day, did not add, "but not a cent for tribute." Senator Styles Bridges (R.-N.H.) cited these historic words hurled by the US at the Barbary pirates in 1797; and dwelt on the parallel with the "heinous barter," that is the "a truck for a Jew's life" demand of Eichmann, now on trial in Israel. Such moral considerations, say legislators, outweigh the "do-gooder sentimentality" (to quote Michigan's GOP Representative August Johansen) of those who support what they say is "humanitarian."

Senator Francis Case (R.-S.D.) terms the business a "shameful page" of our history. He and others fear the trouble we may incur by what Senator Bourke Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) labels "an unthinkable proposal." Senator Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) asks: "Are we to become such abject appeasers as to pay blackmail to get out of our difficulties?"

> Many Senators, being lawyers, know full well that once you pay a blackmailer, either internationally or in civil life, you may pay and pay and pay.

Additionally, Senator Homer Capehart (R.-Ind.) made a deep impression when he warned that the Logan Act (which forbids private citizens from dealing with a foreign government) is involved; Senators know what endless woes could follow violation of this law. And both liberal Democratic Senator J. William Fulbright (Ark.) and conservative Democratic Senator Harry Byrd (Va.) know enough about fiscal law to challenge the granting of tax-deductibility to the "tractors-tribute team."

Aid to Reds: Administration sources inform HUMAN EVENTS that stepped-up aid to Communist nations will be forthcoming as soon as the House approves a Senate-passed bill authorizing such aid.

The satellite nation of Poland is slated to receive perhaps the biggest chunk, despite recent developments showing the Red nation is as closely aligned with Moscow as ever. The Poles, in fact, have sent $13 million in aid to Castro's Cuba, and have pledged more, if necessary.

Another nation to which aid can be dispatched under terms of the Administration bill is Czechoslovakia. This Soviet satellite has sent Cuba millions of dollars worth of military equipment—firearms, tanks, planes and ammunition.

On May 9, the Czech Ambassador to Havana informed Cuban military leaders that further aid would be coming. He announced also that Czech soldiers would be sent to Cuba if needed by the Castro army.

The White House, incidentally, is pulling out all stops to see that the aid bill (passed 43-36 by the Senate) gets through the House.

More Education Aid: Back of the general aid-to-education bill, which was passed by the Senate last week, comes the Administration proposal to extend and expand the National Defense Education Act, which became law in 1958 as a temporary (until 1962) "sputnik emergency" measure.

The US Chamber of Commerce has told a Senate education subcommittee that the extension proposal is "much more than an extension" of the original act. The expanded extension, it says, would "augment the tremendous powers of the US Commissioner of Education over the future course of American education"; it would give that official permanent responsibility for financing college and graduate school education for tens of thousands of students; and it would empower him to direct statistical services on education now performed by the states.

According to the Chamber of Commerce, the bill "would make the Federal government the permanent sponsor of teacher training at all levels of education"; would lead to a "Federal power structure designed to direct the course of American education."

The National Defense Education Act, according to plans of Administration men in Congress, will be up for action shortly after the general aid-to-education bill.

Professors—Cuba Si, Harvard No: Recently a group of Harvard professors, some of them meshed into the White House advisory clique, signed a soft-on-Castro ad in the *New York Times*. Last week 77 Cuban professors-in-exile answered them with an ad in the same paper.

"Twenty-three years after Munich," said the Cubans, "the same policy of appeasement followed toward Hitler, which led to war and destruction, is now being advocated toward totalitarian communism by a group of North American professors . . . . The Cuban leaders say that their revolution is communism and its structure and functioning bear them out. The Boston professors do not seem to believe what the Cuban leaders have publicly stated."

In connection with this, Congressman Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.) told HUMAN EVENTS: "The United States can ill afford government by professors who possess an undergraduate knowledge of war—whether it be hot war on the beaches of Cuba or the Cold War we must constantly wage."

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Business Manager: W. B. BAGG, Jr. — Contributing Editor: FRANK CHODOROV

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-7-61

FROM : D. C. Morrell

[redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

(b)(6)

[redacted] in her letter dated May 31, with enclosures, made some inflamatory and controversial remarks regarding the present administration forcing the Director to reassign Agents from the internal security to the criminal field. She criticizes the President by stating that he is following the life of former President Roosevelt, "particularly financially." She comments that the book, "Roosevelt Myth," outlines the real life of J. F. Kennedy as he follows the life of "FDR."

Bufiles disclose that correspondent has written to us once previously on May 18, 1961, at which time she enclosed a March 15, 1961, issue of "Common Sense" which booklet contains violent, anti-Semitic material. We answered this letter on May 26 acknowledging receipt of this booklet. On page 5 of the November, 1948, issue of "Steuben News," the book, "Roosevelt Myth," is reviewed and it is pointed out that this book is extremely critical of the late President Roosevelt.

[redacted] enclosures consisted of an editorial by William S. White in which he in general states that the President take some action, soon somewhere and somehow, to restore the vision of an America ready to applaud even at great risk its duty as leader of the anticommunists. She also enclosed a copy of "Human Events" dated June 2, 1961, which contained an article which criticizes the administration for forcing the Director to reassign FBI Agents, formerly working on communism to the criminal field.

REC-21 94-37514-64

Bufiles reflect that "Human Events" is a very conservative anticommunist newsletter published in Washington, D. C., and has not been investigated by the Bureau. Its editor and publisher, Frank C. Hanighen, is on the Special Correspondents' List.

JUN 8 1961

RECOMMENDATION:

Due to [redacted] inflamatory and controversial comments, her letter not be acknowledged.

JCF:js (2)

55 JUN 14 1961

Form No. G-13
(Ed. 3-9-61)

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General
Solicitor General
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust
Assistant Attorney General, Tax
Assistant Attorney General, Civil
Assistant Attorney General, Lands
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
Administrative Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI
Director, Bureau of Prisons
Director, Office of Alien Property
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization
Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Board of Immigration Appeals
Special Assistant for Public Information
Records Administration Office

For the attention of

REMARKS: Should this be investigated?
If not, please discard.

ENCLOSURE

N. Brown

REC-6 94-32737-6

EX-107

16 MAR 1 1962

58 JUL 20 1961

Robert Kennedy July 2, 1961
Attorney General of The U.S.A.
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Please be informed that I've written to Congressman Walter Judd of Minnesota to start impeachment proceedings against President Kennedy. I am doing this because I consider President Kennedy to be a communist traitor.

This is evident from the fact that nearly all his appointments are men with records as fellow travellers. Secondly, his brother Rob Kennedy gave overt support to a communist front organization, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, when the so-called "freedom-riders" were stirring up trouble recently in Alabama and Mississippi. 94-37577-65

I might add a lot more but for the sake brevity will conclude with: His country ceas

JUL 10 1961

survive another four years of treason in the White House and the State Department and the Pentagon.

Very truly yours,

(b)(6) [redacted]

July 2, 1961

Mr. Robert Kennedy
Attorney General of the U.S.A.
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Please be informed that I've written to Congressman Walter Judd of Minnesota to start impeachment proceedings against President Kennedy. I am doing this because I consider President Kennedy to be a communist traitor.

This is evident from the fact that nearly all his appointments are men with records as fellow travellers. Secondly, his brother Robert Kennedy gave overt support to a communist front organization, Congress of Racial Equality, when the so-called "freedom-riders" were stirring up trouble recently in Alabama and Mississippi.

I might add a lot more but for the sake of brevity will conclude with: this country cannot survive another four years of treason in the White House and the State Department and the Pentagon.

Very truly yours,

/s/ [redacted]

(b)(6)

COPY:bbb

No Ack
DEM
7/11

Tony
16
5 Ack
2 Ack

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WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Tel. TE 2-1901 Res. TE 5-9055

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

August 5, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Dir.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is rumored in Palm Beach that Pres. Kennedy is contemplating purchasing a home there and, since you are responsible for our President's safety, I am directing this letter to you.

I am the Palm Beach County representative for the Wonder Buildings "Living Shelters", built of steel as shown in the enclosed brochure and as described with photo on Page 44 of the Aug. 4th Life Magazine, and which is rated A-1 protection by national Civil Defense, and approved locally.

For the protection of our President and his fine family, we would deem it a pleasure to donate one of our shelters for their protection while in this area if you will be so kind as to advise of the proper procedure and the location desired.

Thank you for your courtesy in this matter.

Very truly yours,

C. Ludlow Smith

C. Ludlow Smith.

CS/e
1 ENCL.

REC-43 94-37374-66

ask 3-10-61
mail CJW

AA
LOTS
HOMES
ACREAGE
BUILDING
APPRAISALS
INVESTMENTS
INCOME PROPERTIES
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
SINCE

EX-102

EXP. PROC. 33

AUG 7 1961

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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107 West Sunrise Hwy., Freeport, N. Y. 8-4898
FRANK P. HEALY, Gen. Mgr. C. LUDLOW SMITH, Pres.

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WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

TE 3-1901 Res. TE 2-4005

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When a nuclear weapon detonates, thousands of tons of earth and debris are sucked up into a mushroom cloud (15 or more miles above the earth). These particles become radioactive and as the cloud moves with the wind they eventually settle back to the earth — as far as 600 miles from target.

This is *fallout*.

And it's deadly! Each radioactive particle is like a miniature X-ray machine — it emits rays that penetrate and destroy living cells. The only way to stop the rays is to place a heavy material between you and the fallout particles. The more weight or mass as a shield, the more protection you have.

That's the basic principle of the Wonder Building "Living" Shelter. Instead of expensive materials, costly construction, "Living" Shelter design incorporates the use of rugged steel panels designed to hold large quantities of inexpensive earth or sand as a shield against fallout.

The result is a low cost, exceptionally "livable" shelter that meets every requirement for adequate fallout protection. "Living" Shelters are easily assembled with a standardized steel panel that permits a wide range of sizes, easy adaptability to basement, *underground* or *above* ground locations. Important too, this simplified but rugged design brings fallout protection to YOU at *lowest cost*.

How "Living" Shelters serve you —

- *Storm or tornado refuge*
- *Spare bedroom*
- *Recreation area*
- *Storage room*
- *Library - Den*
- *Darkroom*

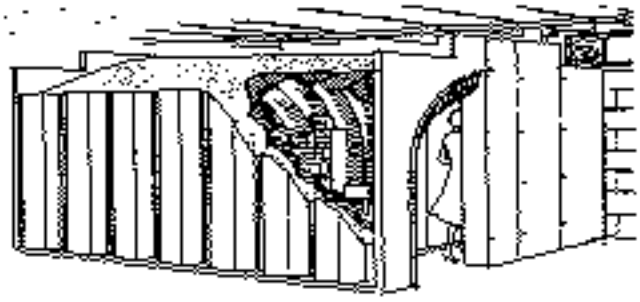
Wonder Building "Living" Shelters meet all standards of the Federal Government.

"... provides *positive* fallout protection, also considerable blast protection." This stamp of approval means full assurance of safety for you and your family. A Wonder Building "Living" Shelter *actually tested with a live source of radiation by the Atomic Energy Commission was determined to have a protection factor of 5000* (5000 times less radiation inside than outside.)

Wonder Building

"Living" Shelters

provide lowest cost family, community, industry and farm protection



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FAMILY BASEMENT SHELTER M-1 — Lowest in cost and designed for easy installation. Protection for 9 people (54 sq. feet) — outside measurements 10' x 10' x 7' high — can be lengthened in increments of 54 square feet. Provides adjacent basement wall — 12 yards of earth, sand or gravel are used for cover on top, between walls. Protection factor 700.

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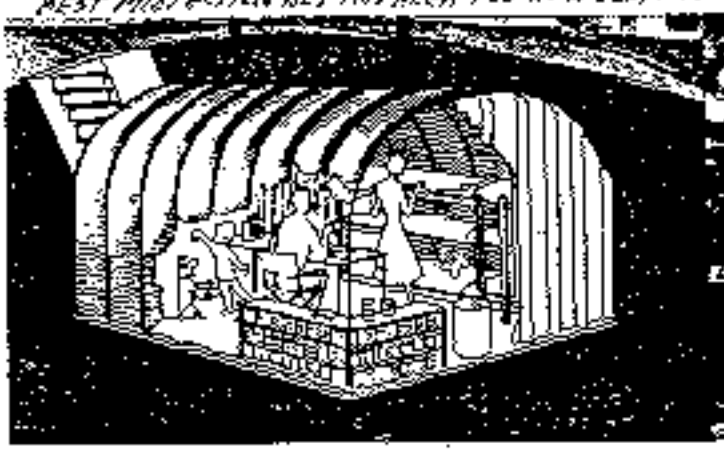
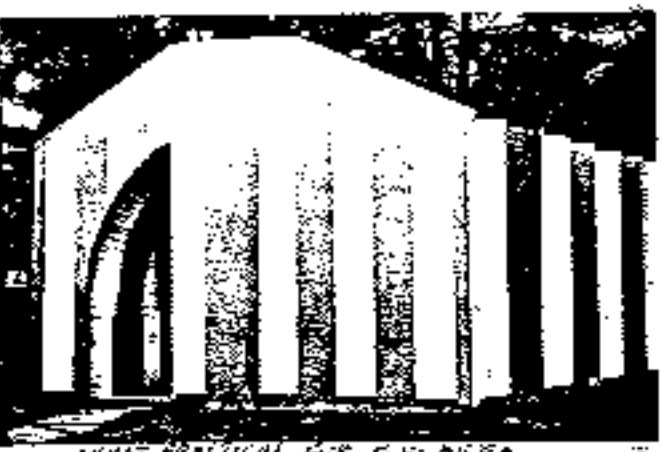


FAMILY UNDERGROUND SHELTER M-1-A — Installs 3 feet below ground level, assures considerable protection against blast as well as fallout. 175 square feet of livable space (for 30 people) — can be lengthened in sections of 85 sq. feet to accommodate 3 or more families. Complete with blower and ventilator. Protection factor 3000. (M-1-B can be attached to basement — 4 yards below ground.)



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FAMILY "ABOVE GROUND" SHELTER M-2 — Designed for low cost installation on simple concrete slab with 2 feet of earth or sand coverage. Protection for 9 people (72 sq. feet) — can be lengthened in 18 sq. feet sections to accommodate 2 or more families. Complete with blower and ventilator. Protection factor 300.

GROUP SHELTER M-3 — Specially designed for neighborhoods, farms, schools, hospitals, churches, industry, government, military. 20' x 100' size has ample room for 300 people . . . can be expanded or decreased in increments of 40 sq. feet. Rugged steel construction with earth coverage provides protection factor of 5000, and three times the blast protection of a commercial building. Clear-span, open interior makes this shelter ideal for meeting halls, control and communication centers, recreation areas. FARM SHELTER . . . Interior is easily and economically divided into separate compartments for family use: for prized breeding stock, feed and seed.

the strength of steel!

rugged design!

simple erection!

[illegible]

Wonder Building

Heavy-gauge steel panels that form the roof and sides of the Wonder Building "Living" Shelter are so strong, so efficiently designed they're self-supporting! The reason is the patented, double-curved and corrugated design . . . when assembled these panels form unyielding arches, an exceptionally rugged structure that provides maximum protection.

Panels bolt together with a tight overlap — sealed with neoprene washers. As an extra assurance of dry interiors and long life, the outer surface is coated with a special protective coating and covered with polyethylene sheeting.

Clear span interiors have plenty of headroom, ample area to *live with comfort.* Versatility of panel construction means "Living" Shelters can be easily and economically expanded.

[illegible]

Eminent authorities speak out for adequate fallout protection

"Time is becoming urgent, and unless each of us *prepare now,* our freedom of choice could very well slip from our grasp. *Protection of our population should be the basic concern of every American who loves his country above his own personal gain.*"

PRESIDENT J. F. KENNEDY

"[illegible] of the [illegible] committee."

National Academy of Sciences
National Research Council

"Fallout shelters are needed everywhere."

LEO A. HOEGH, Former
Governor of Iowa, former
National Director of Civil
and Defense Mobilization

"*Adequate shelter facilities would enable the United States to survive all-out nuclear war. To survive a nuclear war we must have suitable shelters within walking distance of all our citizens.*"

DR. EDWARD TELLER,
father of the hydrogen bomb

"If our nation is to survive in the event some aggressor should do the unthinkable and unleash a nuclear attack upon us, fallout protection for our citizens is imperative."

Special Committee on Civil Defense
Governor's Conference
GOVERNOR NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER,
Chairman

"[illegible]"

[illegible]

To be fully prepared in event of a nuclear attack and to be assured of protection from radioactive fallout . . . *Fallout Shelter is Required* —

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTOR

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1000 South Karlov Ave., Chicago 24, Illinois

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C. LUDLOW SMITH

1603 S. DIXIE – PHONE 2-1901
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

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REC-43 94-37374-66

August 10, 1961

Mr. C. Ludlow Smith
1803 South Dixie Highway
West Palm Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Smith:

Your letter of August 5, 1961, with enclosures, has been received.

While I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write, I would like to point out that the U. S. Secret Service, not the FBI, is charged with the responsibility of affording physical protection to the President and members of his family. You may desire to address your inquiry to the Chief, U. S. Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 27
AUG 10 1961
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding correspondent; our last outgoing to him was on 10-16-51. He enclosed his personal business card and a leaflet pertaining to the shelters manufactured by his firm. In view of the commercial nature of this inquiry, we are making no direct referral to the Secret Service.

CJH:bir
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

57 AUG 15 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 14, 1961

FROM : W. C. SULLIVAN

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT KENNEDY, John Fitzgerald
SPEECH OCTOBER 12
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

It is of some interest to the Bureau to note that in the above-captioned speech President Kennedy hit out strongly at extreme movements and individual extremists. The press account stated that the President aimed at the fanatics of both the left and the right.

President Kennedy, among other things, mentioned the need to "do our duty undeterred by fanatics or frenzy at home or abroad..."

What President Kennedy highlighted in his speech is not new to the Bureau because this is the position in the struggle against communism which the Bureau has been taking right along. There are an abundance of statements by the Director now on record permitting us to document this viewpoint beyond any possible dispute. We are in a position to successfully repulse any attack on the FBI from the extremes of left or the right.

It is suggested that we may want to bear in mind the above and in particular the Bureau's relationship to the President's statements at the University of North Carolina when we are under attack by different individuals, as most certainly we will be from time to time.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

WCS:mhd (6)

REC-45 11-37374-67

OCT 17 1961

SC-101

XEROX

OCT 18 1961

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

APR 3 1967

Classified by

Declassify on: GADR

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 18, 1961

SECRET

FROM : R. O. L'Allier

CLASS. & EXEM. EO 10-11-79

REASON - FCIM 11

DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW 9-11-77

SUBJECT: [redacted]

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(b)(1)

[redacted]

ACTION: 20 1961

[redacted] information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

SEC-TOP (5)

FBI

Date: 10/13/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (100-19288)

SUBJECT: TRIP OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO SEATTLE, WASHINGTON ON 11/16-18/61

CINAL. Transmitted herewith are an original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination relative to the above-captioned matter.

In referring to [redacted] attention is directed to BUfile 105-65528 relative to [redacted] and Seattle CINALS dated 9/25/61, entitled "CP, USA - ORGANIZATION, NORTHWEST DISTRICT; IS-C," and 9/28/61 entitled, "CP, USA - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES, NORTHWEST DISTRICT, IS-C." (b)(7)(d)

The first source used in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] who reported that [redacted] stated "they" were going to try to plan a demonstration similar to the one held in Olympia, Wash., on 9/26/61, in protest to civil defense, for the appearance of President KENNEDY in Seattle on 11/16-18/61. (b)(7) (b)(7) (b)

Second source utilized is [redacted]

Third source utilized is [redacted]

Fourth source utilized is [redacted] (b)(7) (b)(7) (b)

REC-48 44-37374-68

For information of the Bureau, security informants of the Seattle Office are being alerted to immediately contact the Seattle Office relative to any information of a similar nature for transmittal to the Bureau. The Seattle Office will maintain any necessary liaison with the Seattle Office of the U. S. Secret Service in order that that department will be kept advised of any contemplated demonstrations in connection with President KENNEDY's trip.

OCT 19 1961

ENCLOSURES (6)

3 - Bureau (RED)(AM)(Encs. 6)
2 - Seattle (1 - 100-23538 Sub A)
HEM/jpv (5)

Approved: Sent
Special Agent in Charge

OCT 24 1961

C. C. Wick

61 NOV 8 1961

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
October 13, 1961

RE: TRIP OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO SEATTLE, WASHINGTON ON 11/16-18/61

b-7c

On October 13, 1961, information was received from a confidential source indicating that some individuals, including [redacted] are going to attempt to formulate plans for a demonstration in the Seattle area when President KENNEDY visits Seattle on November 16-18, 1961. According to this source, the demonstration would be similar to that picket line held in Olympia, Washington, on September 26, 1961, in protest of civil defense measures of the State of Washington. This picket line in Olympia, Washington, attempted to belittle civil defense and to depict civil defense measures as a "hoax."

Another confidential source previously advised that the Communist Party of the State of Washington was responsible for organizing, planning, and carrying out the picket line in Olympia, Washington, on September 26, 1961, whereat [redacted]

b-7c

[redacted] A third confidential source has advised that the leadership of the Communist Party in the State of Washington was elated with the publicity received by the demonstration as a result of [redacted]

b-7c
b-7D

To further identify [redacted] a fourth confidential source has advised recently that [redacted] is currently a member of the Olympia Communist Party Club at Olympia, Washington. [redacted] and resides with his wife [redacted] at [redacted] Washington. [redacted] is a U. S. citizen, white race, 48 yrs. of age, 5'11" in height, 170 lbs. in weight, brown hair and blue eyes.

CONFIDENTIAL

JEH OSC # 13
DOCUMENT # 99 (pg2)

94-37374-68
ENCLOSURE

RE: TRIP OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, ON 11/16-18/61

On October 13, 1961, the above information was furnished to Special Agent W. A. PRIMROSE, U. S. Secret Service, Seattle, Washington.

SECRET SERVICE - WHITE HOUSE STAFF
TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED

FD-333 (1-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Seattle, Washington
October 13, 1961

Title: TRIP OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO SEATTLE, WASHINGTON ON 11/16-18/61

Character:

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

1 XEROX
OCT 24

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

94-37374-68

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. L'ALLIER

DATE: 10-24-61

FROM : O. H. BARTLETT

SUBJECT: PROPOSED TRIP BY THE PRESIDENT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Gandy

On 10-24-61, I was advised by Mr. David Palmer of the Naval Aide's Office, that the President is planning a trip to the West Coast in November. According to Mr. Palmer, the President will be in Seattle on November 16, 1961; in Phoenix on November 17, 1961, and in San Diego on November 18, 1961. At San Diego, the President will review the U.S. naval forces.

ACTION:

For information.

OHB:jad
(3)

1-Liaison
1-Mr. Bartlett

REC-32

64-37374

OCT 27 1961

64 OCT 31 1961

copy sent Mr Tolson

TRUE COPY

Sirs:

I have received some very confidential information which I am sure will interest you very much, in fact I am sure it is the greatest piece of news in this decade. I have received the knowledge and have all the necessary proof that the President of our Nation, John F. Kennedy is an adulterer. I have the facts and also pictures to back me up in this statement, otherwise I would never dare make it. His wife also has been unfaithful to her marriage vows and has committed adultry with other men, in fact this last child she had is enough proof for that. It is not his child at all and a simple medical test can prove that beyond any doubt.

Sincerely:

/s/ [redacted]

(b)(6)

74-37324-70

REC-4

NOV 29 1961

58 DEC 5 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 16, 1961

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [redacted] (b)(6)

Captioned individual wrote a letter postmarked November 12 at Los Angeles, California, in which he states he has received very confidential information that President John F. Kennedy is an adulterer. He states he has proof including photographs to back up the statement.

Correspondent also alleges that the President's wife has been unfaithful to her marriage vows, has committed adultery and that the last child is proof of her unfaithfulness.

This correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of contents, letter not be acknowledged.

JH:nlb
(2)

Suggest this be given by liaison to Rowley of Secret Service for such action as he wishes to take

11-29-61
Original envelope handed to SAC Robt I Bouck, Protective Research Section, U.S.S.S. White House. Rowley advised.

94-39394-71

REC 4

10 NOV 29 1961

62 DEC 4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Cartha D. DeLoach, Assistant Director, FBI DATE: January 10, 1962

FROM : Edwin Guthman, Special Assistant for Public Information

SUBJECT: JOHN F. KENNEDY

Attached is a smear leaflet which Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen of Washington received in a letter postmarked in Norfolk, Virginia.

There is no legal action that can be taken, but in case you haven't seen it I wanted to call it to your attention.

REC-91 94-37374-72

16

9 JAN 1962

ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

FBI - INSPECTOR
RECD - 2022
JAN 11 4 5

MILLTONS CALL HIM PINK —
HISTORIANS WILL PAINT HIM RED!

Special Bulletin

JAN 2 1962

KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!

(And, Friend, Don't You Smile)

BEAST KENNEDY IS GUILTY OF SEDITION AND GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY WHICH IS COMMUNISM. THE KENNEDY DEMOCRAT PARTY IS NOW THE SUBVERSIVE PARTY.

A CESS-POOL OF MINORITY - TERMITES WHO SEEK TO DESTROY THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WHITE PROTESTANT!

(AND, FRIEND, DON'T YOU SMILE)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 13, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans

~~XXXXXX~~ John F Kennedy

In talking with Mr. Kenneth O'Donnell at the White House on Saturday, January 13, 1962, he told me that the President had informed him (O'Donnell) that the President desired to talk with Mr. Hoover. O'Donnell said that the President had not indicated to him that there was any problem, but that he just wanted to talk to Mr. Hoover about conditions generally.

O'Donnell said that he did not know at what time Monday the President would return to Washington or what his schedule would be for that day, but that as soon as he had the opportunity of checking on Monday morning, he would call me further concerning this matter.

REC-5 94-37211-13

9 JAN 18 1962

CAE:mac
(4)

CRIME RACKET

50 JAN 24 1962

cc Mr Tolson

EDWIN R. DURNO
Fourth District, Oregon

COMMITTEE:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

January 12, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing a communication which was addressed to me at Medford, Oregon, in an envelope postmarked 6:00 p.m., December 23, 1961, Norfolk, Virginia.

It occurred to me that you might want to investigate the source of this scurrilous propaganda.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin R. Durno

EDWIN R. DURNO, M. C.

Enclosures
ERD/pdw

ENCLOSURE

ATTACHED

94-37374-74

10 JAN 22 1962

EXPEDITE

JAN 15 1962

HISTORIANS WILL PAINT HIM RED!

Special Bulletin

KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!

(And, Friend. Don't You Smile)

BEAST KENNEDY IS GUILTY OF SEDITION AND GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY WHICH IS COMMUNISM. THE KENNEDY DEMOCRAT PARTY IS NOW THE SUBVERSIVE PARTY.

A CESS-POOL OF MINORITY - TERMITES WHO SEEK TO DESTROY THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WHITE PROTESTANT!

(AND, FRIEND, DON'T YOU SMILE)

Please Mail This Onward

January 16, 1962

94-37374-74

Honorable Edwin R. Durno
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

Your letter of January 12th, with enclosure, has been received, and I sincerely appreciate the interest which prompted your communication. It was very considerate of you to call my attention to the bulletin you forwarded, and you may be assured it will be made a matter of official record.

Please do not hesitate to let me know whenever I can be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 5
JAN 16 1962
COMM-FBI

Portland - Enclosure

ATTENTION SAC: Congressman Durno enclosed a one-page throwaway which accuses President Kennedy of being the "First Communist President of America." Similar material has been previously called to the Bureau's attention.

NOTE: Congressman Durno is the Republican Representative of the 4th District of Oregon. He was elected to Congress in 1960 and is presently serving his first term. Bufiles indicate we have had no previous correspondence with him. [redacted] (b)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/17/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Candy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

[redacted]

(b)(4)

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith are the original and four copies of a letterhead memorandum. This is being furnished to the Bureau for any dissemination deemed appropriate.

The information was telephonically furnished the Washington Field Office. At 1:35 p.m., [redacted] was advised that Secret Service has jurisdiction in the protection of the President and his family. She was furnished the telephone number of Secret Service and she advised she would immediately furnish the information to Secret Service.

This information was telephonically furnished to Special Agent MAX D. PHILLIPS, Protective Research, Secret Service, Washington, D. C., at 1:55 p.m.

WFO indices reflect only one reference to [redacted] She furnished favorable information in a 116 classification case. Indices negative concerning [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - WFO
C. C. WICK
OFL:sap
(4)

2 cc detached & handed to Wilkinson at White House

94-57374-75

AIRTEL

REC 101

FEB 20 1962

Approved: FEB 23 1962 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 17, 1962

[redacted]

(b)(6)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

On February 17, 1962, [redacted], Washington, D. C., furnished the following information she learned from [redacted] Virginia. She said [redacted] did not desire to become involved because she is a member of the community.

[redacted] previously employed a stable boy whom she fired because of a "psychological outburst." [redacted] does not know the nature of the outburst. This boy, whose name or description [redacted] does not know, has been hired by President and Mrs. Kennedy as a stable boy at their home in Middleburg, Virginia. [redacted] desired to furnish this information because the boy might be working around the Kennedy children.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

94-37374-75

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 2/17/62

FROM : W. B. Welte

SUBJECT: ALLEGED MENTALLY UNSTABLE STABLE BOY, REPORTEDLY EMPLOYED IN THE MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA, HOME OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

SA Frank Lowig, Washington Field, telephonically advised SA J. B. Cook that [redacted] Washington, D. C., had received the following information from [redacted] Virginia, which information [redacted] did not wish to report directly.

(b)(6)

[redacted] stated that [redacted] had a stable boy employed at her [redacted] Virginia, farm, whom she fired because she believed he was mentally unstable. She stated she heard later that this stable boy was hired by Mrs. J. F. Kennedy, the wife of the President, as an employee on her Middleburg, Virginia, farm. The name of the stable boy or any other details were not available to [redacted]

ACTION TAKEN:

Washington Field advised that they were reporting this matter immediately to the Secret Service and were furnishing this information in the form of a letterhead memorandum today.

REC-46

JBC:bm
(5)

63 FEB 28 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 5 1962
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Miss Holmes
Mr. Parsons
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-5-62 6-34 PM EST RGT

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEWARK AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC, MIAMI /100// /P/ 2P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO MIAMI BEACH, FLA. MARCH TEN NEXT. ACCORDING TO PRESS REPORTS PRESIDENT KENNEDY PLANS APPEARANCE AT THE FONTAINBLEAU HOTEL, MIAMI BEACH, FLA. MARCH TEN NEXT IN CONNECTION WITH DEMOCRATIC FUND RAISING DINNER. ON MARCH FIVE CHIEF MICHAEL FOX, MIAMI BEACH PD, ADVISED ONE [redacted] SURFSIDE, MIAMI BEACH, WHO SAID SHE REPRESENTED ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS ~~QUOTE~~ "MOTHERS STRIKE FOR PEASE ~~UNQUOTE~~, HAD APPLIED FOR PERMIT TO PARADE ON MARCH TEN FROM TWENTYNINTH ST., MIAMI BEACH, TO VICINITY OF FONTAINEBLEAU HOTEL. GROUP WOULD PROTEST U.S. RESUMPTION OF ATMOSPHERIC NUCLEAR TESTING. CHIEF FOX SAID HE INTENDS TO DENY PERMIT AND TO DISPERSE OR ARREST ANY DEMONSTRATORS WHO MIGHT TRY TO PARADE WITHOUT PERMIT. ONLY PREVIOUS REFERENCE POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH THIS ORGANIZATION IS AS FOLLOWS. MIAMI NEWS OF NOV. ONE LAST REFLECTED THAT SEVENTYFIVE MIAMI WOMEN HAD MARCHED IN CIRCLES AROUND THE ~~QUOTE~~ "TORCH OF FRIENDSHIP" ~~UNQUOTE~~

END PAGE ONE

(b)(6)

BAUMGARDNER

REC-43 94-37374

MAR 7 1962

Bureau A.G. v. O'Donnell 3/7/61

PAGE TWO

IN BAYFRONT PARK, MIAMI, ON NOV. ONE IN ~~QUOTE~~ "A STRIKE FOR PEACE" ~~UNQUOTE~~. THE GROUP CLAIMED NO ORGANIZATION WAS BEHIND THEIR STRIKE. THEY CARRIED SIGNS CONDEMNING NUCLEAR TESTING BY ALL NATIONS, INCLUDING RUSSIA. THE ARTICLE SAID PERSONS FROM COMMITTEE FOR SANE NUCLEAR POLICY AND THE WOMENS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM WERE AMONG THOSE PARTICIPATING. POSSIBILITY EXISITS THIS IS SAME GROUP PLANNING PARADE MARCH TEN. MIAMI INDICES REFLECT [redacted] SECURITY INDEX SI SUBJECT, NEWARK OFFICE, IN CONTACT WITH TEL. NO. [redacted] MIAMI, FLA. NOV. TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTY, WHICH IS LISTED TO [redacted] SURFSIDE, RETIRED. RECORDS GREATER MIAMI CREDIT BUREAU REFLECTED AS OF FIFTYEIGHT, [redacted] WF, FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS, RESIDING SURFSIDE SINCE JAN. FIFTYSEVEN, RECEIVED INCOME FROM REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS, NYC. AS OF DEC. FIFTYNINE EMPLOYED IN SALES CAPCITY FOR [redacted] MIAMI. NEWARK SUTEL BY NOON MARCH SIX CHARACTERIZATION OF [redacted] FOR LETTERHEAD MEMO BEING PREPARED, MIAMI. NY SUTEL ALSO ANY PERTINENT INFO RE [redacted] IN INDICES. LHM FOLLOWS. LOCAL DISSEMINATION BEING MADE SECRECRET SERVICE, MIAMI.

(b)(6)

END AND ACK PLS

WA 6-48 PM OK FBI WA DA FOR RELAY

NK OK FBI NK TP

NY DONT U WANT THIS RELAYED TO NY

YES SORRY

~~EMEIS~~C

DISSEMINATION TO: SECRET SERVICE
STATE

CC: MR SULLIVAN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 5 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-5-62 9-27 PM EST RGT

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, MIAMI 2P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, THREE TEN SIXTYTWO. IT IS NOTED THAT ACCORDING TO THE PRESS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS SCHEDULED TO VISIT THE FONTAINEBLEAU HOTEL MIAMI BEACH, ON THREE TEN SIXTYTWO, FOR A DEMOCRATIC FUND-RAISING DINNER. ON THREE FIVE SIXTYTWO, [redacted] CUBAN EXILE IN MIAMI WHO MAINTAINS CONTACT WITH PRO AND ANTI-CASTRO ELEMENTS IN MIAMI AREA AND WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST, ADVISED NORMAN DIAZ, MEMBER OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL AND RADIO ANNOUNCER, STATION WMET, MIAMI BEACH, CONCEIVED THE IDEA AND HAS ASKED ALL CUBAN EXILES TO GREET PRESIDENT KENNEDY AT THE AIRPORT UPON HIS ARRIVAL MIAMI. DIAZ, [redacted] SAYS NINTEEN CONSECUTIVE HOURS OF RADIO TIME HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY LOCAL CUBANS TO URGE THE EXILES TO APPEAL TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY FOR ASSISTANCE IN LIBERATION OF CUBA. [redacted] ALSO ADVISED OTTO SIRGO, FORMER CUBAN MOVIE AND TELEVISION ACTOR IN EXILE MIAMI HAD BROADCAST OVER RADIO STATION WMIE, MIAMI THAT HE SUPPORTS IDEA OF NORMAN DIAZ. [redacted] HE BELIEVES A LARGE NUMBER OF EXILED CUBANS WILL PEACEFULLY DEMONSTRATE THREE TEN SIXTYTWO, BOTH AT THE AIRPORT AND THE FONTAINEBLEAU HOTEL. [redacted] /PROTECT BY REQUEST/ [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED THREE FIVE SIXTYTWO THAT JOSE MIRO CARDONA

END PAGE ONE

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(a)
(b)(7)(c)

94-37374-
NOT RECORDED
MAR 9 1962

AND MANUEL ANTONIO DE VARONA LOREDO, PRINCIPAL LEADERS OF THE COUNCIL, WERE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. LAST WEEK FOR CONFERENCE WITH OFFICIALS OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND ACTUALLY NO DEFINITE PLANS FOR DEMONSTRATION BY COUNCIL HAVE BEEN FORMULATED AT THIS TIME. [redacted] INDICATED MANY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL PLANNED TO DEOMNSTRATE BUT NOT ABLE TO STATE HOW MANY. PSI [redacted] ADVISED THREE FIVE SIXTYTWO, THE CUBAN WORKER-S FEDERATION, A SECTION OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, IS PREPARING TAPE RECORDINGS WHICH MAYBE USED TO BROADCAST DURING THE NINTEEN HOUR UNINTERRUPTED RADIO TIME. THE WORKER-S FEDERATION PLANS TO HAVE APPROXIMATELY FOUR HUNDRED MEMBERS GREET THE PRESIDENT AT THE AIRPORT AND REMAIN THERE WHILE HE ATTENDS THE DINNER. PSI [redacted] ACQUAINTED WITH SOME OF THE PRO-CASTRO ACTIVITES IN MIAMI AREA AND WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMAATION IN PAST, ADVISED THREE TWO SIXTYTWO, THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE NO PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE PRO-CASTRO ELEMENT IN MIAMI TO DEMONSTRATE AT THIS TIME. SOURCES AND INFORMANTS HAVE BEEN ALERTED AND ABOVE INFORMATION BEING DISSEMINAT LOCALLY TO U.S. SECRET SERVICE. MATTER BEING FOLLOWED AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 9-36 PM OK FBI WA WS

ORIG: MR. BELMONT FOR DIRECTOR

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/6/62

Attached Miami teletype concerns proposed peaceful demonstrations by anti-Castro exile groups in connection with President Kennedy's scheduled appearance at Democratic fund-raising dinner in Miami Beach on 3/10/62. No indication that pro-Castro groups intend to demonstrat at this time. Dissemination being made to Secret Service, State and CIA.

BCR:rpc

FD-16 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 3/5/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Del
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-0)

RE: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
IN PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA,
WEEKEND OF 3/23/62
INFORMATION CONCERNING

(b)(6)

[redacted] Lido Hotel, Palm Springs, California, advised SA J. CLAYTON TAYLOR on 3/5/62 that he had been contacted by U. S. Secret Service for 35 rooms for a Presidential Press Party in connection with a possible visit of President KENNEDY in Palm Springs during the weekend of 3/23/62. [redacted] advised that Secret Service had wanted extra telephone lines and teletype facilities available for the 35 rooms. [redacted] stated he advised Secret Service he did not have 35 rooms available and [redacted] understood that arrangements had been made for the Presidential Press Party at the Riviera Hotel in Palm Springs.

[redacted] further advised SA TAYLOR that he had no information concerning who might accompany President KENNEDY or where he might stay while in Palm Springs. He stated that President KENNEDY is supposed to have a speech scheduled in Berkeley, California, a few days prior to the weekend of 3/23/62. [redacted] did add that the Desert Circus in Palm Springs is scheduled for the weekend of 3/23 next. A different state is honored each year at this circus and this year the State of Illinois will be honored. Numerous political figures,

3 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles
JOS:lhm
(4)

94-37374-78

12 MAR 7 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(b)(6)

especially from Illinois, are expected to attend, according to [redacted] who speculated that many of the politicians from Illinois will probably be staying at the Tennis Club, owned by HARRY CHADDICK. The files of the Los Angeles Office contain no information concerning HARRY CHADDICK.

For the Bureau's information, FRANK SINATRA owns a large house near Palm Springs, California, at Cathedral City, California, and in the spring of 1961 added two guest houses. SINATRA reportedly has this house adequately wired for teletype facilities, has five private telephone lines, and enough cable available to handle a switchboard if necessary.

The above is for the Bureau's information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 9 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-9-62 5-48 PM EST RJS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MIAMI /100-14771/

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO MIAMI BEACH, FLA. MAR. TEN NEXT. REMYTEL ~~MAR. EIGHT LAST~~ 3-8-62. ON ~~MAR. NINE INSTANT~~ 3-9-62 CHIEF MICHAEL FOX, MIAMI BEACH PD,

(b)(6) ADVISED HE HAD SPOKEN PERSONALLY WITH [redacted] LEADER OF THE PLANNED DEMONSTRATION BY THE COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY. HE POINTED OUT POSSIBLE EMBARRASSMENT TO MIAMI BEACH BY DEMONSTRATION AND FACT POLICE WOULD ARREST DEMONSTRATORS IF ANY LOCAL LAW VIOLATED. [redacted] TOLD FOX SHE WOULD TELL HER GROUP ON MARCH TEN AM NOT TO DEMONSTRATE. FOX SAID RABBI LEON KRONIS OF BETH SHOLOM TEMPLE HAS DIRECTED MEMBERS OF THE TEMPLE WOMEN-S CLUB NOT TO TAKE PART IN DEMONSTRATION. CHIEF FOX PLANS TO HAVE FORTY TO FIFTY OFFICERS AT THE FONTAINEBLEAU HOTEL TO HANDLE ANY GROUP APPEARING TO DEMONSTRATE. SECRET SERVICE ADVISED LOCALLY.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 5-51 PM OK FBI

TU DISC

94-32374-79

11 MAR 12 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 3 1962

TELETYPE

WCS

URGENT 3-9-62 5-48 PM EST RJS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MIAMI /100-14771/

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO MIAMI BEACH, FLA. MAR. TEN NEXT. REMYTEL MAR. EIGHT LAST. ONE MAR. NINE INSTANT CHIEF MICHAEL FOX, MIAMI BEACH PD,

(b)(6) ADVISED HE HAD SPOKEN PERSONALLY WITH [redacted] LEADER OF THE PLANNED DEMONSTRATION BY THE COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY. HE POINTED OUT POSSIBLE EMBARRASSMENT TO MIAMI BEACH BY DEMONSTRATION AND FACT POLICE WOULD ARREST DEMONSTRATORS IF ANY LOCAL LAW VIOLATED. [redacted] TOLD FOX SHE WOULD TELL HER GROUP ON MARCH TEN AM NOT TO DEMONSTRATE. FOX SAID RABBI LEON KRONIS OF BETH SHOLOM TEMPLE HAS DIRECTED MEMBERS OF THE TEMPLE WOMEN-S CLUB NOT TO TAKE PART IN DEMONSTRATION. CHIEF FOX PLANS TO HAVE FORTY TO FIFTY OFFICERS AT THE FONTAINEBLEAU HOTEL TO HANDLE ANY GROUP APPEARING TO DEMONSTRATE. SECRET SERVICE ADVISED LOCALLY.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 5-51 PM OK FBI WA WS

TU DISC

Harrington advised 3/9/62
Bartlett advised 3/9/62

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/9/62

Attorney General, O'Donnell and Secret Service have previously been advised on 3/7 & 9/62 of contemplated demonstrations by various groups protesting renewal of atmospheric nuclear testing. This does not add anything to information previously furnished. Secret Service, Miami, advised. No dissemination at headquarters inasmuch as Presidential Secret Service detail is with him in Miami.

LLA Bv

FD-36 (Rev. 12-10-58)

FBI

Date: March 9, 1962

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-14771) (P)

RE: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, MARCH TEN NEXT

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the proposed demonstration by the "Mothers' Strike for Peace" in connection with President KENNEDY's visit to Miami Beach, March 10, 1962. The letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect the identity of [redacted] and [redacted] informants of continuing value, disclosure of whose identity would be detrimental to the national defense. b2 b7D

Information from Chief of Police MICHAEL FOX, Miami Beach PD, was furnished to ASAC RICHARD J. BAKER.

Information from the Greater Miami Credit Bureau was obtained by IC Clifford M. Werner.

Information furnished by [redacted] was given to IC CLEON GLAZE. b2 b7D

Informants mentioned in letterhead memorandum are identified as follows:

3 - Bureau (Encl - 5) (AM - RM)
1 - Albany (Encl - 1) (AM - RM) (info)
1 - Newark (Encl - 1) (AM - RM) (info)
2 - Miami (100-14771)

WPM:ems

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

57 MAR 19 1962

94-37374

10 MAR 12 1962

JFK O&C # 13 DOCUMENT

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)
(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Miami will cover the proposed demonstration on March 10, 1962 through established sources, and will furnish the Bureau, in form suitable for dissemination, any pertinent data obtained.

Information copies are being sent to Newark and Albany because of their prior interest in individuals involved in this matter.

Local dissemination of this letterhead memorandum is being made to the Secret Service.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-14771

CONFIDENTIAL

Miami, Florida
March 5, 1962

Re: Visit of President John F. Kennedy
to Miami Beach, Florida, March 10, 1962

The "Miami News," on March 1, 1962, reflects that President John F. Kennedy planned to visit Miami Beach on March 10, 1962, in connection with a Democratic fund-raising dinner which is to be held at the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach. [redacted]

(b)(6) On March 5, 1962, Chief of Police Michael Fox, Miami Beach Police Department, advised that one [redacted] Surfside, Miami Beach, who said she represented an organization known as "Mothers' Strike for Peace," had applied for a permit to parade on March 10th from 29th Street, Miami Beach, to the vicinity of the Fontainebleau Hotel. The group would protest against United States resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing. Chief Fox said he intends to deny the permit and to disperse or arrest any demonstrators who might try to parade without permits.

The "Miami News," of November 1st last reflected that seventy-five Miami women had marched in circles around the "Torch of Friendship," in Bayfront Park, Miami, on November 1, 1961, in a "Strike for Peace." This group claimed no organization was behind their strike. They carried signs condemning nuclear testing by all nations, including Russia. The article stated that persons from the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom were among those participating in the march.

CONFIDENTIAL

94-37374 80

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Visit of President John F. Kennedy to Miami Beach, Florida, March 10, 1962

On March 7, 1961, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a long distance call had been made from the residence of [redacted] to [redacted] stated that this call had been made on November 27, 1960.

b.2
b.6
b.7D

On March 24, 1961, [redacted] advised that telephone number [redacted] is listed to [redacted] Surfside, Florida. Her employment was shown as "retired." The Miami Beach City Directory for 1961 reflects that [redacted] resides at [redacted] Surfside, Florida.

b.2
b.6
b.7d

The records of the Greater Miami Credit Bureau disclose, in a credit report dated April 15, 1958, that [redacted] is a white female, age fifty-seven. She has resided at the [redacted] address since January 4, 1957 and receives income from real estate holdings in New York City. On December 3, 1959, she had been employed in a sales capacity [redacted]

b.6

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, Albany, New York, reflects in its records that [redacted] born [redacted] and [redacted] born [redacted] were married on April 19, 1953. The parents of the bride were listed as [redacted] father, and mother's maiden name was given as [redacted]

b.6

On [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on that date, [redacted] announced at a Communist Party meeting that he had recently resigned the position of Chairman of the Albany, New York City Committee of the Communist Party. [redacted] advised in late April, 1957 that [redacted] continued to attend meetings of the Albany, New York Communist Party during April, 1957. In September, 1957, [redacted] advised that [redacted] stated he could see no future

b.2
b.7D
b.7C

JEH O&C # 13
DOCUMENT # 111 (pg. 4)

CONFIDENTIAL

for the Communist Party in this country, and it was not what he, [redacted] wants in his struggle for socialism. He stated he would like to continue to hear what is going on in the Communist Party, but he did not want to be in the Communist Party as it was then organized.

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)
(D)

On [redacted] stated that [redacted] was mentioned in April, 1956 by a Communist Party functionary as a member of the City Committee, Albany Communist Party. The same source, in June, 1958, stated [redacted] attended an Albany Communist Party conference in May, 1958, which was open to those "in or near to" the Communist Party.

In [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] Albany Communist Party Chairman, stated that if the speaker at the above conference had been definite on a Party program, he could have swayed such people as [redacted] back into the Communist Party.

The "Newark Evening News," a Newark daily newspaper, on November 1, 1951 contained an article captioned "Nuclear Protest at Four Corners." This article stated that a group of people led by Mrs. Gloria Shaich, 47 Lawrence Avenue, West Orange, New Jersey, demonstrated that day against nuclear weapons. The demonstration was held as "Women's Strike for Peace."

PROPERTY OF THE FBI--This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

URGENT 3-10-62 2-55 AM EST WCS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MIAMI /100-14771/

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, MARCH TEN SIXTY-TWO. REMYAIRTEL THREE DASH SIX DASH SIXTYTWO. PRESIDENT KENNEDY ARRIVED MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, SIX FIFTY-FIVE PM, THREE DASH NINE DASH SIXTYTWO. NO DEMONSTRATIONS AT AIRPORT OBSERVED BY SAS OF MIAMI OFFICE, [redacted] AND [redacted] ADVISED THAT MIAMI BEACH POLICE AUTHORITIES HAVE ISSUED INSTRUCTIONS TO LEADERS OF WOULD BE DEMONSTR-ATORS TO DESIST OR BE ARRESTED. [redacted] STATED THAT NORMAN DIAZ, MEMBER OF THE ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL AND RADIO ANNOUNCER STATION WNET, MIAMI BEACH WHO ORIGINATED THE IDEA OF WELCOMING PRESIDENT KENNEDY WITH A DEMONSTRATION BY CUBAN EXILES, ON THREE DASH NINE DASH SIXTYTWO REQUESTED CUBAN EXILES NOT TO DEMON-STRATE IN COMPLIANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. MIAMI NEWSPAPERS ON THREE DASH NINE DASH SIXTYTWO, BOTH IN SPANISH AND ENGLI-SH STATED THE MIAMI BEACH POLICE WOULD NOT TOLERATE ANY DEMONSTRATIONS DURING THE WEEK-END VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT. MIAMI AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER, [illegible] SHOULD READ QUOTE -ATORS TO DESIST OR BE ETC UNQUOTE

(b)(2)
(b)(2)(a)

94-37374

NOT RECORDED
87 MAR 22 1962

MAR 22 1962

60 MAR 23 1962

NEWS ON THREE-PASS-NINE DASH SIXTYTWO, REPORTED CHIEF MICHAEL FOX, MPD, ASKED CUBAN COMMENTATORS TO URGE THEIR LISTENERS TO DISREGARD THE EARLIER APPEALS AND TO STAY AWAY, FOR SECURITY MEASURES. THE ARTICLE INDICATED THAT CHIEF FOX HAD RECEIVED THEIR FULL COOPERATION. MATTER BEING FOLLOWED AND BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED

END AND ACK P&S

WA 3-01 AM OK FBI WA ELR

TU DISC

B

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 11 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-14-86 BY

TELETYPE

#209,861

URGENT 3-11-62 1-15 AM EST WGS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MIAMI /100-1477/ 1P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F KENNEDY TO MIAMI BEACH, FLA. MARCH TEN, SIXTYTWO. ON THREE DASH TEN DASH SIXTYTWO AT FOUR THIRTY PM WAS OBSERVED ABOUT FORTY PICKETS CARRYING SIGNS PROTESTING NUCLEAR TESTING PARADING ACROSS STREET FROM FONTAINBLEAU HOTEL. GROUP CONSISTED OF WOMEN AND STUDENTS AND REMAINED ON SCENE FOR ABOUT AN HOUR. GROUP WAS ORDERLY AND DISBANDED PRIOR TO ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT AT HOTEL. [redacted] INTELLIGENCE MIAMI PD ADVISED SMALL ANTI-CASTRO UNIT FROM THIRTIETH OF NOVEMBER GROUP MARCHED IN BAYFRONT PARK MIAMI THREE DASH TEN DASH SIXTYTWO, CALLING FOR ARMS TO LIBERATE CUBA. GROUP WAS ORDERLY AND NO INCIDENTS REPORTED [redacted] ALSO ADVISED CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS FORMER CUBAN PRESIDENT ATTENDED DINNER FOR PRESIDENT KENNEDY AT FONTAINBLEAU HOTEL THREE DASH TEN DASH SIXTYTWO. PRIO-S TWO BODYGUARDS WERE ORDERED FROM BANQUET BY SECRET SERVICE BECAUSE THEY WERE ARMED. THE BODYGUARDS LEFT WITHOUT INCIDENT AND [redacted] REPORTED NO OTHER UNUSUAL ACTIVITY.

END AND ACK PLS

1-19 AM OK FBI WA ELR

MAR 13 1962

57

CC: Wendall

ZEROX MAR 13 1962

NARCOTICS SE

109-374

D-28 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: March 8, 1962

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-14771)

RE: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, MARCH 10 NEXT 1962

Remytel 3/8/62.

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum relating to planned demonstrations in Miami by groups on the occasion of the President's visit here.

Information from [redacted] was furnished to IC JOHN W. ARMSTRONG. [redacted] (by request). [redacted]

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(c)
(b)(7)(D)
(b)(6)

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished locally to Secret Service.

3 - Bureau (Encl. - 6) (AM - SD - RM)
3 - Miami (2 - 100-14771
(1 - 100-14386)

JPM:ems
(6)

ST-115

AGENT Rec'd 6-2 on 1/25/58
REC. RECD
DATE FILED 3-13-62
NOW FILED
BY

94-37374-8

REC-15 MAR 9 1962

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

62 MAR 19 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-14771

Miami, Florida
March 8, 1962

Re: Visit of President John F. Kennedy to Miami Beach, Florida on March 10, 1962.

(b)(6)

On March 8, 1962, [redacted] wife of [redacted] advised that [redacted] and other members of the Women's Social Club of Temple Beth Shalom, Miami Beach, had organized a group of mothers and their children to demonstrate on the occasion of President Kennedy's visit to Miami Beach. These demonstrations would protest the decision to resume atmospheric nuclear testing. The demonstrations are planned to take place at the Miami International Airport, on the occasion of the President's arrival, and at the Fontainebleau Hotel, where the President plans to attend a dinner to raise funds for the Democratic Party on March 10, 1962.

[redacted] understands that the demonstrations are being sponsored by the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. She added that other temples of the Jewish faith and Parent Teacher Association groups in Miami are also involved in the planned demonstration. She understood that one meeting to organize the demonstrators had been held at the home of [redacted] Miami Beach, Florida, a few days ago.

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(D)

On [redacted] with whom insufficient contact has been made to ascertain reliability, advised that [redacted] also known as [redacted] resides at

94-27274-22

ENCLOSURE

Re: Visit of President John F. Kennedy to Miami Beach, Florida on March 10, 1962.

(b)(6)
(b)(7)
(b)

[redacted] Miami Beach. She is the wife [redacted] According to [redacted] is very active in the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, also known as "SANE", in Miami Beach, and appears to be a leader in this group. As of October, 1961, the group was active in endeavoring to have people unite to oppose nuclear bomb testing. MEMBER OF WOMEN'S CLUB OF TEMPLE BETH SHALOM

(b)(7)
(b)(7)(a)
(b)(6)

[redacted] stated that he never heard [redacted] or other persons connected with SANE speak or act as if they were Communists, but informant believes that they are misguided in opposing United States policy.

On [redacted] advised that [redacted] was one of several individuals who attended a meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which was held on October 9, 1957 at the Robertson Memorial Church, 261 Northeast 23rd Street, Miami, Florida.

PROPERTY OF THE FBI--This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Date: March 14, 1962

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Rome

Subject: President JOHN F. KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

(b)(6)

ReRomelet dated 2/27/62 captioned [redacted] WASHINGTON EVENING STAR COLUMNIST."

[redacted] on 2/25/62, just prior to his departure for Paris and Madrid, advised that he had heard a story in Rome to the effect that a photostatic copy exists of a record that allegedly purports that President JOHN F. KENNEDY had previously been married in 1941. [redacted] advised that he had previously heard the story in Washington, D.C. circles and that there was a possibility that the story would be used or printed in the Italian press.

[redacted] after his return from Madrid, advised on 3/12/62 that he had met Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY in Paris and had discussed the story with Mr. KENNEDY. He also advised the Attorney General of the possibility that the story might be printed in Italy.

(b)(6)

[redacted] stated that he heard the story from [redacted] of "Lo Specchio", an Italian weekly magazine. [redacted] is an ex-patriated American who resides in Italy and has established Italian citizenship. His identity is known to the Bureau. According to [redacted] indicated that he did not believe the story is true and in any event, he would not use such a story. The possibility exists that other journalists in Italy might publish the story.

The above is being furnished for the Bureau's information. UACB no further action is being taken.

94-37594-83

REC-43

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Rome
AAC:vm
(4)

17 MAR 16 1962

LIAISON

CORRESPONDENCE

52 MAR 22 1962

FD-36 (Rev. 12-19-46)

FBI

Date: 3/19/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-0)

RE: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
IN PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA,
WEEKEND OF 3/23/62
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Special Agent J. CLAYTON TAYLOR at Palm Springs has been advised by Palm Springs Police Department that they have been contacted by the Secret Service and have in this manner learned that the President is going to stay at BING CROSBY's residence at Palm Desert.

For information.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles

WGS:elc
(4)

94-37374-84

5 MAR 20 1962

EX-113

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 20 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-20-62 4-13 PM PST VEG

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO /100-34204/ 3 PAGES

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, MARCH TWO THREE NEXT. BUREAU HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN ADVISED BY APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA THAT VARIOUS GROUPS WILL PICKET PRESIDENT KENNEDY WHEN HE VISITS THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CAMPUS AT BERKELEY ON MARCH TWO THREE NEXT. SOME OF THESE GROUPS INCLUDE THE COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, PACIFIST GROUPS OPPOSED TO NUCLEAR TESTING AND GROUPS ALLIED WITH THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE. THE FOLLOWING REFLECTS DEVELOPMENTS TODAY IN THE NATURE OF DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THOSE WHO WOULD PICKET THE PRESIDENT.

REC 32 94-373 74-85

ON THIS DATE, ALEX C. SHERRIFFS, VICE CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, ADVISED THAT ON THE MORNING OF MARCH TWENTY, [redacted] INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RECEIVED AN ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL FROM AN UNKNOWN MALE WHO STATED THAT HE WAS CALLING REPRESENTING RELIABLE VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS. HE ADVISED THAT AS LONG AS THE UNIVERSITY

(b)(6)

END PAGE ONE

MAR 26 1962

cc: Sullivan

WAS UNABLE TO TAKE CARE OF ITS OWN AFFAIRS THAT RESPONSIBLE VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS WOULD BE THERE AND USE TEAR GAS ON THE PICKETS.

(b)(6) AT APPROXIMATELY NINE FOUR THREE AM, THIS DATE, [redacted] ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OFFICE, RECEIVED AN ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL FROM AN UNKNOWN MALE WHO MADE SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME STATEMENTS AS IN THE PREVIOUS CALL, BUT, INSTEAD OF SAYING TEAR GAS WOULD BE USED, HE SAID ~~QUOTE~~ "WE WILL BE THERE WITH HAND BOMBS" ~~UNQUOTE~~. SHERIFFS ADVISED THAT WHILE THE CALLER MIGHT BE A CRANK HE HAD, NEVERTHELESS, NOTIFIED THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA POLICE DEPARTMENT.

VICE CHANCELLOR SHERRIFFS ADVISED THAT OBVIOUSLY THE CALLS REFERRED TO THE ANTI-ATOM BOMB TESTING PICKETS WHO HAD INDICATED AN INTENTION OF PICKETING DURING PRESIDENT KENNEDY-S VISIT ON CAMPUS MARCH TWO THREE NEXT, TO THE INTERNATIONAL HOUSE AND TO MEMORIAL STADI WHERE HE WILL GIVE ANN ADDRESS.

CAPTAIN JEWELL ROSS, BERKELEY, CALIFORRNIA, PD, ADVISED THAT ATT TEN FIFTY AM THIS DATE, [redacted] ~~QUOTE~~ "BERKELEY DAILY GAZETTE" ~~UNQUOTE~~ REPORTER, RECEIVED AN ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL AT THE OFFICE OF THE ~~QUOTE~~ "BERKELEY DAILY GAZETTE" ~~UNQUOTE~~, TWO ONE FOUR EIGHT SUTTE STREET, BERKELEY, FROM AN UNKNOWN MALE. THE VOICE WAS UNCULTURED AND THE MAN INDICATED HE REPRESENTED SOME VETERANS ORGANIZATION. HE STATED ~~QUOTE~~ "WE-RE GOING TO GET THOSE B------ IN THE PICKET LINE IN

END PAGE TWO

FRONT OF THE "I /INTERNATIONAL/ HOUSE" IF THEY PICKET THE PRESIDENT UNQUOTE. [redacted] ASKED QUOTE WHATS YOUR NAME UNQUOTE. THE MAN ANSWERED QUOTE WINTERS UNQUOTE. [redacted] THEN ASKED QUOTE WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO GET THEM WITH UNQUOTE. THE MAN ANSWERED QUOTE TEAR GAS, TEAR GAS GUNS UNQUOTE. [redacted] ASKED QUOTE WHERE DID YOU GET THEM UNQUOTE. THE ANSWER WAS QUOTE NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS, BUT WE-VE GOT THEM UNQUOTE AND THEN UNKNOWN MALE HUNG UP.

(b)(6)

SECRET SERVICE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IMMEDIATELY ADVISED. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ALL FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

END AND ACK PLS.

HOLD PLS FOR ANOTHER MESG

WA 7-25 PM OK FBI WA WS

Domestic Intelligence Division
Informative Note
3/20/62

Attached San Francisco teletypes reveal an ad hoc committee composed of communist, Young Socialist Alliance (youth group of Socialist Workers Party), as well as representatives of Fair Play for Cuba Committee (procommunist, pro-Castro organization), pacifist groups and Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell will picket President Kennedy during his appearance on University of California campus 3/23/62. Helen Sobell will make attempt to see President personally. In addition, official University of California have received anonymous telephone calls 3/20/62 from alleged members of veterans organization threatening to use tear gas and hand bombs on above pickets.

Above information telephonically furnished Secret Service White House Detail, Protectiv Research Section, 3/20/62. Additional dissemination to be made to Mr. O'Donnell and Attorney General. We have previously furnished Secret Service, Mr. O'Donnell and Attorney General with information concerning plans of various organizations to picket the President.

AJD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 20 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-20-62 4-25 PM PST PAK

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO /100-34204/ 2P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, MARCH TWO THREE NEXT.

REMYTEL TODAY.

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(D) [redacted] ADVISED THAT A MEETING OF AN AD HOC COMMITTEE ORGANIZED TO HANDLE THE PICKETING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON MARCH TWO THREE NEXT HAS BEEN HELD, AT WHICH THE COMMUNIST ELEMENT, NOTABLY DOUGLAS WACHTER AND MARGARET LIMA, URGED PICKETING TO BE ONLY ON THE ISSUE OF PEACE. THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE ELEMENT ARGUED THAT ALL ISSUES SHOULD BE PICKETED. DOUGLAS WACHTER AND MARGARET LIMA WALKED OUT THE MEETING AND THE YSA ELEMENT WON THEIR ARGUMENT. THEREFORE, PRESIDENT KENNEDY WILL BE PICKETED WITH PLACARDS, STUDENTS AND OTHER HANGERS ON ON ALL ISSUES IMAGINABLE. SOURCE ADVISED THAT A COMMUNIST GROUP LED BY DOUG WACHTER, MARGARET LIMA AND LEE DLUGIN WOULD CONDUCT THEIR OWN PICKET LINE ON THE ISSUE OF PEACE. SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THAT HELEN SOBELL WILL MAKE AN ATTEMPT TO SEE PRESIDENT KENNEDY PERSONALLY AT SOME PERIOD DURING THE TIME THAT HE WILL BE LOCATED IN PAULEY BALLROOM, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA UC STUDENT UNION. THE DAILY CALIFORNIAN, UC NEWSPAPER OF MARCH ONE SIX LAST, STATES THAT AN AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR

END PAGE ONE

REC 32 94-37274-36

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

11 MAR 26 1962

58 MAR 27 1962

MARCH TWO THREE AND A GROUP CALLED STUDENTS AGAINST NUCLEAR TESTING, WHOSE LEADERS HAVE EMPHASIZED THEY ARE NOT AFFILIATED, BUT WILL COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER, WILL PICKET IN THE VICINITY OF MEMORIAL STADIUM AND CONDUCT A VIGIL TO PROTEST ALL FORMS OF NUCLEAR TESTING, AS WELL AS SEVEN SPECIFIC INDICTMENTS AGAINST PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON COLD WAR AND CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUES. STUDENT LEADERS HAVE URGED THE STUDENT GROUPS TO CANCEL PICKETING PLANS INASMUCH AS KENNEDY'S VISIT IS NON-POLITICAL, BUT THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE AD HOC COMMITTEE DOES NOT AGREE WITH THIS VIEWPOINT.

A NEWS LETTER OF THE BAY AREA FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE DATED MARCH ONE SEVEN LAST ANNOUNCES A MARCH TWO THREE DEMONSTRATION AT UC, BANCROFT AND TELEGRAPH, BERKELEY, BY ~~QUOTE~~ THE STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR MARCH TWENTYTHIRD ~~UNQUOTE~~, DESCRIBED AS AN ALL INCLUSIVE AD HOC STUDENT COMMITTEE, THE DEMONSTRATION WILL BE AGAINST THE FOREIGN POLIC OF THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO CUBA. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND SECRET SERVICE ADVISED.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 7-33 PM OK FBI WA RAM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 22 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BAUMGARDNER

URGENT 3-22-62 6-20 PM PST EMK

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO 3 P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY, MARCH TWO THREE NEXT, MISCELLANEOUS. RE SF AIRTELS FEBRUARY TWO SEVEN LAST AND MARCH EIGHT LAST CAPTIONED ~~QUOTE~~ "COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, IS-C," ~~UNQUOTE~~ SF AIRTEL FEBRURTY TWO SIX LAST CAPTIONED ~~QUOTE~~ "YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, IS-SWP" ~~UNQUOTE~~, AND SAN FRANCISCO TELETYPES OF MARCH TWO ZERO LAST CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

CONFIRMING MY TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU THIS DATE SUMMARIZING INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN REFERENCES AND POINTING OUT THE WIDE PUBLIC BEING GIVEN IN LOCAL PRESS TO VARIOUS GROUPS PLANNING DEMONSTRATION UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ~~PAREN~~ [UC] ~~PAREN~~ TO COINCIDE WITH PRESIDENT-S VISIT.

REC 32 94-37374-87

AT THE PRESENT TIME, FOLLOWING GROUPS CONTMEPLATE DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, IN WHICH MRS. SOBELL, WIFE OF CONVICTED ATOM SPY, AND GROUP OF FRIENDS SCHEDULED T PICKET IN FRONT OF INTERNATIONAL HOUSE AT UC.

COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY ~~PAREN~~ [CORE] ~~PAREN~~, WHICH IS MILITAN

END PAGE ONE

MAR 26 1962

cc: Sullivan

GRO RIGHTS GROUP AND INFLITRATED BY COMMUNISTS IN BERKELEY AREA. IN TH REGARD [redacted]

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] HAS ALREADY SPOKEN AT UC YESTERDAY AND IN PRESS CONFERENCE STATED HE WOULD LIKE AN AUDIENCE WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO TELL HIM OF HIS OWN CASE AND EXPLAIN HOW BAD SITUTION IS FOR NEGRO IN SOUTH.

SLATE, A GROUP COMPOSED OF APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED LEFT OF CENTER STUDENTS, SOME SUCH AS DOUGLAS WACHTER AND MARGARET LIMA, DAUGHTER OF MICKEY LIMA, HEAD OF CP IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, HAVING CP CONNECTIONS.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE ~~PAREN~~ [YSA] ~~PAREN,~~ A GROUP COMPOSED OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE SOCIALIST TENDENCIES AND WHO ARE INFLUENCED BY TROTSKYITES.

STUDENTS AGAINST NUCLEAR TESTING ~~PAREN~~ [SANT] ~~PAREN~~ IS GROUP CLAIMING TO BE OPPOSED TO BOTH RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN NUCLEAR TESTING.

AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR MARCH TWO THREE, IS A GROUP COMPOSED OF VARIOUS ELEMENTS WHO PLAN TO TAKE ISSUE WITH PRESIDENT ON SUCH MATTERS AS MC CARRAN ACT, CUBA, U. N. AND OTHER MATTERS. THIS GROUP HAS ANNOUNCED TO PRESS THAT THEY PLAN TO HAVE A MARCH AND EXPECT

END PAGE TWO

FROM TWO HUNDRED FIFTY TO ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE.

CHARTER DAY SUPPORT COMMITTEE. THIS IS A GROUP OF STUDENTS WHO PLAN TO SUPPORT UC AND THE PRESIDENT AND ARE ENGAGED IN A COUNTER MARC AGAINST OTHER GROUPS.

ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALLS RECEIVED BY UC PURPORTED TO REPRESENT VETERANS GROUPS STATING THEY ARE PREPARED TO HAVE COUNTER STEPS TAKEN AGAINST THOSE OPPOSING PRESIDENT AND USE FORCE AND TEAR GAS IF NECESSARY.

CHANCELLOR EDWARD W. STRONG HAS ANNOUNCED THAT UC WILL NOT ALLOW GATHERINGS ON BERKELEY CAMPUS TO INTERFER WITH THE PROCEEDINGS. FOLLOWING HIS ANNOUNCEMENT, VARIOUS STUDENT GROUPS STATED THAT THIS WILL NOT CAUSE THEM TO CHANGE PLANS FOR MARCHING OR PICKETING. SECRET SERVICE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN BERKELEY AREA ADVISED OF ALL MAT AS RECEIVED.

ACK AND HOLD PS

9-30 PM OK FBI WA WS

DISSEMINATION TO: Secret Service, White House Detail. 3-22-62.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 24 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Del Loach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-23-62 10-05 PM NRB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC LOS ANGELES 62-NEW

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA. MARCH TWENTY THREE INSTANT. FOUR PM.

REMYTEL MARCH TWENTY ONE LAST.

APPROXIMATELY EIGHTEEN PERSONS STOOD AT ENTERANCE TO VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE FROM THREE TWENTY PM TO FIVE FIFTY FIVE PME THIS DATE HOLDING SIGNS WITH STATEMENTS SUCH AS THE ONLY SURVIVAL SHELTER IS PEACE AND LOVE IS STRONGER THAN HATE. THE DEMONSTRATION WAS WITHOUT INCIDENT.

REC 72 94-37374-82

END ACK PLS

1-12 AM OK FBI WA JS FOR TWO

TU DISCM

8 MAR 26 1962

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

60 MAR 29 1962

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 2 2 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. John
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-22-62 3-41 AM CAS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, SAN FRANCISCO 2 P

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES

(b)(6) [redacted] INFORMATION CONCERNING JIMMY DOWNEY, EXEC. ASSIST TO SHERIFF PETER PITCHESS LA COUNTY, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED HE RECEIVE TELEPHONE CALL FROM [redacted] OF GARDENA VALLEY NEWS, GARDENA, CALIF.

[redacted] STATED HE IS PRESENTLY AT ROOM SEVEN ZERO FIVE, SENATOR HOTEL, SACRAMENTO. THAT DURING EARLY AM THREE TWENTY TWO ~~TWO~~ INSTANT HE WAS DRINKING IN BAR OF SENATOR HOTEL AND SAW A NEG MAN WHOM HE THOUGHT WAS A WORLD WAR TWO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT KNOWN TO HIM AS [redacted] AFTER SPEAKING WITH HIM HE DISCOVERED HE WAS NOT [redacted] BUT INVITED HIM FOR A DRINK. THIS INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS [redacted] PAREN PHONETIC PAREN AND SAID HE IS AFFILIATED WITH FORD FOUNDATION. [redacted] INFORMED [redacted] THAT ON FRIDA THREE TWENTY THREE THERE WILL BE A DEMONSTRATION AT BERKELEY, CALIF. PROTESTING US GOVERNMENT HYDROGEN BOMB PROGRAM BY AN ALL WHITE PICKET LINE, WHICH DEMONSTRATION IS PLANNED TO EMBARRASS PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON HIS ARRIVAL AT BERKELEY. PLACE AND TIME OF DEMONSTRATION ~~CORR LINE SEVEN WORD TWO SHD BE COMPLETELY OMITTED~~

53 APR 3 1962

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

17 MAR 26 1962

(b)(6)

PAGE TWO

NOT MENTIONED. [redacted] DESCRIBED [redacted] AS MALE, NEGRO, TWENTY TWO YEARS OF AGE, FIVE FEET TEN, SLENDER BUILD AND MUSTACHE. [redacted] ADMITTED TO DOWNEY HE HAD BEEN DRINKING BUT CLAIMED HE HAD COMMAND OF HIS SENSES. [redacted] DETERMINED A [redacted] IS REGISTERED AT ROOM NINE TWO FOUR, SENATOR HOTEL, BUT IS INDICATED AS AGE THIRTEEN. [redacted] DESIRES TO DISCUSS MATTER WITH FBI AND CAN BE CONTACTED AT ROOM SEVEN ZERO FIVE, SENATOR HOTEL. SAN FRANCISCO CONTACT [redacted] ASCERTAIN DETAILS AND ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THROUGH SOURCES IF SUCH DEMONSTRATION IS PLANNED. ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP BACKGROUND RE [redacted] AND NOTIFY SECRET SERVICE.

SF ADVISED THIS DATE BY TEL

END AND ACK PLS

6-49 AM OK FBI WA HFL

TU DSC T

Follow continues per Mr. Fox instructions

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelli nce Division
Informative Note

3/22/62

(b)(6)

[redacted] 3/22/62 called Los Angeles Sheriff's Office and advised he met [redacted] in bar of Senator Hotel, Sacramento, California, and [redacted] had stated that a group would picket the President at Berkeley, California, 3/23/62 in protest of nuclear test program. Attached San Francisco teletype is result of interview with [redacted]

AJD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 22 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Nelson
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rex
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-22-62 PM PST VEG

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO 2 PAGES

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, MARCH TWO THREE NEXT.

RE LOS ANGELES TEL TO BUREAU AND SAN FRANCISCO THIS DATE, CAPTION [redacted] INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted]

b)(6)

[redacted] INTERVIEWED TODAY AT SACRAMENTO AND ADVISED HE IS A NEWSPAPER REPORTER FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, IN SACRAMENTO TO ATTEND CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE. AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE THIRTY AM TODAY, WHILE IN THE BAR AT THE SENATOR HOTEL, HE MET [redacted] A NEGRO, WHO CLAIMED TO BE RECEIVING SPECIAL TRAINING UNDER A FORD FOUNDATION GRANT. HIS SPECIFIC PURPOSE IN BEING IN SACRAMENTO AND THE NATURE OF THE SPECIAL TRAINING ARE NOT KNOWN TO [redacted] BUT STATED THAT FOR APPROXIMATELY TWO HOURS HE AND [redacted] DISCUSSED VARI TOPICS OF A POLITICAL NATURE AND DURING THESE DISCUSSIONS [redacted] MENTIONED THAT PICKET LINES WOULD BE FORMED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALI ORNIA, BERKELEY, ON MARCH TWO THREE NEXT, DURING THE TIME PRESIDENT KENNEDY IS VISITING THE CAMPUS. [redacted] IS CERTAIN [redacted] MADE NO MEN- TION OF ANY EXPECTED VIOLENCE OR DEMONSTRATION OTHER THAN PEACEFUL PICKETING. [redacted] ADVISED HE BELIEVED IT IMPORTANT THAT PROPER AUTHORIT PROHIBIT

12 MAR 27 1962

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

53 APR 3 1962

THE PICKETING AND HE DESIRED THE INFORMATION BE GIVEN TO THE FBI. HE CONTACTED HIS FRIEND, PETE PICHESS, SHERIFF, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, KNOWI (b)(6) THAT Pichess WOULD FORWARD IT TO THE FBI. DURING THE INTERVIEW [redacted] INDICATED HE WAS DRINKING HEAVILY DURING THE NIGHT OF MARCH TWO ONE LAST AND FOR THIS REASON HE WAS A BIT HASTY IN REPORTING THE MATTER RELATING TO [redacted]

THE RECORDS OF THE SENATOR HOTEL, SACRAMENTO, REFLECT THAT [redacted] CHECKED IN ON THREE TWENTY LAST AND EXPECT TO DEPART MARCH TWENTYFOUR NEXT. HE IS EMPLOYED BY THE VALLEY NEWS NEWSPAPER, GARDENA. IT WAS NOTED THAT DURING THE NIGHT OF MARCH TWENTY-ONE LAST HE CHARGED A TOTAL OF SEVENTEEN DOLLARS WORTH OF DRINKS TO HIS ACCOUNT. HOTEL RECORDS REFLECT THAT [redacted] CHECKED IN ON MARCH TWENTY LAST AND WILL LEAVE TODAY.

[redacted] ADVISED [redacted] IS A STUDENT AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, AND IN SACRAMENTO AS A MEMBER OF A CHORAL GROUP, GIVING RECITALS IN THE SACRAMENTO AREA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA NEWSPAPERS OF TODAY CARRY ARTICLES RELATING TO THE EXPECTED PICKETING DURING THE PRESIDENT-S VISIT TO BERKELEY AND THE BUREAU HAS BEEN ADVISED BY AIRTEL, TELETYPE AND TELEPHONE.

NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION ANTICIPATED IN THIS MATTER.

END AND ACK PLS.

TIME SHOULD BE 3-52 PM

WA 7-00 PM OK FBI WA RAC

LA OK FBI LA GRJ

TU DISC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 21 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-21-62 3-03 PM MJM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 2P

PRESIDENTAL VISIT TO VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, LOMPOC, CALIFORNIA, MARCH TWENTY-THREE NEXT, FOUR P.M. BY LETTER DATED MARCH SEVENTEEN LAST [redacted]

(b)(6)

CALIFORNIA, ADVISED THE COMMANDING GENERAL, VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE THAT ~~QUOTE~~ "THE CITIZENS FOR PEACE COMMITTEE ARE LONG-TERM RESIDENTS OF SANTA BARBARA, STUDENTS OF LOCAL COLLEGES AND SOME RELIGIOUSLY ORIENTED GROUPS. WE UNITE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRESENTING OUR DEEPLY FELT CONCERNS FOR THE NECESSITY TO REPLACE THE ARMS RACE WITH A PEACE RACE. WE CHOSE MARCH TWENTY-THREE TO PRESENT THESE VIEWS BEFORE OUR PRESIDENT AT YOUR INSTITUTION. THIS IS A REMOTE AND BRIEF OPPORTUNITY FOR US TO BE CLOSE ENOUGH TO PRESENT OUR VIEWS IN PERSON. WE UNDERSTAND HE WILL FLY IN AND OUT OF THE BASE AND MAY NOT SEE US, BUT PLEASE UNDERSTAND THAT EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US FEELS SO DEEPLY IN THIS MATTER THAT WE WISH TO EXPRESS OURSELVES IN A SILENT VIGIL WITH THE

REC. 91 94-37374-91

END PAGE ONE

53 MAR 30 1962

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

HOPES THAT WE MAY COMMUNICATE WITH HIM OUR COOPERATION IN HIS EFFORTS FOR PEACE. WE KNOW YOU WILL BE BUSY AND OUR PURPOSE IS NOT TO DISTURB YOUR ACTIVITIES OF THE DAY. WE WILL CONDUCT OURSELVES IN A QUIET AND ORDERLY MANNER" ~~UNQUOTE~~. AN ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED IN THE SANTA BARBARA NEWS PRESS, SANTA BARBARA, MARCH TWENTY LAST MENTIONED AS SUPPORTERS OF THIS CITIZENS FOR PEACE COMMITTEE THE NAMES OF SEVERAL PERSONS WHOSE NAMES HAVE ALSO APPEARED AS ACTIVE IN THE ~~QUOTE~~ "PEACE ACTION CENTER" ~~UNQUOTE~~, A GROUP FORMED IN SANTA BARBARA ABOUT THREE MONTHS AGO, ACCORDING TO THE SANTA BARBARA NEWS PRESS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING THE INTEREST OF PEACE. PERSONS WHOSE NAMES HAVE APPEARED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PEACE ACTION CENTER ARE ALSO CONNECTED WITH THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC. ONE SOURCE HAS ADVISED THAT [redacted]

(b)(6) [redacted] ONE OF THE BACKERS OF THE PEACE ACTION CENTER, BUT PREFERS TO REMAIN IN THE BACKGROUND. THE CITIZENS FOR PEACE COMMITTEE APPEARS TO BE A NAME BEING USED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESIDENT-S VISIT TO VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE. LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES AND SECRET SERVICE HAVE BEEN ADVISED CONCERNING THIS MATTER.

END AND ACK PLS

6-10 PM OK FBI WA RAC

TU DISC

DISSEMINATION TO: Secret Service, White House, Protective Research Section, Mr. Bennett

cc Mr. Sullivan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No Lab File

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: Handbill Critical of President Kennedy
Information Concerning

File # 94-37394-92
Lab. # D-390532 EQ

Examination requested by: Norfolk (62-New) 3/20/62

Date received: 3/21/62

Examination requested: Document

Examination by: Thompson 3/23

Result of Examination:
1. MT ALF - ad lib
2. Letter - [illegible]

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 White U.S. stamped envelope ~~[illegible]~~ pm "NORFOLK 6 VA. MAR 3 1962 8 30 PM" and bearing the hand printed address "Editor THE LYNCHBURG NEWS LYNCHBURG, Virginia"

Q2 Accompanying yellow piece of paper bearing printed and hand printed message beginning " Millions smell him...." and ending ~~[illegible]~~ on the reverse side "....white protestants !"

[illegible] ALF [illegible]
[illegible] hand printing
[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] 3/23/62

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Norfolk, Virginia

March 20, 1962

Re: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

During March, 1962, Carter Glass, III, Publisher of the Lynchburg News, Lynchburg, Virginia, made available an envelope postmarked March 3, 1962, at Norfolk, Virginia, and addressed to: Editor, The Lynchburg News, Lynchburg, Virginia", and a handbill bearing a printed heading as follows:

KENNEDY
PROCLAIMED
FIRST
COMMUNIST
PRESIDENT
OF
AMERICA! .....

Also contained on the front and reverse side was hand-printing. An Autostat of the handbill is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MILLIONS SMELL HIM PINK—
HISTORIANS WILL SMELL HIM RED!

Special Bulletin

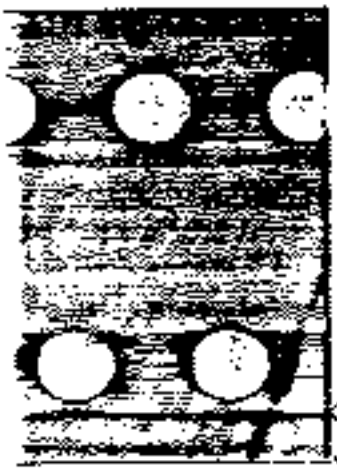
"RED FOX" "DOUBLE DEALER"

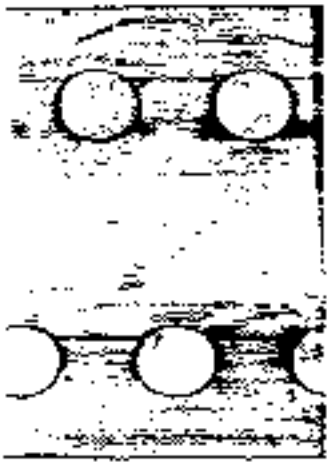
KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF "MONGREL" AMERICA!

FOR GOD'S SAKE DON'T ALLOW THE WHITE HOUSE MADMAN TO BANKRUPT AND ENSLAVE THIS NATION WITH SOCIALISM COMMUNISM NIGGERISM CATHOLICISM JEWISM AND CLAN KENNEDYISM!

AND, SIR, WILL THE JACKASS KENNED DOLLAR BE WORTH .25¢ BY 1964 AFTER THE LEFTIS JEWS AND NIGGER ARE PAID OFF

(And, Friend, Don't You Smile)





BEAST KENNEDY IS GUILTY OF SEDITION AND GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY WHICH IS COMMUNISM. THE KENNEDY DEMOCRAT PARTY IS NOW THE SUBVERSIVE PARTY.

A CESS-POOL OF MINORITY - TERMITES WHO SEEK TO DESTROY THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WHITE PROTESTANT!

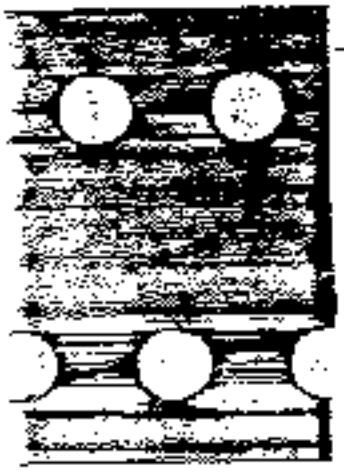
(AND, FRIEND, DON'T YOU SMILE)

82% OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS ARE COMMUNISTS

Please Mail This Onward

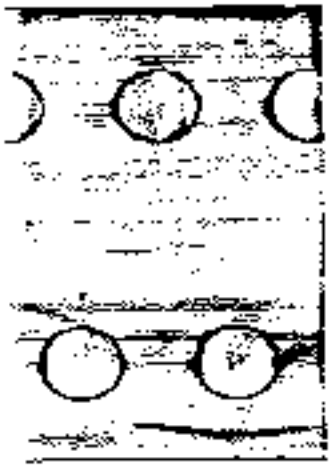
IMPEACH! IMPEACH THE WORST PRESIDENT OF THE CENTURY

O, GOD, GRANT THE PROTESTANT WISDOM ENOUGH TO NOT ALLOW HIMSELF TO BE LED TO THE DEATH WALL AND BE DESTROYED BY LEFT-WING JEWS AND MILITANT NIGGERS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS AND FELLOW FOLLOWERS!



GIVE US A PROTESTANT LEADER WHO WILL STAND UP AND SPEAK UP — LEST THE PROTESTANT HERITAGE OF THIS NATION BE MURDERED BY LEFTIST MINORITIES.

AMEN!



P.S. - AND, GOD, IS THERE ANYTHING A WAY THAT THE LAMB FIND TO PROTESTANT PROTESTANTS FORGIVE "DEVIL MOUTH BAPTISTS" — THE CURSE OF WHITE PROTESTANTS!

Editor
THE LYNCHBURG NEWS
LYNCHBURG,
VIRGINIA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI
ATT: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 3/20/62
0390532

FROM : SAC, Norfolk (62-New) (P)

SUBJECT: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Richmond letter to Norfolk, 3/15/62 (Interoffice), enclosing an envelope postmarked Norfolk, Va., 3/3/62, which contained a handbill printed on both sides of yellow, unlined paper.

An Autostat of the original handbill and envelope is being made available to the local office of Secret Service.

The original handbill and envelope are enclosed herewith for the Bureau for appropriate Laboratory examination.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, each copy of which is accompanied by a copy of the original handbill, for possible dissemination.

One copy of the letterhead memo is being furnished to Richmond because the source of the info was Lynchburg, Va.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

It is requested that a document examination be made of the handbill and envelope and Norfolk and pertinent offices be advised the results thereof.

The original envelope and handbill should be returned to the Norfolk Office.

LEAD

NORFOLK

At Norfolk, Va. Will furnish local office, Secret Service, a copy of handbill and take other appropriate action upon receipt of Laboratory examination.

94-37374-92

2 - Bureau (Enc.-10)
1 - Richmond (Enc.-2)(Info)
2 - Norfolk
LWK:sel
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

17 MAR 1962

Lab
3-72

Transmittal Form

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Norfolk (62-New)

Date: March 23, 1962

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re:
HANDBILL CRITICAL OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

FBI File No. 94-37347-92
Lab. No. D-390532 SQ

Examination requested by: Norfolk

Reference: Letter 3/20/62

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Enclosures (4) (Q1, Q2, Z Lab report)

1 - Richmond - Enclosure - (Lab report)

50 APR 9 1962

CST:jl (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Norfolk

Date: March 23, 1962

FBI File No.

Lab. No. D-390532 EQ

Re: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 3/21/62

Q1 White U.S. stamped envelope postmarked "NORFOLK 6 VA. MAR 3 1962 8 30 PM" and bearing the hand printed address "Editor THE LYNCHBURG NEWS LYNCHBURG, Virginia"

Q2 Accompanying yellow piece of paper bearing printed and hand printed message beginning "Millions swell him..." and ending on the reverse side "...white protestants!"

Result of examination:

Q1 and Q2 were compared with material in the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification. A copy has been added to the file.

Q1 and Q2 are attached. Photographs are retained.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Sullivan
Tamm
Mintz
Conroy
Wick
Mail Room
Teletype Unit

CET:jk (3)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/23/62

Transmit the following in Airtel
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Regular Mail
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI Attention: FBI Laboratory

From: SAC, Norfolk (62-657) (P)

HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Norfolk letter dated 3/20/62, with accompanying letterhead memorandum.

JAMES G. OTTER, Special Agent in Charge, Secret Service, Norfolk, Va., has been furnished an Autostat of handbill. Mr. OTTER advised that Secret Service is actively investigating the case. He advised that several handbills of similar nature had been referred to his office, all having postmark of Norfolk. Mr. OTTER believes it is work of an individual and not a group.

The above is furnished for information of Laboratory and Richmond.

3-Bureau
cc: 1-Richmond (info.)
1-Norfolk
LWK:sal-jgs
(5)

REC-15

EX-115

94-37374-9

MAR 26 1962

6 APR 4 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-34 (Rev. 11-1-55)

FBI

Date: 4/6/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED) (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-353404)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-34470)

RE: [redacted]
(b)(7)(c)
SM - C
OO: Los Angeles

JOHN F. KENNEDY
PRIVACY

Attached hereto for the Bureau's information is a newspaper clipping from the "Los Angeles Times" of April 6, 1962, which sets forth an item dateline at Washington, D. C., concerning an invitation extended by the White House and entitled "61 Nobel Prize Winners to be Guests of Kennedys."

Among those Nobel Prize winners invited will be [redacted]
(b)(7)(c)

4 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Los Angeles
AMH:jam
(4)

ENCLOSURE

2 ENCLOSURE

Closed memo to Belmont 4-10-62 T.A.C.

94-353404
NOT RECORDED
145 APR 19 1962

4 APR 17 1962

SUBV. FD

APR 19 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 APR 26 1962

61 Nobel Prize Winners to Be Guests of Kennedys

21 California Residents to Be Among Them

BY ROBERT THOMPSON
Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The 61 living Nobel Prize winners of the Western Hemisphere—21 of whom are California residents—will be honored by President and Mrs. Kennedy at a special White House dinner Sunday, April 29.

The black-tie dinner, an event unprecedented in the social history of the White House, is part of the continuing campaign of the President and Mrs. Kennedy to encourage cultural and scientific achievement by paying tribute to those who already have made great contributions in these areas.

The White House refused to make public the names of those who have been invited. The Times learned from high sources, however, the identity of the 21 Californians, one Canadian and one Argentinian—all Nobel winners—who are on the guest list.

In addition to the Nobel laureates, the Kennedys have sent invitations to "distinguished representative groups of Americans from the arts and sciences," said Presidential press secretary Salinger. He stated that approximately 150 guests will attend the function.

Salinger said that 59 of the Nobel Prize winners are residents of the United States. The remaining two are Dr. Bernardo Houssay of Argentina, who won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1947, and former Canadian Foreign Minister Lester B. Pearson, who was accorded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957.

March to Read

At the end of the dinner, guests will be entertained by actor Fredric March, a two-time "Oscar" winner. March will read from Nobel Prize winning works.

The dinner has particular significance for California, since Mr. Kennedy has referred repeatedly to the amazingly large community of Nobel Prize winners in the Golden State.

In his Charter Day address at the University of California, March 23, the President said: "Your faculty includes more Nobel laureates than any other faculty in the world—more in this one community than our principal adversary has received since the awards began in 1901."

Otis Chandler-Publishe
Nick B. Williams-Edit

"Los Angeles Times"
Los Angeles, Californ
April 6, 1962

RE: [redacted]
SM - C
(Buffle 100-353404)
(LA File 100-34470)

(D)(4)
(e)

APR 13 1962 XEROX

94-57374
ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

Laureates Listed

The Nobel laureates from California who have been invited with their wives to the White House dinner include:

From California Institute of Technology at Pasadena—Dr. Carl D. Anderson, Dr. Rudolf Mossbauer and Dr. Linus C. Pauling.

From UCLA—Dr. Willard F. Libby.

From the La Jolla campus of the University of California—Dr. Harold C. Urey.

From Stanford—Dr. Felix Bloch, Dr. Robert Hofstadter, Dr. Arthur Kornberg, Dr. Joshua Lederberg and Dr. Edward L. Tatum.

From the University of California at Berkeley—Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, former Berkeley campus chancellor, now chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission; Dr. John H. Northrup, Dr. Emilio Segre, Dr. Wendell M. Stanley, Dr. William Giauque, Dr. Otto Stern, Dr. Melvin Calvin, Dr. Owen Chamberlain, Dr. Donald Glaser and Dr. Edwin M. McMillan.

From the Clerke Corp., Palo Alto — Dr. William Shockley.

The White House also has invited Dr. Ralph Bunche, a former resident of Los Angeles, a UCLA graduate and long-time United Nations trouble-shooter. Dr. Bunche won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.

94-37374

~~ENCLOSURE~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 10, 1962

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Coll

SUBJECT: SPECIAL WHITE HOUSE DINNER FOR NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS APRIL 29, 1962

An article appearing in the "Los Angeles Times" on April 6, 1962, indicated that the 61 living Nobel Prize winners of the Western Hemisphere would be honored by President and Mrs. Kennedy at a special White House dinner on Sunday, April 29. In addition to the Nobel laureates, invitations have also been sent to "distinguished representative groups of Americans from the arts and sciences" and it is estimated that approximately 150 guests will attend the function.

The article indicated that the dinner had particular significance for California since Mr. Kennedy has referred repeatedly to the amazingly large community of Nobel Prize winners in California. At least 21 Nobel laureates from the State of California have been invited and the article further stated that at the end of the dinner the guests would be entertained by Actor Fredric March. Dr. Ralph Bunche, a former resident of Los Angeles and active in United Nations (UN) affairs, has also been invited.

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

94-37511-94

[redacted]

TBC:mtb
(7)

RECORDED 46

APR 17 1962

53 APR 26 1962

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: Special White House Dinner
Nobel Prize Winners
April 29, 1962

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

This dinner, which has been described as an event unprecedented in the social history of the White House, is undoubtedly a part of the continuing campaign of the President and Mrs. Kennedy to encourage cultural and scientific achievements and to further the relationship with groups connected with the arts and sciences.

This is being submitted for information purposes.

ADDENDUM (4/10/62):
In December, 1961, the White House requested name checks on 52 American Nobel Prize winners, including [redacted] the results of which were furnished to the Attorney General for the White House. This probably was in contemplation of this function.

A.H.Belmont

FD-65 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 6/5/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (62-0)

LEAFLET ATTACKING PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memo concerning a leaflet made available by CARTER GLASS, III, publisher, Lynchburg NEWS, Lynchburg, Virginia, to SA JOHN E. FREESE on 6/4/62, which attacks the President.

A copy of the letterhead memo and the original leaflet are enclosed for information of Norfolk inasmuch as the letter was postmarked Norfolk, Va., 5/29/62.

Any additional information received will be furnished Bureau and Norfolk.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 5)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Norfolk (Info)(Encl. 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Richmond
JEF/vlr
(5)

5 ENCLOSURES

2 cc furnished Secret Service Protection Research 6/12/62

94-

REC-108

16 JUN 7 1962

CRIME RECORD

63 JUN 20 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Richmond, Virginia

June 5, 1962

RE: LEAFLET ATTACKING PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On June 4, 1962, Carter Glass, III, publisher, Lynchburg NEWS, Lynchburg, Virginia, made available an envelope addressed "Editor, Lynchburg News, Lynchburg, Va.", bearing no return address, postmarked Norfolk, Virginia, 3 P.M., May 29, 1962, and a leaflet contained therein which is quoted as follows:

"Special Bulletin

"Red Fox" "Double Talker"

KENNEDY

PROCLAIMED

FIRST

COMMUNIST

PRESIDENT

OF

AMERICA!

(And, Friend. Don't You Smile)

BEAST KENNEDY IS GUILTY OF SEDITION AND GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY WHICH IS COMMUNISM. THE KENNEDY DEMOCRAT PARTY IS NOW THE SUBVERSIVE PARTY.

A CESS-POOL OF MINORITY - TERMITES WHO SEEK TO DESTROY THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WHITE PROTESTANT!

(AND, FRIEND, DON'T YOU SMILE)

PLEASE MAIL THIS ONWARD"

94-[illegible]-95

ENCLOSURE

RE: LEAFLET ATTACKING PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On the backside was printed in ink:

"IMPEACH! IMPEACH
THE WORST PRESIDENT
OF THE CENTURY!

OUT! OUT WITH
'MEALY MOUTH' LYNDON
JOHNSON - THE
SOUTHERN TRAITOR

OUT WITH FANATIC
DICTATOR BOB KENNEDY
-----THE SNEERING
JEW AND NEGRO BAITER

OUT WITH THE
POPE"

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/11/62

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (62-0-9415A) - RUC -

SUBJECT: LEAFLET ATTACKING PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Richmond airtel to Bureau dated 6/5/62.

On June 5, 1962, HORACE HOOD, III, Editorial Writer, "Roanoke World News", Roanoke, Virginia, made available a similar printed circular with handprinting on same and envelope, reflecting same mailed from Norfolk, Virginia on May 31, 1962 to the Editor, "Roanoke Times", Roanoke, Virginia.

The envelope and leaflet are enclosed for Norfolk.

2 - Bureau
1 - Norfolk (Enc-2)(RM)
1 - Richmond
HPS:mfh
(4)

REC-116 94-37374-96

EX-109

25 JUN 14 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

68 JUN 20 1962

FD-36 (Rev. 12-1-58)

FBI

Date: 6/11/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-0)

UNSUB; REMARKS MADE CONCERNING PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; [redacted] INFORMANT

(b)(6)

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a letter dated June 10, 1962, received from [redacted] Oakland, California, concerning derogatory remarks made about President KENNEDY.

This letter has been acknowledged advising [redacted] that his letter had been forwarded to U. S. Secret Service. Secret Service, San Francisco, has been furnished the original of this letter.

3 Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 San Francisco

EPG:ER
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-22 94-37274-97

JUN 18 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

53 JUN 26 1962

(b)(6) [redacted]

Oakland 10, California
June 10, 1962

Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
201 - 13th
Oakland, California

Dear Sir:

I am not sure that this letter is in order. It relates to vilifying the President of the United States. I am quite aware that in America freedom of speech permits great length but it is my belief that the President, at all times, is due proper respect.

Last Friday I heard an attorney say that a business man told him "that the best news we could get over the weekend would be for the son of a bitch (referring to President Kennedy) to lie down and die." I am of the opinion that this attorney originated the remark. It was said in a public place, a stock broker's office, in Oakland. He was so angry that I believe it could be called a veiled threat.

I am a veteran (Captain, Signal Corps) and my training has been to respect our President and our flag at all times. Calling vile names, as in this case, is not freedom of speech to me.

Please advise if the above is in violation of the law. Thank you.

Yours truly, [redacted]

(b)(6)

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JUN 11 1962
FBI — SAN FRANCISCO

14-37374-97

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/22/62

FROM : SAC, Norfolk (62-657)

397747

SUBJECT: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY (LAB #D-390532)

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau dated 3/20/62 submitting leaflet critical of President KENNEDY.

Further reference is made to Richmond letter to Bureau dated 6/11/62 advising that a leaflet critical of President KENNEDY was turned over to the Richmond Office on 6/5/62 by HORACE HOOD, III, editorial writer for "Roanoke World News," Roanoke, Virginia.

Autostat copy of the handbill and envelope was turned over to J. G. OTTER, Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Norfolk, Virginia, on 6/18/62. Mr. OTTER said the matter is still under investigation by his office.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum, one copy for Richmond, along with Autostats. The original is furnished the Bureau for examination by the FBI Laboratory. This original may be returned to Norfolk upon completion of the examination.

It is suggested that should Richmond receive similar leaflets in the future, letterhead memorandum be submitted immediately in order that dissemination may be made without delay.

No action is being taken in Norfolk in view of the fact the Secret Service has an active investigation concerning the matter.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

Will examine original handbill and envelope for any additional information.

2 - Bureau (Enc. - 7) (REGISTERED)
1 - Richmond (Enc. - 1) (Info)
2 - Norfolk
LWK:mkk
(5)

29
25 JUN 25 1962

INDEXED - FBI FILES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Norfolk (52-667)

Date: June 23, 1962

Re: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY INFORMATION CONCERNING

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 94-37374 — 98
Lab. No. E-397747 EQ

REC. 53

Examination requested by: Norfolk

Reference: Letter 6/22/62

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Enclosures (4) (Q3, Q4, 2 Lab report)

1-Richmond Enclosure (Lab report)

GTP:MSD (8)

MSD

MAILED 37
JUN 23 1962
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7-1b

REPORT of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Norfolk

Date: June 28, 1962
FBI File No. 94-37374
Lab. No. D-397747 EQ

Re: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 6/25/62

Q3 Government stamped envelope postmarked "Norfolk 6 Va. May 31 1962 5:30 PM" and bearing the hand printed address "Editor Roanoke Times Roanoke, Va"

Q4 Handbill entitled Special Bulletin bearing hand printing beginning "Millions Smell Him Pink Red Fox Double Talker..." ending on the reverse side ".... And Jew Baiter"

ALSO SUBMITTED: Five photocopies of Q4

Result of examination:

It has been concluded that the hand printing on Q3 and Q4 was written by the person who prepared the hand printing on the envelope and handbill previously submitted by your office in this case and described as Q1 and Q2.

Q3 and Q4 are returned to Norfolk. The ALSO SUBMITTED material is retained. Photographs of Q3 and Q4 have been made.

CET:LSD (3)
MSD

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Nichols
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-38 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/27/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-)

RE [redacted]

(b)(6) MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

SA PETER J. MEANEY advised today received telephonic complaint from [redacted] Los Angeles, California. She stated that in Sunday's Los Angeles Times (6/24/62) newspaper there was an ad for a part-time stenographer giving the address, 10464 Santa Monica Boulevard, Apt. 2, West Los Angeles, telephone No. GRanite 4-1969.

(b)(6) [redacted] advised that she today, 6/27/62 went to the apartment, which consisted of a two room office. She has no idea of the business and there was no firm name. A man there dictated a letter as a test of her stenographic ability. The letter which he dictated was addressed to a [redacted] Holyoke, Mass. The letter indicated that 5,000 copies of a Newsletter No. 90 was being forwarded and the letter referred to President Kennedy and the "snooty woman in the White House". The letter also set out that President Kennedy had been married and divorced before and that the Catholics were incensed about this and were trying to get the Protestants incensed.

[redacted] advised at this point she told the man she didnot like the tone of the letter and would not take further dictation. The man told her to get out of the office and another man who was in the office also told her to get out.

[redacted] said no names were mentioned and she did not have the names of the men, but described the man who dictated as white, male, American, age approximately 38, 6' tall, thin, and fair-complexioned. She described the second man as white, male, American, age 45, dark-complexioned, fat, and wore glasses.

3 - Bureau
1 - Boston (Info)
1 - Los Angeles
WCP:BLB
(5)

REC-100 94-37274 Serial 99

JUL 9 1962

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 JUL 17 1962

Records of the General Telephone Company, Santa Monica, California, reveal that GRanite 4-1969 is a non-published number and was installed 11/25/61. The subscriber is [redacted]

(b)(6)

[redacted] is listed in current telephone directory to the [redacted] and his business telephone number is listed as OL. 1-4055.

SA MEANEY by use of a pretext telephone call attempted to contact OL. 1-4055. The telephone operator referred him to the non-published number of GRanite 4-1969.

Los Angeles files reflect references to [redacted] It is not known if this [redacted] is identical. The Cinema Educational Guild (CEG) is described as an organization designed to combat communism in motion pictures and theaters, allegedly founded by GERALD L. K. SMITH. Information concerning CEG has been furnished Bureau in Bufile 62-87267. Los Angeles files contain no information concerning [redacted]

(b)(6)

This information being furnished Bureau and Boston Office for their information.

FBI

Date: 7-2-62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND

PROPAGANDA CONCERNING
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

On 7/2/62, CHAMP J. MADIGAN, President, Cleveland Cartage Co., Cleveland, Ohio, furnished the enclosed photostat to SA FRANK L. MELLOTT with the suggestion that it be brought to the attention of the Department of Justice.

He states that he received it in the mail in a plain envelope, postmarked New York, approximately two months ago. He looked upon this as a joking matter, and gave it little credence, and the letter became mixed with other papers in his desk. He said in going through his desk he discovered that he still had this photostat and felt that the Department of Justice should be advised in the event they were not aware of its existence, as some Federal law might be violated.

He said he had no idea who sent it to him.

The photostat purports to be a page from a book entitled "Eleventh Generation", which sets forth information that DURIE (KERR) MALCOLM was married to JOHN F. KENNEDY.

It is suggested in the event it has not already been done that it be brought to the attention of the Attorney General and the White House.

ENCLOSURE

1-Cleveland
EEH:DG
(4)

REC-42 94-37374-100

EX-105 4 JUL 3 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Bought from the main branch of the New York Public Library 5 cents each. The book from which this sheet was taken, "ELEVENTH GENERATION" is a genealogy of the BLAUVELT family...an old American family. This volume, containing over 100 pages, has been stolen or removed from the Library...and from the Library of Congress in Washington. Three or four paragraphs down from the top, left column, you will find an entry about DURIE, (Kerr) MALCOM. You will note that her third marriage was to JOHN F. KENNEDY.

department of the Loderle Laboratories, in Pearl River. We know of no children.

(12,413) RAYMOND W. WILL, (Sadie Blauvelt, 11,388), was born in Nyack, N.Y., December 24th., 1927. On March 13th., 1948 he married Jane Alice Bloodgood, in Grace Episcopal Church, in Nyack. Jane was the daughter of Howard Bloodgood, Sr., and Mary Jane Simard, born in Nyack, July 19th., 1929. They live in Nyack.

The children of Raymond W. Will, (12,413), and Jane Alice Bloodgood were:—
12,438 Raymond Walter, Jr., born Nov. 9, 1948.
12,439 Michael LeRoy, born Aug. 11, 1950.

(12,419) GLORIA LILY SHORT, (Lily Cole, 11,282), was born in Englewood, N.J., October 29th., 1918. On June 17th., 1939 she married Henry Bernard Brown.

The children of Henry Bernard Brown and Gloria Lily Short, (12,419), were:—
12,440 Henry Bernard, Jr., born March 4, 1941.
12,441 Michael John, born April 17, 1943.

(12,427) DURIE, (Kerr), MALCOM, (Isabel O. Cooper, 11,304). We have no birth date. She was born Kerr, but took the name of her stepfather. She first married Firmin Desloge, IV. They were divorced. Durie then married F. John Bersbach. They were divorced, and she married, third, John F. Kennedy, son of Joseph P. Kennedy, one time Ambassador to England. There were no children of the second or third marriages.

BERSBACH, DURIE
DESLOGE, DURIE
KENNEDY, DURIE

MRS

The only child of Firmin V. Desloge and Durie, (Kerr), Malcom, (12,427), was:—
12,442 Durie, born _____.

(12,440) MARTHA JANE BOGERT, (Edwin VanSaun Bogert, 11,325), was born at Glen Falls, N.Y., October 10th., 1935. On October 4th., 1952 she married George Nelson Semmens at Chester, N.J., and went to live in Michigan, settling in Mio.

The children of Martha Jane Bogert, (12,440), and George Nelson Semmens were:—
12,443a Holly Bogert, born Oct. 21, 1953.
12,443b Kenneth John, born April 19, 1958.

(12,454) RUTH MARION DURIE, (Ira Durie, 11,377), was born March 9th., 1911. On April 8th., 1935 she married Kenneth Mence Gifford, (11,613). He was the son of Clarence VonBeck Gifford and May Echerson Mence, (9625), born in Old Tappan, N.J., September 1st., 1910.

The children of Kenneth Mence Gifford, (11,613), and Ruth Marion Durie, (12,454), will be found under the father's number.

(12,455) HOWARD IRA DURIE, (Ira Durie, 11,377), was born in Rittenhouse, N.J., January 18th., 1913. He is unmarried at this writing. Howard is a title searcher by occupation, and as an avocation he is compiling a genealogy of the Durie family. He has been of great help in gathering the material for this Blauvelt family genealogy. He is now residing in Wanaque Lake, N.J.

(12,456) SAVENA MARGARET DURIE, (Ira Durie, 11,377), was born June 21st., 1917. On June 7th., 1941 she married Erwin R. Keuser. He was the son of Otto Keuser and Lydia Vahle, born November 24th., 1905. We know of no children.

(12,457) GEORGE WILLIAM DURIE, (Ira Durie, 11,377), was born January 11th., 1918. On December 25th., 1940 he married Wanda Tufts, daughter of Leslie and Wanda Tufts, born February 27th., 1922.

The only child we have for George William Durie, (12,457), and Wanda Tufts is:—
12,647 Ronald George, born Feb. 15, 1941.

(12,470) SUSAN COE SMITH, (William Keys Smith, 11,450), was born in Orange, N.J., January 5th., 1938. She is a member of the Jeremiah Crane Garthwaite Society, C.A.R., and Junior Member #2, in the Association of Blauvelt Descendants.

(12,479) RUTH HAZEL KUTZNER, (Nettie May Harris, 11,486), was born August 11th., 1906. On June 21st., 1930 she married James Henry Seabury, at Yonkers, N.Y. He was born October 9th., 1907.

The children of James Henry Seabury and Ruth Hazel Kutzner, (12,479), were:—
12,644 James Henry, Jr., born June 10, 1935.
12,645 Ruth May, born Dec. 15, 1942.

(12,480) MABEL ELIZABETH ACKEN, (Isaac Henry Acken, Jr., 11,488), was born October 9th., 1906. On January 7th., 1939 she married John B. Brower, in the Marion Avenue Church, in Fordham, N.Y. He was born July 20th., 1902. There are no children.

(12,481) ARTHUR CHARLES ACKEN, Jr., (Arthur Charles Acken, 11,489), was born in New York City, March 12th., 1909. On April 27th., 1935 he married Anne Lenihan, in the Fordham Catholic Church. She was born November 3rd., 1906.

The children of Arthur Charles Acken, Jr., (12,481), and Anne Lenihan were:—
12,646 Carrol Anne, born Jan. 24, 1940.
12,647 Gail Lois, born Nov. 28, 1942.

(12,482) RICHARD ACKEN, (William Lewis Acken, 11,490), was born December 16th., 1906. On January 10th., 1936 he married Rita Harrington, in the Catholic Church, in Scarsdale, N.Y. She was born March 9th., 1906.

The children of Richard Acken, (12,482), and Rita Harrington were:—
12,648 Patricia, born Nov. 6, 1939.
12,649 Richard William, born April 30, 1947.

(12,483) ARTHUR ACKEN, (William Lewis Acken, 11,490), was born in New York City, November 27th., 1908. On February 14th., 1939 he married Gertrude Roemer, in the New Rochelle Catholic Church. Gertrude was born in New York City, in February, 1908.

The children of Arthur Acken, (12,483), and Gertrude Roemer were:—

12-37374-100

Chicago, Illinois
July 22, 1962

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau Of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

I KNOW THAT PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST WORLD CONSPIRACY. MAY GOD HELP US.

Do Not Detach!

Demon not identifiable in Bufiles. No ack necessary.

8-file
Dem Kan

[redacted]

(b)(6)

EXP 1 2005

JUL 23 1962

K

94-37574-101

16 JUL 28 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

63 JUL 30 1962

The Attorney General

August 17, 1962

Director, FBI

2 - Orig & One
1 - Yellow
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO LOS ANGELES
AUGUST 18, 1962

In connection with the President's visit to Los Angeles, California, on August 18, 1962, a source at the Los Angeles Office of this Bureau furnished the following information:

A source with whom he has had insufficient contact to determine reliability has advised that at about 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, August 18, 1962, approximately 400 persons with a right-wing background from Orange and Los Angeles Counties intend to form an "indignation rally" protesting the President's "liberal policies." The demonstrators will rally at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, and the demonstration will take the form of sounding automobile horns, displaying placards and side banners. No violence on the part of the demonstrators was indicated and it is believed that it would be carried out as a peaceful protest.

The United States Secret Service at Los Angeles and Washington have been advised.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

OHB/mab:bjm
(8)

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

REC-16
ST-102
94-37374-10

AUG 17 1962

AUG 20 1962

67 AUG 20 1962

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 1 4 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

KH

URGENT 8-14-62 6-09 PM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY-S VISIT TO LOS ANGELES, AUGUST EIGHTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY TWO, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(D)

[redacted] ADVISED AUGUST FOURTEEN INSTANT THAT A SOURCE WITH WHOM HE HAS HAD INSUFFICIENT CONTACT TO DETERMINE RELIABILITY HAS ADVISED THAT AT ABOUT SIX PM ON SATURDAY, AUGUST EIGHTEEN NEXT, APPROXIMATELY FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS FROM ORANGE AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES OF A RIGHT WING BACKGROUND INTEND TO FORM A QUOTE INDIGNATION RALLY UNQUOTE PROTESTING PRESIDENT KENNEDY-S QUOTE LIBERAL POLICIES UNQUOTE.

THE DEMONSTRATORS WILL RALLY AT THE BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA, AND THE DEMONSTRATION WILL TAKE THE FORM OF SOUNDING AUTOMOBILE

END PAGE ONE

94-32374-1
REC-55
5 AUG 20 1962

Memo to AD OHB

HORNS, DISPLAYING PLACARDS AND SIDE BANNERS.
NO VIOLENCE ON THE PART OF THE DEMONSTRATORS
WAS INDICATED AND IT WOULD BE CARRIED OUT AS
A PEACEFUL PROTEST.

SPECIAL AGENT L. I. GOPADZE, UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE, LOS ANGELES, TELEPHONICALLY
ADVISED THIS DATE RE ABOVE.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK PLS
3-14 PM OK FBI WA BAC
TU DISCO

8-15-62 Info. only
to SA Mrs White, USSS
White House
OJM

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 8/25/62

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: [redacted] INFORMATION CONCERNING

(b)(6) [redacted] At 8:55 p.m., 8/25/62, [redacted] Long Island, New York, phone [redacted], called SA D. H. Young, Extra Duty Supervisor. [redacted] was intoxicated.

He advised that he had heard a vicious rumor that the President and Mrs. Kennedy were having trouble; that the President's father had given her $1,000,000 to prevent her from divorcing the President; and that she is presently in Italy to see if she can get an annullment of their marriage.

He was indignant about this and felt that it should be "nipped in the bud" by the President going to Italy and he and Mrs. Kennedy be married by the Pope and then the whole world would know they are married.

ACTION:

[redacted] was thanked for his information. Based on background data, Bureau files contain nothing identifiable to him.

DHY:djm
(4)

EX-103

94-37277-104

REC-53 AUG 28 1962

50 AUG 31 1962

CRIME RECORD

August 15, 1962

INFORMAL MEMO TO WILLIAM S. TAVEL

FROM C. D. DE LOACH

This memorandum is being prepared so the attached material can be placed in the appropriate Bureau files. Each item has a card attached to it, furnishing all necessary data for indexing and filing.

Enclosures

BMS:vc
(2)

94-37864-105
NOT RECORDED
47 AUG 30 1962

REC-51

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ST-115

22 AUG 22 1962

F127
AUG 30 1962

3 ENCLOSURE

AUG 28 1962

INDEX: Kennedy, John F.

MAGAZINE: U. S. News & World Report
July 30, 1962

ARTICLE: "What They Say About JFK?

BMS File

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT JFK

Congressmen Tell What's on Their Minds

Why is the Kennedy program taking such a battering in a Democratic Congress?

"U. S. News & World Report" put that question to influential members of both houses, representing both parties.

Their answers, presented here in their own words, give an extremely revealing picture of what has gone wrong in the White House relations with Capitol Hill.

More than politics is involved. Resistance to Kennedy methods—and goals—cuts across usual political lines.

At their own request, the men quoted below are not identified by name.

President Kennedy is going down to one defeat after another in a Congress with a heavy Democratic majority in each house.

Why? What explains an almost unprecedented record of defeat for the White House proposals on which the President is staking his prestige as leader of the party?

The President has just lost a fight for hospital insurance for the aged. He is losing, or has lost, on tax policy, on farm controls, on school aid, and other big issues.

A White House defeat had just been suffered on the issue of hospital insurance when "U. S. News & World Report" sought from members of Congress an explanation of what lies behind the long string of defeats. On the medical-care issue, 21 Democratic Senators—many of them among the party's most prominent members—had voted against the President to give him one of his most embarrassing setbacks.

How do the members of Congress themselves account for the long string of defeats they have administered to the White House?

The question-and-answer exchange with one of the top Democrats in Congress went like this:

Q How would you explain, off the record, all of the trouble the President is having with his program in the current session of Congress?

A Congress simply is more conservative than the President. That breeds trouble when the President pushes for what he wants.

Q Is it as simple as that?

A Yes, I think it is.

Another important Democrat, a Senator who is friendly to the Administration and is known as moderately "lib-

(continued on page 32)

A PRESIDENTIAL DEFEAT—HERE'S HOW IT WAS FORESEEN

President Kennedy's plan for hospital care for retired persons under Social Security is now dead for this session of Congress—killed 52 to 48 by the Senate on July 17

In the issue of "U. S. News & World Report" for June 4, the following forecast was made:

"Hospital care for retired persons, financed through Social Security, is unlikely to be voted by Congress this year. The issue will most probably be fought out in November elections.

"Insurance through Social Security to pay for doctors' bills, as well as hospital bills, is not an immediate issue. A system of state medicine that would cover doctors as well as hospitals has not yet been proposed to Congress.

"If past experience is a guide, the Social Security system in years ahead will gradually be broadened to cover hospitalization for retired persons. Final form of the plan, however, will be the result of compromise rather than full acceptance of the White House proposal."

That same article pointed out that there now are three plans for aid to aged persons who are ill.

Two of these plans already are helping to care for the needy aged in many States.

1. There is a "medical allowance" for indigent old people on relief that varies from State to State. This "allowance" often covers doctors' bills as well as hospital bills.

2. There is a Kerr-Mills Act plan at work in 24 States. This plan provides aid for "needy" aged who are not on relief but can show hardship. Kerr-Mills is being extended to more and more States.

3. The Kennedy plan, now defeated, would cover hospital costs alone for all persons retired on Social Security pensions. An added payroll tax would help pay the cost.

[continued from page 33]

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT JFK

don't spend enough time working out the details of legislation so that they can overcome objections. A good example is the hospital-insurance bill, just defeated. We had to work out a compromise up here in Congress—the Administration didn't do it.

"If the White House had taken more time to work on this subject, the bill would have passed."

A "liberal" Democratic Senator described the situation in this manner:

"The Administration gets too far ahead of itself—it simply asks for too much. They announce a program at the White House and immediately cast Congress in the role of opposition by saying that Congress is the 'real obstacle' to the program. That kind of thing does not go over very well up here.

"Actually, the White House people know that what they ask for goes far beyond anyone's expectation of what can be done. Most of us who are known as liberals feel that the White House has asked for too much, thereby creating opposition all over the place. Then you have to back away from some of your program and it makes you look bad.

"Out in the country, too, there has been an indifference and in some cases a downright opposition to the President's programs announced in Washington."

—USN&WR Photo

CONGRESSMEN head for House chamber through Speaker's lobby. From both houses: complaints about Kennedy tactics.

A Democrat with many years of experience in the House gave this view of the way things are handled now in Congress:

"Not only is the President asking too much, but when he is not given what he has demanded he does not know enough to drop the subject. He keeps trying to get it by other means. This antagonizes Congress and stiffens the opposition to everything he wants.

"The late Speaker Sam Rayburn used to draw up a list of priorities, giving regard to what he thought was reasonable for people who had to get elected. He never fought just to create an issue and put people on the spot for a campaign. He tried to write laws for which he thought there was a real need and a President had trouble trying to drive him beyond this point. Something quite different is happening today.

"Kennedy has no judgment about his timing for a fight with Congress. Sam Rayburn knew when to get into a fight and when to stay out of one. He understood when the House would never touch a piece of legislation. The White House now is driving Speaker McCormack into battles that never should be fought."

A Democratic Senator who has seen long service in both houses of Congress added this view:

"The old leadership team of Sam Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson is being sorely missed. Mr. Rayburn knew men and knew how to deal with them. He was a bridge between the Administration and the Southern Democrats. Lyndon Johnson was his protégé. They understood each other.

"With Rayburn in the House and Johnson in the Senate, there was a friendly working relationship between the two branches. This does not exist today, as is evidenced by the row over appropriation bills that has tied up the executive departments of the Government.

"There are friends of Lyndon Johnson in Congress now who are not happy over the inactive role into which he has dropped as Vice President. They feel that his talents could be used to greater purpose. Indeed, some are saying that the White House is afraid to make real use of Lyndon in the Capitol for fear he would make the theorists around the President look bad."

From a Democratic Senator, long a friend of the President, came a comment on the President's family in relation to U. S. politics:

"Many strange things fit into the picture. Even the race of the President's youngest brother, Teddy, for the Senate in Massachusetts is having an effect, especially among the 'hate Kennedy' group.

"There are Senators who speak of this race as an insult and a challenge to the prestige of the Senate. The reason is this: Senators have regarded their branch of Congress as one where experience counted. The Senate was a place to be sought after a man had served as a House member, as Governor, after he had learned about public affairs.

"Now the Senators see a young man with no experience crowding his way into the Senate, coming solely on the basis of his family name and his money. They do not like what they have heard about the tactics used. They say it reflects the attitude of the Kennedy family toward the whole Government, that they do not like a Senate seat to be used as a toy to pacify a youngster.

"There also is the view that the Kennedy boys are aiming at Speaker John McCormack through his nephew, Edward J. McCormack, Jr. In the cloakrooms, there is talk that if this sort of thing can be done to Speaker McCormack, it can be done to any member of Congress.

"I hate to say it, but even this is having an effect upon the President's program in Congress."

When the President invites businessmen to lunch . . . page 35. Europe's experiences with medical care, page 46. Four candidates in Massachusetts tell "Why I should be a U. S. Senator"—page 50. A report from Connecticut on "practical politics," page 56.

HOW SENATORS VOTED ON MEDICAL CARE

Roll-call vote of July 17 by which the Senate tabled—and thus killed—the Administration's medical-care plan:

For tabling—52

Democrats—21: Byrd (Va.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Ervin (N. C.), Fulbright (Ark.), Hayden (Ariz.), Hill (Ala.), Holland (Fla.), Jordan (N. C.), Kerr (Okla.), Long (La.), McClellan (Ark.), Monroney (Okla.), Randolph (W. Va.), Robertson (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Smathers (Fla.), Sparkman (Ala.), Stennis (Miss.), Talmadge (Ga.), Thurmond (S. C.).

Republicans—31: Aiken (Vt.), Allott (Colo.), Beall (Md.), Bennett (Utah), Boggs (Del.), Bottum (S. Dak.), Bush (Conn.), Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kans.), Cotton (N. H.), Curtis (Nebr.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dworshak (Ida.), Fong (Hawaii), Goldwater (Ariz.), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Hruska (Nebr.), Miller (Iowa), Morton (Ky.), Mundt (S. Dak.), Murphy (N. H.), Pearson (Kans.), Prouty (Vt.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Scott (Pa.), Smith (Me.), Tower (Tex.), Wiley (Wis.), Williams (Del.), Young (N. Dak.).

Against tabling—48

Democrats—43: Anderson (N. Mex.), Bartlett (Alaska), Bible (Nev.), Burdick (N. Dak.), Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon (Nev.), Carroll (Colo.), Chavez (N. Mex.), Church (Ida.), Clark (Pa.), Dodd (Conn.), Douglas (Ill.), Engle (Calif.), Gore (Tenn.), Gruening (Alaska), Hart (Mich.), Hartke (Ind.), Hickey (Wyo.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson (Wash.), Johnston (S. C.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Lausche (Ohio), Long (Mo.), Long (Hawaii), Magnuson (Wash.), Mansfield (Mont.), McCarthy (Minn.), McGee (Wyo.), McNamara (Mich.), Metcalf (Mont.), Morse (Oreg.), Moss (Utah), Muskie (Me.), Neuberger (Oreg.), Pastore (R. I.), Pell (R. I.), Proxmire (Wis.), Smith (Mass.), Symington (Mo.), Williams (N. J.), Yarborough (Tex.), Young (Ohio).

Republicans—5: Case (N. J.), Cooper (Ky.), Javits (N. Y.), Keating (N. Y.), Kuchel (Calif.).

KENNEDY LOOKS TO NOVEMBER

Shortly after the Senate vote, President Kennedy said in a statement to the country:

"I think the American people are going to make a decision in November as to whether they want this bill, and similar bills, to be passed, or whether they want it to be defeated.

"Nearly all the Republicans and a handful of Democrats joined with them to give us today's setback.

"The election in 1960 was very close. It has meant that nearly every vote in the House and Senate is close. Some we win by one or two votes; others we lose. We have to decide—the United States, in 1962, in November, in the congressional elections—whether we want to stand still or whether we want to support this kind of legislation for the benefit of the people.

"You are going to have a chance to make that judgment. . . . With your support in November, this will pass in 1963."

A SENATOR TALKS BACK

Senator Thruston B. Morton (Rep.), of Kentucky, told the Senate on July 18 that the "handful of Democrats" referred to by Mr. Kennedy was "quite a handful."

"Among those 21 Democrats," he said, "are 10 major committee chairmen, the former distinguished Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency and the Secretary of the Democratic Conference in the Senate. . . . This handful includes a group of 21 distinguished Senators who have a total congressional service of nearly 4½ centuries, 445 years to be exact.

"This handful includes one Senator who was serving in the Congress before President Kennedy was born. It includes many who have served their States as Governors, and many who were holding public office at the time President Kennedy was born."

President. He got only 49.7 per cent of the presidential vote cast in 1960. That certainly did not demonstrate resounding support for his program, and Congress knows it."

A lifelong Democrat, closely associated with the leadership of the House for more than a quarter of a century, said:

"Politically, the people in Congress do not feel that they owe the President anything. A good many of them were elected in 1960 in spite of his presence on the ticket, rather than because his name was there. They feel that they have more of a mandate for their point of view than he does for his program."

A highly placed House Democrat, moderately "liberal," who has watched several Presidents come and go, made this comment on the President's problem with Congress:

"Legislation today is highly complicated. There are no simple bills. The farm bill was hard to understand. So was the medical-insurance bill. So is the tax bill. They cover a great many things and are highly technical. When you try to explain them so that people can understand them, you get bogged down in details.

"Pressure groups come along and grab one aspect of the legislation and get the people confused. The first thing you know, you are unable to see the main issue for the dust. In the confusion, Congress goes one way and the President goes the other.

"But Congress thinks it is doing what the people want. After all, the members of Congress who are voting on the bills in the Capitol are the ones who must stand for re-election this autumn—not the President."

A Republican Senator, known as a "liberal," said this:

"They don't do their homework at the White House. They

(continued on page 34)

continued from page 31

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT JFK

eral," had a somewhat more detailed explanation. His answer:

"There is not much in the President's program for the South, the Midwest and the rural areas. That's where the power lies in Congress, and where it will lie for the next 10 years in spite of the population move to the cities.

"A majority of the members here are rurally oriented and their people back home are conservatives—certainly more conservative than Kennedy. The President and his advisers, or most of them, know all about Massachusetts politics or Harvard economics, but not so much about the problems of the country.

"The Administration is trying to move too fast. You can't come up here and try to abort regular procedures and get away with it.

"The President's advisers are a part of the trouble. It's not that there is so much friction, it's just that we do not know them and cannot talk their language.

"As for the Kennedy program, it lacks sex appeal. Much of it is old stuff, right off the New Deal table. But there are no Franklin D. Roosevelts or Rexford Tugwells or Thomas Corcorans to give it oomph and make it exciting and popular."

Another Democrat who has watched the internal workings of Congress for a decade had this to say:

"Kennedy does not have a firm idea about where he is going. His emotions are not involved in his program.

"The President is one of the new political breed. For him politics is an intellectual pursuit. He thinks in terms of voting blocs and what will appeal to those blocs. The idea is that if you can put together enough of these blocs you can win an election. It is a cold and calculating business, all headwork and no emotions, all brain and no heart.

"These smart young politicians of today's world do not let themselves get emotionally involved in anything. They do not have a dyed-in-the-wool faith in issues. They play fine strategy, but their hearts are not in it. To them, a vote-getting issue is more important than legislation.

"Roosevelt's eyes used to light up when you mentioned the underprivileged. You catch no gleam in the eyes of these people. They play it cool. It is all for strategy. But they don't even play their strategy smartly."

On White House strategy, a veteran committee chairman raised this point:

"People up here are coming to resent the horde of lobbyists the White House sends to the Capitol. A member of Congress thinks he has a responsibility to his district or State to decide for himself. But now he encounters the President's people everywhere, pursuing him, demanding, some threatening—and all trying to tell him what he must do. Members talk about it more and more, and the resentment against such tactics is spreading."

A Democratic House member, "liberal" in his voting, gave more detail on this point:

"There seems to be a strange misunderstanding at the White House about the way our Government is run.

"The White House has a team of men that works to get the President's program through Congress. These men are called in the Capitol 'White House lobbyists' and 'the Irish Mafia.' Whatever you call them, they do not seem to understand that the Congress is an equal partner of the executive branch of Government. They think that the President can dictate to Congress. That is their attitude.

"These young men come marching up to the Capitol. They wheedle and promise and threaten. When major legislation is being handled on the floor, you will find these men in committee offices just off the floor. They call in members just before the vote and try all kinds of pressures.

"One House member was told that, if he did not vote as they wanted him to vote, every military base in his district would be closed. Several of these were closed later. There also have been threats to take defense contracts out of congressional districts if members did not vote the Administration line.

"On one occasion, a White House lobbyist tried to invade the House floor to buttonhole members. This is in clear violation of the rules of the House.

"I do not know that the President is acquainted with the tactics his men are using, but he should be told. He served in Congress long enough to know better than this. His men are trying to deal with Congress as if it were the Boston city council. They are trying to transfer ward politics to the national capital. It will not work."

A Southern Democrat, "conservative" in his views, added this note:

"It's the advisers Kennedy has around him that cause the trouble in Congress. They are theorists and classroom fellows with impractical ideas and no experience in government. They are better at speechwriting than at legislating."

On the Kennedy program itself, an important Democrat from a State in the North took this approach:

"When the Senate looks at the Kennedy program on its merits, it simply does not go over. People are looking down the road and they see more and more interference in their lives by the Government in Washington. Take the farm plan, for example: When you examine the plan closely it boils down to Government control of the individual farmer—a real police state.

"People are getting worried about these big deficits as well. I was a State official before I came to Washington, and if we had had a fiscal policy like this one in Washington, we would have been run out of office mighty quick."

From a "moderate" Republican in the House who speaks for a Northern suburban district came this:

"There is too much personal government. This dynasty thing is becoming very real to Congress.

"A Roman Catholic priest whom I have known for a long time told me this week that many of his parishioners who supported Kennedy are saying that they worry about the people around the President and the general direction he is taking in his policies."

Said an important Republican Senator from the Midwest:

"I find a growing fear among people back home about what is going to happen to free enterprise. You would expect this from Republicans, but I am hearing it from lifelong Democrats. What the President did in the steel dispute seems to have frightened a great many people. They are asking if we are on our way to a regimented economy.

"I think the President is an awfully nice fellow, and most people in Congress agree. But I must say that he needs more personal experience to back up his judgment—not the experience of his advisers. From that standpoint, I would say that the President's youth probably is a handicap in his relations with Congress.

"You should note one more thing: Kennedy is a minority

INDEX: Kennedy, John F.

MAGAZINE: U. S. News & World Report
July 30, 1962

ARTICLE: "When Kennedy Meets Businessmen"

BMS File

When Kennedy Meets Businessmen—

A series of White House meetings with businessmen is beginning. Aim: to mend the Administration's fences with industry.

How the President is going about it is told in comments of some who were at the first session, a White House lunch.

President Kennedy is starting once again to woo the friendship of important men in business and finance.

A three-hour luncheon and discussion was held at the White House on July 12 with a group of 17. Included were four bankers, three businessmen from financial houses, five from industry, two publishers, an advertising man, a university president and a railroad president.

There are to be other luncheon meetings at which the President will explain his viewpoint and seek to regain, in business and financial circles, any confidence in his leadership that may have been lost.

Many attitudes expressed and actions taken by the President's aides in months past have been interpreted among businessmen as hostile. When Mr. Kennedy was quoted, a few weeks ago, as having referred to businessmen as "s.o.b.'s," that interpretation was reinforced.

Word spread through some ranks of businessmen, too, of the way FBI agents swooped down on steel companies in a surprise raid, looking for information—but without revealing any clear legal objective, in detail.

Guests at the first luncheon with the President did not include businessmen who had been harassed by the Government to any great extent.

Kennedy's message. The President told those at the luncheon that he seeks to be a President fair to all citizens in his attitudes and actions. He emphasized that it was not his purpose to favor unions over employers, or any one segment of the economy over any other.

Mr. Kennedy did recognize, in his remarks, that there had been some misunderstanding between the White House and many people in business. It had become obvious, for example, that there was a widespread feeling among businessmen that antitrust laws often are used unfairly and in a way that is embarrassing to individuals and companies involved.

Businessmen note that they often are called before grand juries. They say further that they are forced to meet heavy legal and other expenses to deal with Government charges that more often than not prove to be without any solid basis.

The question was raised, by some at the luncheon, of how Americans can compete successfully with huge cartels abroad if they are to be penalized by their own Government simply because of size. When industries in the outside world are becoming much more intensely competitive, it does no good to place added barriers in front of American business, the President was told.

Sympathy, but—. President Kennedy made it clear that, although he sympathized with some of the complaints, the antitrust laws are among the laws of the land and must be enforced. He was sure there was no intent to be punitive in enforcement.

Discussion turned to Government expenditures, scheduled to reach 92.5 billion dollars in the year started July 1. The President went over the expenditures point by point, emphasizing the "built in" costs of defense, farm subsidies, interest rates, veterans' benefits, space exploration.

Talk of spending led to talk of taxes. The President wanted to know what kind of tax cut would be better for business. Would a general cut in individual rates of tax be most helpful as a means of stimulating consumption? Or would there be greater benefit for business if the corporation tax rate of 52 per cent were reduced?

On taxes: a split. Opinion was divided on taxes. There was support for a reduction in rates of tax on higher-bracket incomes. Others felt that the great need is to reduce taxes on corporations. The "squeeze" on profits is very much on the minds of many businessmen, the President was assured.

Opinion differed, as well, on whether the more liberal rules governing the write-off of investments would stimulate business. General feeling was that these rules changes would be of longer-range importance, not immediate.

The President was described as "a little surprised" by the differences in viewpoint among those present on what is best for business.

Other topics came up. The balance-of-payments problem was discussed, as were the President's efforts to lure foreign capital into the U. S.

"We just about covered the economic waterfront," one guest said.

The luncheon was helpful, in the opinion of those who attended. Each guest had a chance to speak.

"The meeting was marked with open-mindedness. It was frank, pleasant, and everyone had a chance to get his views across," a businessman reported. Another businessman said: "We all got the impression that Mr. Kennedy is trying very hard to build up an understanding between business and the Administration."

—Jacques Lowe

"THE PRESIDENT . . . WAS CONCERNED"
Problem: "to build up an understanding"

A third comment: "With all the problems before him, the President didn't seem exactly worried, but he was concerned."

The President invited his guests to offer him suggestions at any time, it was recalled.

"I left the luncheon," one industrialist concluded, "with the feeling that businessmen will now get a better hearing in Washington."

64-27374-125

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 8/17/62

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: JOHN ROSELLI
ANTI-RACKETEERING

John Roselli is the subject of intensified investigation in California in connection with the Criminal Intelligence Program. During our investigation of Roselli we picked up information connecting John Roselli with Judith Campbell who we have determined has been in telephonic contact with Sam Giancana, Chicago gangster and with other underworld figures. In addition, she is the individual who has been in telephonic contact with Evelyn Lincoln, the President's secretary at the White House. The nature of the relationship between Campbell and Mrs. Lincoln is not known. However, one [redacted] a private investigator of questionable reputation in Los Angeles, has alleged that Judith Campbell at one time had an affair with President Kennedy. The information concerning Campbell's contacts with the President's secretary has been furnished previously to the White House and the Attorney General. (b)(7)(c)

In connection with the investigation of Roselli and Campbell, our Los Angeles office has been maintaining an observation post on the apartment of Judith Campbell. On 8/7/62 one of our Los Angeles agents observed two men on the balcony of Judith Campbell's apartment. According to our Los Angeles office, Campbell resides in a second floor apartment at the front of the building and access to her balcony is through a public corridor on the second floor of the apartment building, which corridor leads to a door opening out on the balcony. One of these men was observed to knock on the window of Campbell's apartment and then enter the apartment. It could not be determined whether the man who went into the apartment took anything from the apartment with him when he departed. According to Los Angeles, Campbell was not in her apartment at the time of the entry. Subsequently, a man answering the description of the individual who entered Campbell's apartment was observed leaving the area in an automobile registered to former [redacted]

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)

94-37374

Our Dallas Office has advised that [redacted] is employed by [redacted]

1 - Administrative Division

22 AUG 28 1962

SENT DIRECTOR
8-18-62

XEROX
AUG 29 1962

JEF:mcm
(7)

SEP 6 1962

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: JOHN ROSELLI

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

According to our Los Angeles agents, the man observed leaving the vicinity of Campbell's apartment did so in a Chevrolet Corvette which is a sports car.

The description of [redacted] is generally similar to that of the man who entered Campbell's apartment.

[redacted]

ACTION:

In view of the highly sensitive nature of our inquiries concerning Campbell and the fact we are uncertain that the individual we observed entering the apartment is identical with the person seen driving away in a Chevrolet sports car registered to [redacted] the above information is not being disseminated to the Los Angeles Police Department at this time.

We are maintaining our observation post and any additional pertinent information obtained as a result of our inquiries in this investigation which can clarify this situation will be immediately reported to the Bureau for appropriate action.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 9-11-62 4-36PMCST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, HOUSTON 63-3/ 2P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, NINE ELEVEN, TWELVE, SIXTY TWO.

AT THREE FORTY P.M. SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, [redacted] HOUSTON, TEXAS, REPORTED FOLLOWING TWO PROSPECTIVE DEMONSTRATIONS INCIDENTAL TO CAPTIONED MATTER. (b)(6)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE REPRESENTATIVES AT HOUSTON ARE PLANNING DEMONSTRATIONS INVOLVING POSSIBLE DISPLAY OF SIGNS PROTESTING DELAYS IN AFFORDING NEGROES MORE ADEQUATE HOUSING.

GROUP CONSISTING OF MEMBERS OF JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY AND NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION, HOUSTON, TEXAS, REPORTEDLY CONDUCTING TELEPHONE CAMPAIGN SEEKING THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE TO BE ON ACTIVE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION EVENING OF SEPT. ELEVEN OR MORNING OF SEPT. TWELVE. THIS INFORMATION ORIGINATED IN

END PAGE ONE

94-373714 Bureau file 186

25 SEP 14 1962

65 SEP 24 1962

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC'D-TELETYPE UNIT
187

PAGE TWO

ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL AND RELIABILITY UNKNOWN. FORM OF PROTEST NOT EXPLAINED.

ABOVE INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY TO LANE BERTRAM, SECRET SERVICE, HOUSTON.

ABOVE FOR BUREAU-S INFORMATION. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED.

END AND ACK

6-39 PM OK FBI WA RL

TU DISC

Glenn Bennett, Secret Service, Protective Research, White House 9-11-62 AT DECKER

DISSEMINATION TO:

Mr.

FBI
REC'D-CIA

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 911-62 12-00 PM CST AP

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, HOUSTON 105-3 3P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, TWELVE, SIXTY-TWO.

AT SEVEN FORTY-FIVE A.M. SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, SIXTY-TWO, (b)(6) [redacted] SUBJECT BUFILE ONE FIVE SEVEN [redacted] THREE SEVEN SIX, CONTACTED HOUSTON OFFICE TO REPORT HIS APPREHENSION CONCERNING VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN VIEW OF K NOWN HOSTILITY OF [redacted] TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND FACT [redacted] KNOWN TO POSSESS FIREARMS. [redacted] MADE CLEAR HE HAD NOT BEEN IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] DURING RECENT WEEKS AND HAD NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO INDICATE [redacted] MIGHT PLAN ACTION AGAINST PRESIDENT. [redacted] LEARNED [redacted] RECENTLY RENEWED MEMBERSHIP IN BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU /BBB/ IN HOUSTON, OFFICES OF WHICH OVERLOOK MAIN STREET, ROUTE OR PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL PARADE ON SEPTEMBER TWELVE NEXT. [redacted] SPECULATED

END PAGE ONE

REC-37 94-37374

NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 14 1962

(b)(6)

[redacted] PURPOSE IN REAFFILIATING WITH BBB COULD BE TO AFFORD ACCESS TO OFFICE OVERLOOKING PARADE ROUTE. [redacted] VOLUNTEERED TO CHECK ON ACTIVITIES OF ROWLAND HIMSELF AND WAS APPRISED OF PRIMARY JURISDICTION OF SECRET SERVICE.

AT EIGHT TWENTY A.M. ON SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, SPECIAL AGENT JOHN ROLENDA, OSI, U. S. AIR FORCE, VISITED HOUSTON OFFICE AND REPORTED HE HAD LIKEWISE DISCUSSED ABOVE MATTER WITH LIBBY, AND DESIRED TO INSURE FBI WAS COGNIZANT.

ABOVE INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED TO LANE BERTRAM, U. S. SECRET SERVICE, HOUSTON, UPON BERTRAM-S ARRIVAL IN OFFICE A.M. OF SEPTEMBER ELEVEN. BERTRAM WAS ALSO FURNISHED RESUME OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION AVAILABLE CONCERNING [redacted] AT BERTRAM-S REQUEST ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO PLACE [redacted] IN PERSONAL CONTACT WITH SECRET SERVICE INASMUCH AS BERTRAM INDICATED HE MAY DESIRE TO UTILIZE SERVICES OF [redacted]

HOUSTON CONDUCTION NO INVESTIGATION. IF ANY ADDITIONAL

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

INFORMATION RECEIVED, IT WILL PROMPTLY BE FURNISHED TO SECRET SERVICE.

END AND ACK

2-04 PM OK FBI WA NM

TU DISC

ORIG: MR. BELMONT FOR DIRECTOR

(Rev. 3-1-42)

DECODED COPY

☒ Radio ☐ Teletype

PAGE TWO FROM SAC HOUSTON 101900

THEM IN BAD TASTE. [redacted]

[redacted] IDENTIFIED 2 POTENTIAL CUBAN DEMONSTRATORS AS [redacted]

(b)(6) (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(d)

Immigration and Naturalization Service [redacted] IS [redacted] RECORD DISCLOSE [redacted] IN CUBAN NATIONAL BORN [redacted] WHO ENTERED U S [redacted] EMPLOYED [redacted]

INS RECORDS SHOW [redacted] SHE IS [redacted] AND ARRIVED US [redacted] WIFE OF [redacted]

HOUSTON INDICES NEGATIVE RE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS.

ABOVE INFO WAS FURNISHED 9:25 AM, SEPTEMBER 10 INSTANT, TO LANE BERTRAM, U S SECRET SERVICE, HOUSTON. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY HOUSTON.

RECEIVED: 5:03 PM BA

DISSEMINATION TO: Intelligence, Secret Service

cc-MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be [illegible] paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

☒ Radio ☐ Teletype

URGENT 9-10-62

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC HOUSTON 101900

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS SEPTEMBER 11, 12, 1962. THREATENED DEMONSTRATION.

AT 9:20 AM SEPTEMBER 10 INSTANT [redacted] REPORTED [redacted] GROUP OF CUBAN REFUGEES, ALL STRONGLY ANTI-CASTRO, HELD MEETING ON SEPTEMBER 9 LAST TO DISCUSS DESIRABILITY OF DISPLAYING SIGNS AND BANNERS DURING CAPTIONED VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AT HOUSTON. [redacted] REPORTED GENERAL AGREEMENT REACHED AT MEETING TO HOLD NO DEMONSTRATIONS INASMUCH AS PRESIDENT KENNEDY WOULD BE GUEST OF CITY OF HOUSTON AND CUBAN REFUGEES ARE NOT CITIZENS. [redacted] STATED POTENTIAL DEMONSTRATORS ARE GOOD PEOPLE BUT ARE FANATICAL AGAINST CASTRO.

(b)(6) (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(D)

ON SEPTEMBER 10 INSTANT [redacted] LEARNED THE CUBAN REFUGEES PLANNED TO IGNORE GROUP DECISION AND MARCH WITH SIGNS DURING PRESIDENT'S VISIT. SIGNS ALLEGEDLY WOULD STATE "WELCOME PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE CUBANS REMIND YOU CUBA IS STILL ALONE AND WE REMIND YOU OF YOUR PROMISES." [redacted] STATED PROPOSED SIGNS WILL NOT BE INSULTING BUT MOST CUBAN REFUGEES CONSIDER

REC 91

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it should be paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

2 - Orig. & 1
1 - Yellow
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Belmont

REC-91 94-37374-108

Date: September 14, 1962

To: Chief, U.S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PLANNED ANTI-CASTRO DEMONSTRATIONS TO COINCIDE WITH VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 11 AND 12, 1962

This will confirm information furnished orally to Mr. Glenn Bennett, Protective Research, Secret Service, White House Detail, on September 10, 1962. This information was also furnished on the same date to Mr. Lane Bertram, U.S. Secret Service at Houston, Texas.

A source who has furnished information in the past to our Houston Office concerning activities of Cuban refugees, advised on September 10, 1962, that a group of anti-Castro Cubans held a meeting on September 9, 1962, to discuss plans for displaying signs and banners during the visit of President Kennedy to that city. There was a general agreement among the members of the group that they would hold no formal demonstrations inasmuch as President Kennedy would be a guest of the city, and the Cuban refugees are not citizens.

Our source reported, however, that individuals included in the anti-Castro group planned to ignore this decision and to display signs welcoming President Kennedy, and containing verbiage such as the following: "The Cubans remind you Cuba is still alone and we remind you of your promises."

Our source identified two potential Cuban demonstrators [redacted] and [redacted] both in Houston, Texas. According to Immigration and Naturalization Service records, [redacted] is a Cuban national born at [redacted] He entered the United States on [redacted] was employed by the [redacted] in Houston, Texas. These records

b6
b7c
b7D

RGB:nph/mab (5)

NOTE: Information furnished telephonically by SA Andrew J. Decker to Secret Service, White House Detail.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 SEP 25 1962

21 SEP 1962

BY COURIER SVC.

Chief, U.S. Secret Service

b-6
b-7C
b-7D

also show that [redacted] was born on [redacted] and arrived in this country on [redacted] at [redacted] She is the wife of [redacted]

This is furnished for your information and for any action you may deem warranted.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/17/62

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (63-3)(C)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, 9/11 - 12/62

JOHN F. KENNEDY

RE: Houston teletypes dated 9/10/62 and 9/11/62 reporting threatened demonstrations in connection with captioned matter.

On 9/13/62, LANE BERTRAM, U. S. Secret Service, Houston, Texas, reported President KENNEDY's visit occurred with no serious problems and the specific demonstrations previously called to the Bureau's attention apparently did not occur. BERTRAM stated from his position in the parade he saw only one sign displayed which was exhibited by a young man approximately sixteen years of age. This sign stated in effect: "Remember, El Paso is Still in Texas." BERTRAM assumed this made reference to recent negotiations by which the U. S. was considering returning to Mexico certain land located in El Paso, Texas, which has been under dispute.

BERTRAM utilized the services of [redacted] mentioned in referenced teletype dated 9/11/62 in covering the movements of [redacted] subject Bureau file 157-376. BERTRAM stated [redacted] engaged in no suspicious activities and made no effort to proceed to the area where President KENNEDY was located.

(b)(6)

On 9/13/62, the "Houston Post" carried a short article captioned "JFK Reminded of Monroe Doctrine." This article reported a light airplane circled over Rice Stadium during President KENNEDY's speech on 9/12/62. This airplane trailed a banner proclaiming "Enforce the Monroe Doctrine." The pilot of this airplane reportedly stated he was hired to do this job by a man who wanted to remain anonymous.

94-37374-

2 - Bureau
1 - Houston

REC-45

12 SEP 20 1962

ED:yk
(3)

On 9/12/62, the "Houston Chronicle" carried an article captioned "What If a Boy Pulls Air Gun on J.F.K.?" This article reported a seventeen year old high school boy decided to "test" the efficiency of police and Secret Service agents guarding the President and proceeded to Rice Stadium carrying an air pistol which was a replica of a .45 Colt automatic. After the President entered the Stadium, this boy removed his toy pistol from his shirt and was immediately grabbed by two detectives of the Houston Police Department who were quickly joined by two other detectives and two Secret Service agents. These officers removed this young man from the stadium before other spectators knew what was happening. The article reported this boy was questioned for two hours and then sent home after a lengthy lecture. The above facts were also furnished by Special Agent in Charge LANE BERTRAM of the U. S. Secret Service, and this information was furnished the Bureau on 9/14/62 under the "Crimdel" caption.

The above data are being furnished the Bureau as a matter of information only and for the completion of the Bureau's file.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 18, 1962

FROM : D. J. Brennan

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF KHRUSHCHEV'S WINE GIFT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. James J. Rowley, Chief, U.S. Secret Service, advised Liaison Agent Bartlett, on 9/17/62, that Khrushchev's gift of several cases of wine for President Kennedy, which was publicized in the U.S. newspapers, has now been received. He said that even though the President will not drink any of this wine, the Secret Service desires that the FBI Laboratory make an examination of a bottle of this wine. Mr. Rowley told Mr. Bartlett that Special Agent in Charge, Robert I. Bouck, Protective Research Section, U.S. Secret Service, would get in touch with Mr. Bartlett and furnish a bottle picked at random from Khrushchev's gift.

John F. Kennedy

Mr. Bouck furnished a bottle of the Khrushchev gift wine and requested that the Laboratory examine it for possible "anti-personnel" drugs which cause a personality change, and also possibly examine it for bacteriological impurities.

Instant matter was discussed with Assistant Director Conrad who advised that the bacteriological examination is basically a medical examination and would not be logically handled in the FBI Laboratory. Mr. Bouck was so advised by Liaison.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the FBI Laboratory will examine the sample bottle of wine submitted by the Secret Service for possible poisons or other impurities. Liaison is holding the sample bottle of wine and will deliver it to the Laboratory following the approval of this memorandum.

REC-65 94-37374-110

22 OCT 1 1962

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/21/62

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF KHRUSHCHEV'S WINE GIFT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

Reference memorandum D. J. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan dated 9/18/62, captioned as above and approved by the Director. This memorandum set forth the request made by the Secret Service through Liaison for the examination by the FBI Laboratory of one bottle of wine selected at random from several cases sent as a gift by Khrushchev to President Kennedy. The Secret Service requested that the Laboratory examine the wine for possible "anti-personnel" drugs which cause a personality change.

A general toxicology examination has been made of the wine and no drugs or poisons were identified. The examination included specific tests for several volatile poisons, methyl alcohol, cyanides, acetone and formaldehyde, unusual residues of metals and metalloids, the barbiturates and other acid drugs, basic drugs such as strychnine, the amphetamines, alkaloids of opium and others.

The wine was consumed in the examinations.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Secret Service be advised by Liaison that no poisons were identified in the sample of wine examined by the FBI Laboratory.

9-25-62
SAC Robert T. Boone, PRS
White House Detail, USSS
So advised

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan, Rm. 603 RB
1 - Liaison, Rm. 841 RB
1 - Mr. Bartlett, Rm. 845 RB

JLG:ko (9)

REC-65 94-37374-111

EX-11

22 OCT 1 1962

OCT 2 1962

FD-16 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/26/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (62-0)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 6, 1962
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

There are enclosed for the information of the Bureau six copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning proposed action to be taken by a group of right-wing organizations in connection with the appearance of President JOHN F. KENNEDY at St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 6, 1962. The source of this information is [redacted] who is employed [redacted] who voluntarily contacted the Minneapolis Office.

(b)(6)

[redacted] has advised that he will voluntarily endeavor to obtain any additional information concerning any plan of action which is agreed upon by the responsible group should any such plan materialize; however, at this time it would appear, based on information furnished to him, that no picketing or other action is contemplated.

Minneapolis Office will maintain contact with this source and the Bureau will be advised.

3 - Bureau (RM) (AM) (Enc. 6)
1 - Minneapolis
DEH/njw
(4)

94-37374-
NOT RECORDED
176 OCT 5 1962

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

OCT 4 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
September 25, 1962

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IN ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 6, 1962

The Minneapolis Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was advised by a source employed by a large corporation in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on September 19, 1962, that a group, which he described as consisting of representatives of a number of known right-wing organizations, such as "We, the People," "Christian Crusade Against Communism," "The John Birch Society" and "Christian Research, Christian Anti-Communist Crusade," had planned a meeting to be held September 22, 1962, at the River-Lake Gospel Tabernacle, East Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Among items to be taken up at this meeting was included a period to discuss group planning of activities to be undertaken in regard to the visit of President John F. Kennedy at the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Bean Feed to be held at the State Fair Grounds, St. Paul, Minnesota, October 6, 1962.

The source advised that persons planning to attend this meeting on September 22, 1962, were asked to present ideas as to how the visit of the President could be used as an opportunity to present the organizations' views to the public about Cuba, disarmament, United Nations bonds, Katanga and foreign aid.

This source further advised on September 25, 1962, that it had been determined that the meeting held on September 22, 1962, was not successful in formulating any plan of action to be undertaken by the right-wing groups in connection with the appearance of President Kennedy. Persons in attendance expressed concern over the fact that should only a small number of participants appear for any demonstration plan, the reaction of the crowd might be unfavorable to the point of calling the right-wing group "Communists" themselves.

A second meeting is scheduled to be held on September 29, 1962, one purpose of which is to give further

94-37374-

ENCLOSURE

consideration as to whether or not any demonstration should be undertaken in connection with the President's appearance; however, the general indication, according to this source, is that the group does not appear to be planning any incident at this time because of their fear of adverse publicity.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Kleinhauf

October 1, 1962

BY COURIER SERVICE

94-37374-

Honorable D. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

The following information, received from a businessman of Minneapolis, Minnesota, pertaining to proposed action by a group of right-wing organizations relative to the visit of President Kennedy to the State Fair Grounds, St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 6, 1962.

A meeting of representatives of various right-wing organizations was held in Minneapolis on September 22, 1962. One of the topics discussed was how the President's visit could be used to present the organizations' views to the public concerning Cuba, disarmament, United Nations bonds, Katanga and foreign aid. Those present expressed concern that the reaction of the public could be unfavorable to the point where the organizations might be called "communist."

A second meeting was scheduled for September 30, 1962, to further discuss this matter; however, according to the source, the general indication was the group does not appear to be planning any activity due to the fear of adverse publicity.

You will be advised of any additional pertinent information received concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-106364

GRK:mar
(8)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 4 1962

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Above data furnished by Minneapolis airtel 9/26/62 "Visit of President John F. Kennedy at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 6, 1962." The source is [redacted] Minneapolis. Above information is being disseminated separately to Secret Service. Due to nature of information, no need seep to give it to Attorney General. (b)(6)

October 4, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

At luncheon with the President yesterday, he asked that I send over a page and a half of ideas which he might incorporate in the speech which he will deliver at the graduation of the National Academy on October 31. The President indicated pleasure at the opportunity he would have to talk to the graduating class.

He suggested that some facts be set forth as to the concrete accomplishments which law enforcement has attained and the challenge for the future.

In my conversation with the President, I pointed out some of the accomplishments which this Bureau had attained during the last year in the civil rights field, in the campaign against the underworld, and in other areas of the Bureau's responsibilities.

Please let me have this as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:EDM (5)

REC'D 67-[illegible]-112

EX-100

9 OCT 9 1962

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:15 PM
DATE 10-4-62
BY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

0 OCT 10 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 5 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

B. J. Brennan

URGENT 10/5/62

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC DETROIT

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, VISIT TO DETROIT, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER FIVE THROUGH SIX, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO. INFORMATION CONCERNING.

b-2

[redacted] ADVISED ON ~~OCTOBER FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY~~ 10-5-62 TWO THAT [redacted] STATED TODAY THAT [redacted] AND [redacted] ARE ATTEMPTING TO ARRANGE A PICKETING DEMONSTRATION AT THE SHERATON CADILLAC HOTEL SOMETIME DURING THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT IN DETROIT. [redacted]

b-7c

[redacted] BOTH DETROIT TOP FUNCTIONARIES AS RESULT OF THEIR ACTIVITIES IN COMMUNIST PARTY, USA. [redacted] IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA.

[redacted] SAID THAT THE PICKET WOULD ~~QUOTE~~ NOT BE A "BAD PICKET" ~~UNQUOTE~~. THE THEME IS NEGOTIATION INSTEAD OF INTERVENTION IN CUBA. SECRET SERVICE ADVISED, MSP ADVISED, DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED.

JEH O&C # 13
DOCUMENT # 153

END AND ACK PLSE
5-37 PM OK FBI WA HSL
TU DISCO

cc-MR. SULLIVAN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-64

14-33374-113

EX-108

CONFIDENTIAL

REC-54

94-[illegible]-113

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: October 9, 1962

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
VISIT TO DETROIT, MICHIGAN
OCTOBER 5 THROUGH 6, 1962,
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

This is to confirm information orally furnished on October 5, 1962, to your office by Special Agent Andrew J. Decker.

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past advised on October 5, 1962, that according to [redacted] an attempt was being made by [redacted] and [redacted] to arrange a picketing demonstration at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, sometime during President Kennedy's visit in that city. [redacted] indicated that the picket would "not be a bad picket" and that the theme would be "Negotiation Instead of Intervention in Cuba."

b7c

[redacted] is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and [redacted] is a current member of the CPUSA.

b7c

The CPUSA has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MEMO TO-ON YELLOW:

Classified "Confidential" because it contains information furnished by [redacted] who, if identified, may be compromised and thus endanger the national defense. See DEtel, 10-5-62, same caption.

b-2

WDS:peb
(5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JEH O&C # 13
DOCUMENT # 154

S-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

DATE 10-5-62

Telephonically disseminated
10-5-62 to Secret Service
Protective Research, White House.

AJD

FD-36 (Rev. 12-18-56)

FBI

Date: 10/10/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Tamm
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(62-0)~~

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

SUBJECT: FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, OCTOBER 19, 1962

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum which are self-explanatory.

In connection with the information included on the enclosed letterhead memorandum OSI, ONI, and G-2, Chicago, Security Unit of the Chicago Police Department and the Secret Service in Chicago are being advised by separate communication.

The attached letterhead memorandum has been classified confidential since it contains information furnished by an anonymous source.

Sources Utilized

First source - [redacted] (b)(2) (b)(7)(d)

Second source - Anonymous

If any additional information is received by the Chicago Office in connection with possible picket lines or other demonstrations by the Women for Peace or other groups in Chicago, the Bureau will be notified.

GALE

4 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - 62-107350) (Women for Peace)
3 - Chicago
(1 - 100-39157) (Women for Peace)
(1 - 100-31710) [redacted] (b)(7)(d)

EJM/jjm
(7)

REC-52 94-37374-114

6 OCT 12 1962

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
10-10-62

[redacted]

FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, OCTOBER 19, 1962

On October 6, 1962, Mr. Frank Dyra, who is employed by the Burns International Detective Agency, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he was on duty at the Mc Cormick Place Exposition Center, on the morning of October 6, 1962. While on duty, a Mercedes Benz automobile bearing Illinois License [redacted] stopped and one of the women in the car inquired of him when the President would be in town. Dyra advised that he told the woman that he did not know and the car drove away. The car was occupied by four women each of whom wore a large badge identifying them as members of Women for Peace. [redacted] (b)(1) (c)

The records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles for the State of Illinois reflect that [redacted] is registered to [redacted], [redacted] Chicago, on a Mercedes Benz. [redacted]

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a pamphlet captioned "Women for Peace" which states that Women for Peace is an international movement of women united for action against nuclear war... Women for Peace began in October, 1961, when a group of Washington, D. C. housewives decided on public action to express their fear of the growing danger of nuclear war. This idea spread rapidly to other cities. Within a month on November 1, 1961, 50,000 women in 58 cities including Chicago participated in demonstrations. The pamphlet states that the Women for Peace demonstrates its objections to any activities by any government or group which perpetuate the threat of nuclear war. It does this by peace walks in public places and visits, letters and petitions to public officials. This pamphlet contains the name Shirley Lens, 5436 Hyde Park Boulevard, Executive Secretary.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 3~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Declassified 1-24-77

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

(b)(5)(c)
(b)(7)(d)

[redacted]

The CP, USA and the RWL have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(b)(7)(c)

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1950 that [redacted] had been expelled from the RWL in November, 1947.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 11 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 10-11-62 EST 5:11 PM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, BUFFALO /62-NEW/ /100-15591/

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO BUFFALO, NY, OCT. FOURTEEN SIXTYTWO, WORKERS WORLD PARTY, ~~IS~~ - ~~WWP~~. Internal Security - WORKER WORLD PARTY

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IS TO VISIT BUFFALO, NY, OCT. FOURTEEN NEXT BRIEFLY TO TAKE PART IN PULASKI DAY CELEBRATION. TENTATIVE ITINERARY INDICATES HE WILL TRAVEL BY PLANE, LAND AT NIAGARA FALLS, NY, OCT. FOURTEEN NEXT, WHERE HE WILL SPEAK, THEN MOTOR TO BUFFALO, NY, PARTICIPATE IN PARADE, ADDRESS GROUP VICINITY OF BUFFALO CITY HALL, RETURN TO NIAGARA FALLS AND DEPART BY PLANE.

b-2 [redacted] ADVISED LATE EVENING OCT. TEN LAST, BUFFALO BRANCH WWP OFFICIALS ARE CONSIDERING USE OF BANNERS AND PLACARDS OCT. FOURTEEN NEXT, EITHER ALONG PRESIDENT-S ROUTE FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO BUFFALO OR AT BUFFALO CITY HALL, PLEADING FOR PRESIDENT TO INTERCEDE IN CASE RE [redacted]. [redacted] INCARCERATED CLEVELAND OHIO, IS FIGHTING EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS FOR HER REMOVAL TO NORTH CAROLINA ON CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING, GROWING OUT OF RACIAL INCIDENT IN THAT STATE, AUG., SIXTYONE. WWP PLANS NO PERSONAL CONTACT WITH

b-7c

END PAGE ONE.....

NOT RECORDED 62-108273
REC-18 94-37374-1142
EX-113
OCT 12 1962
SEC. 2

JUN 13 1963
XEROX
~~6 OCT 19 1962~~

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

JFK OSC # 13
DOCUMENT # 156

PAGE TWO.....

PRESIDENT AT THIS TIME, BUT ONLY WISHES TO INTEREST SPECTATORS IN [redacted] CASE. (D)(7)(c)

LOCAL SECRET SERVICE, BUFFALO ~~PD~~ Police Department, NY STATE POLICE, ERIE AND NIAGARA COUNTY SHERIFF-S OFFICES ADVISED. ANY ADDITIONAL INFO RECEIVED WILL BE FURNISHED TO THEM AND BUREAU.

~~CORRS PLS INDICATE HEADING AS "URGENT 10-11-62 5-28 PM MPC"~~

END AND ACK PLS

WA 5-32 PM OK FBI WA MSL

TU DISC

O

" 10/12/62 8 45 am

Info. orally to S.A. Thos. White U.S. Secret Service. He said no confirmation necessary.

OHB "

CC-MR SULLIVAN

5-112 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10-11-62

The Workers World Party is under active investigation. It broke away from Socialist Workers Party which has been cited under Executive Order 10450.

Information in attached will be disseminated to Secret Service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/15/62

FROM : SAC, Buffalo

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO BUFFALO, N.Y., 10/14/62
(BU 62-1732) (C)

WORKERS WORLD PARTY
IS - WWP
(BU 100-16691) (P)

Remytel 10/11/62.

From 10/11/62 through 10/14/62, contact was maintained with logical WWP sources in effort to determine any additional plans on part of WWP re instant matter with negative results. On 10/14/62, prior to President's appearance, interested law enforcement agencies, as set forth in retel, were contacted and advised accordingly. During President's brief stay in Buffalo, 10/14/62, local WWP took no action. This matter is being closed.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Buffalo

WJC:afe
(4)

REC-42 94-37374-115

6 OCT 16 1962

LIAISON

56 OCT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Date: 10/15/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-0)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

SUBJECT: FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, 10/19/62

APR 5 1987 196-9325
Classified by 16780 Staff
Declassify on: OADR
per press release Litigation # 84-3030

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, dated 10/10/62, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum which are self explanatory.

In connection with the information included on the enclosed letterhead memorandum, Secret Service and the Security Unit, Chicago Police Department, were telephonically advised on October 11, 1962. Separate communications were prepared for OSI, ONI, G-2 and the State Department, Chicago.

The attached letterhead memorandum has been classified confidential since it contains information from the following sources:

[redacted] (c) (b)(1)

94-37374-11

8 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 10)
1 - 62-107353 (Peace for Peace)
1 - 100-438[illegible] (Voters for Peace)
1 - 100-431637 (Same)
4 - Chicago
1 - 100-39157 (Women for Peace)
1 - 100-39734 (Voters for Peace)
1 - 100-34335 (Same)

DJH:mej
(10)

to OCT 17 1962

AGENCY AEC AND OSI
REQ. REC'D
DATE SENT 10-17-62
HOW SENT HAND
BY

OCT 24 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

315

CG 62-0

Sources utilized to characterize the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, Chicago, are as follows:

[redacted] (c) (b)(1)

Source utilized to characterize the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, National, is [redacted] (c) (b)(1)

If any additional information is received by the Chicago Office in connection with possible picket lines or other demonstrations by the Women For Peace, Voters For Peace, SANE, or other groups in Chicago, the Bureau will be notified.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Chicago, Illinois
October 15, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL

FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, 10/19/62

On October 11, 1962, first source advised that at a meeting of the City Council of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, Chicago, held on October 6, 1962, at the downtown YWCA, Chicago, Illinois, an announcement was made that on Friday, October 19, 1962, the following organizations would picket McCormick Place Exhibition Center, Chicago, Illinois, at approximately 6:30 PM when President Kennedy enters McCormick Place to attend a dinner:

Women for Peace
Voters for Peace
Sane

APR 3 1987 190-9325
Classified by 1478
Declassify on: OADR
Exemption # 86-3330

A second source furnished a pamphlet captioned "Women for Peace", which states that the Women for Peace is an international movement of women united for action against nuclear war... Women for Peace began in October, 1961, when a group of Washington, D. C. housewives decided on public action to express their fear of the growing danger of nuclear war. This idea spread rapidly to other cities. Within a month, on November 1, 1961, 50,000 women in 58 cities, including Chicago, participated in demonstrations. The pamphlet states that the Women for Peace demonstrates its objections to any activities by any government or group which perpetuate a threat of nuclear war. It does this by peace walks in public places and visits, letters and petitions to public officials.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

94-37271-116

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification

Re: Forthcoming Trip of President
Kennedy to Chicago, 10/19/62

The "Voters for Peace" is located at 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A Voters for Peace letter dated May 21, 1962, stated that "often peace walks, petitions and protests have seemed ineffectual...now after the plowing we are ready to do a little reaping in political vineyards. That is why 'Voters for Peace' has been formed and that is why there are peace candidates in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin and California.

"The Voters for Peace was formed for the purposes of:

"1. To support actively any candidate who is in favor of de-escalating the arms race. (u)

"2. To consult with, pressure and educate all Illinois Congressional and Senatorial candidates.

"3. To mobilize public sentiment for the peace effort through meetings, door bell ringing, polls, mass media.".

(b)(3)(D)
(b)(1)

[redacted] (c)

A fourth source advised on July 12, 1962, that as of July 12, 1961, the CP of Illinois had repeatedly instructed its members to infiltrate "any and all" mass organizations in an effort to influence the policies of the organizations in the direction of the CP line on domestic and foreign issues. One of the primary targets of the Party at this time was the Chicago Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassificati

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification

Re: Forthcoming Trip of President
Kennedy to Chicago, 10/19/62

All sources used in this communication and sources used to characterize the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, Chicago and the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, National, have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I - Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS (CHICAGO, ILLINOIS)

A source advised on May 11, 1962, that the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (Chicago, Illinois) (ELFJWC) was formed in early 1951, following a National Convention of the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, International Workers Order (JPFO) (IWO) in 1951. At this Convention, the Emma Lazarus Division changed its name to the ELFJWC and adopted a new constitution.

On October 25, 1961, this source made available the current membership card of the organization which states that it is serviced by the ELF of New York. The stated aims and purposes set forth on the card include: the promotion of Jewish cultural efforts; the sponsoring of "progressive" Jewish kindergartens and schools; support of the Emma Lazarus Day Nursery in Jaffa, Israel; the development of a civil rights program against anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination and all bigotry and further Democratic rights of all foreign born; and finally, a program of unity of all civil organizations for family welfare, security, and peace.

A second source advised on May 14, 1962, that the Chicago Branch of the ELF has no official headquarters, however, monthly council meetings are held at 59 East Monroe Street, at the YWCA. Local club meetings of the nine affiliated clubs are held in various members' homes. The membership of the Chicago ELF consists of approximately 300 members.

A third source advised in November 1960, and February, 1961, that leaders of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois advised CP members to speak to their Emma Lazarus Club members about the advantages of socialism and to keep alert when they attend ELF Club meetings to obtain new members for the CP.

A fourth source advised in June, 1960, that the Chairman of the Emma Lazarus Council elected in November, 1960, was a member of the Jewish Commission, CP of Illinois, as of May, 1960.

The CP, USA, JPFO and IWO have all been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

Group I - Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification

"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October, 1947, self-identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), on page 6, contained an article which reflected that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

The "Morning Freiheit" on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On May 15, 1962, a source advised that the ELF is one of several mass organizations comprising the Jewish cultural progressive movement. JUNE GORDON, ELF Executive Director, who is a member of the New York State Communist Party (CP) Board and Committee, is the leading force in the organization, whose leadership is largely made up of Communists.

The source stated that the ELF claims to be for peace and interested in protecting the rights of the foreign born. It is against the BEN GURION Government of Israel, bomb testing, anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination, and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source related that the ELF renders support to and receives support from the "Morning Freiheit" and other Jewish progressive organizations.

The source also stated that the ELF is recognized by the CPUSA as an important progressive national organization of women.

The address of the national office of the ELF is 160 Fifth Avenue, Room 911, New York City.

The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit:"

"1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7666.)

"2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House

CONFIDENTIAL

94-37374-119 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

APR 19 1963
EAG

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-22-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [redacted] (b)(6)

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The Department referred a letter consisting of two signed pages from captioned individual. The first page begins "Mr. John F. Kennedy:" It contains a newspaper cutout stating, "Peabody Assured Full Support." The letter comments in a derogatory manner concerning the Kennedy family and correspondent appears to be critical of the endorsement of Peabody. The second page begins "Tell me Jackie:" and in vulgar and profane language questions the legitimacy of the President's two children. This part of the letter concludes with "They hire lawyers to make up dirty stories about you especially when they owe you $15,000.00 back salary. I'd talk to that cheap bum you call husband sister. I want this case settled." Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. This was a routine referral by the Department and no reason is given for referring it to the Bureau. There does not appear to be any violation within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That no acknowledgement be made.

2. That originals of these letters be made available to Secret Service via Liaison Section.

10/25/62 Original letter & envelope to Mr. Sullivan, Secret Service

1 - Liaison Section - Enclosures (2)
JH:iml
(3)

Attach

94-37374-118

REC-14

ST-116

51 NOV 6 1962

Form No. 6-13
(Ed. 3-9-61)

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Director, FBI	X
Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	

For the attention of Mr. Courtney Evans

REMARKS:

TRUE COPY (b)(6)

[redacted]
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Kennedy:

So you people can do no wrong, you are a lovely family. So is poison & Kruschchev and all the other bitches in this world who take bread out of a poor persons mouth. Are they people just blind or being paid (as usual) to say the right thing.

But Peabody fell into your good graces, eh? My, my, and you talk about impartiality, justice for all. What happens if they don't get the green light. Do they get sent to the salt mines, lose office, or just refusal to settle cases for poor girls? Well brother when I got to be 21, I decided to act grown up and speak my mind say what I mean and mean what I say. And if you can't take the truth then I say you are not grown up, and rightly so. I'll live brother even if I have to scrub floors for the rest of my life, but I suggest you grown up fast.

/s/ [redacted] (b)(6)

ITC 10-A-62 AL

Immediate Memo 10-23-62 FBI, Boston

94-37374-118

TRUE COPY

Tell me Jackie:

Who fathered that bastard John Jr? was it the greek prince you were vacationing on the Mediterrean with about 2 yrs. ago? It certainly doesn't look like that Irish bum who bought the White House. And Caroline whose bitch is she? You french trolleps sure get around. Or was that what they taught you in finishing school? Money has a funny way of making ladies out of tramps & prostitutes. But when your poor and live in the slums your suppose to be no good. They hire lawyers to make up dirty stories about you especially when they owe you $15,000.00 back salary. I'd talk to that cheap bum you call husband sister. I want this case settled.

/s/ [redacted]

(b)(6)

ITL
10-19-62
pfl

94-37374-118

Optional Form No. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 29, 1962

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
GRADUATION EXERCISES
OCTOBER 31, 1962
PRESS MATTERS

Mr. Burt de Freese of the Secret Service has advised that two or three press representatives will be at the White House on the morning of 10-31-62 and will, in another car, accompany the President and Mr. Hoover to the Department's Auditorium from the White House.

Mr. Andrew Hatcher, Assistant to Pierre Salinger at the White House, told de Freese that Secret Service should permit any legitimate representative of the press to attend the Exercises whether he is accredited to the White House or not.

TAKING OF PHOTOGRAPHS:

Secret Service will not permit still photographers to snap pictures of the President while speaking. They will permit a still photograph of the President at the time he is introduced by Mr. Hoover.

The Secret Service will permit a limited number of photographers such as Associated Press, United Press International, a White House photographer and an FBI photographer to take pictures from the floor in front of the stage while diplomas are given out.

FBI photographers, AP and UPI photographers will be permitted to take still pictures while other persons on the program are speaking.

The main thing the Secret Service wishes to avoid is a "circus-like atmosphere" by photographers in front of the stage during the ceremony.

Television cameras, of course, will be permitted to record the entire proceedings if they desire.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Malone
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:geg
(7)

NOV 6 1962

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Dorse H.

We are checking further re President's arrival time

INDEX: Kennedy, John F.

MAGAZINE: U. S. News & World Report
July 30, 1962

ARTICLE: "When Kennedy Meets Businessmen"

BMS File

When Kennedy Meets Businessmen—

A series of White House meetings with businessmen is beginning. Aim: to mend the Administration's fences with industry.

How the President is going about it is told in comments of some who were at the first session, a White House lunch.

President Kennedy is starting once again to woo the friendship of important men in business and finance.

A three-hour luncheon and discussion was held at the White House on July 12 with a group of 17. Included were four bankers, three businessmen from financial houses, five from industry, two publishers, an advertising man, a university president and a railroad president.

There are to be other luncheon meetings at which the President will explain his viewpoint and seek to regain, in business and financial circles, any confidence in his leadership that may have been lost.

Many attitudes expressed and actions taken by the President's aides in months past have been interpreted among businessmen as hostile. When Mr. Kennedy was quoted, a few weeks ago, as having referred to businessmen as "s.o.b.'s," that interpretation was reinforced.

Word spread through some ranks of businessmen, too, of the way FBI agents swooped down on steel companies in a surprise raid, looking for information—but without revealing any clear legal objective, in detail.

Guests at the first luncheon with the President did not include businessmen who had been harassed by the Government to any great extent.

Kennedy's message. The President told those at the luncheon that he seeks to be a President fair to all citizens in his attitudes and actions. He emphasized that it was not his purpose to favor unions over employers, or any one segment of the economy over any other.

Mr. Kennedy did recognize, in his remarks, that there had been some misunderstanding between the White House and many people in business. It had become obvious, for example, that there was a widespread feeling among businessmen that antitrust laws often are used unfairly and in a way that is embarrassing to individuals and companies involved.

Businessmen note that they often are called before grand juries. They say further that they are forced to meet heavy legal and other expenses to deal with Government charges that more often than not prove to be without any solid basis.

The question was raised, by some at the luncheon, of how Americans can compete successfully with huge cartels abroad if they are to be penalized by their own Government simply because of size. When industries in the outside world are becoming much more intensely competitive, it does no good to place added barriers in front of American business, the President was told.

Sympathy, but—. President Kennedy made it clear that, although he sympathized with some of the complaints, the antitrust laws are among the laws of the land and must be enforced. He was sure there was no intent to be punitive in enforcement.

Discussion turned to Government expenditures, scheduled to reach 92.5 billion dollars in the year started July 1. The President went over the expenditures point by point, emphasizing the "built in" costs of defense, farm subsidies, interest rates, veterans' benefits, space exploration.

Talk of spending led to talk of taxes. The President wanted to know what kind of tax cut would be better for business. Would a general cut in individual rates of tax be most helpful as a means of stimulating consumption? Or would there be greater benefit for business if the corporation tax rate of 52 per cent were reduced?

On taxes: a split. Opinion was divided on taxes. There was support for a reduction in rates of tax on higher-bracket incomes. Others felt that the great need is to reduce taxes on corporations. The "squeeze" on profits is very much on the minds of many businessmen, the President was assured.

Opinion differed, as well, on whether the more liberal rules governing the write-off of investments would stimulate business. General feeling was that these rules changes would be of longer-range importance, not immediate.

The President was described as "a little surprised" by the differences in viewpoint among those present on what is best for business.

Other topics came up. The balance-of-payments problem was discussed, as were the President's efforts to lure foreign capital into the U. S.

"We just about covered the economic waterfront," one guest said.

The luncheon was helpful, in the opinion of those who attended. Each guest had a chance to speak.

"The meeting was marked with open-mindedness. It was frank, pleasant, and everyone had a chance to get his views across," a businessman reported. Another businessman said: "We all got the impression that Mr. Kennedy is trying very hard to build up an understanding between business and the Administration."

—Jacques Lowe

"THE PRESIDENT . . . WAS CONCERNED"
Problem: "to build up an understanding"

A third comment: "With all the problems before him, the President didn't seem exactly worried, but he was concerned."

The President invited his guests to offer him suggestions at any time, it was recalled.

"I left the luncheon," one industrialist concluded, "with the feeling that businessmen will now get a better hearing in Washington."

64-27374-125

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 8/17/62

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: JOHN ROSELLI
ANTI-RACKETEERING

John Roselli is the subject of intensified investigation in California in connection with the Criminal Intelligence Program. During our investigation of Roselli we picked up information connecting John Roselli with Judith Campbell who we have determined has been in telephonic contact with Sam Giancana, Chicago gangster and with other underworld figures. In addition, she is the individual who has been in telephonic contact with Evelyn Lincoln, the President's secretary at the White House. The nature of the relationship between Campbell and Mrs. Lincoln is not known. However, one [redacted] a private investigator of questionable reputation in Los Angeles, has alleged that Judith Campbell at one time had an affair with President Kennedy. The information concerning Campbell's contacts with the President's secretary has been furnished previously to the White House and the Attorney General. (b)(7)(c)

In connection with the investigation of Roselli and Campbell, our Los Angeles office has been maintaining an observation post on the apartment of Judith Campbell. On 8/7/62 one of our Los Angeles agents observed two men on the balcony of Judith Campbell's apartment. According to our Los Angeles office, Campbell resides in a second floor apartment at the front of the building and access to her balcony is through a public corridor on the second floor of the apartment building, which corridor leads to a door opening out on the balcony. One of these men was observed to knock on the window of Campbell's apartment and then enter the apartment. It could not be determined whether the man who went into the apartment took anything from the apartment with him when he departed. According to Los Angeles, Campbell was not in her apartment at the time of the entry. Subsequently, a man answering the description of the individual who entered Campbell's apartment was observed leaving the area in an automobile registered to former [redacted]

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)

94-37374

Our Dallas Office has advised that [redacted] is employed by [redacted]

1 - Administrative Division

22 AUG 28 1962

SENT DIRECTOR
8-18-62

XEROX
AUG 29 1962

JEF:mcm
(7)

SEP 6 1962

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: JOHN ROSELLI

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

According to our Los Angeles agents, the man observed leaving the vicinity of Campbell's apartment did so in a Chevrolet Corvette which is a sports car.

The description of [redacted] is generally similar to that of the man who entered Campbell's apartment.

[redacted]

ACTION:

In view of the highly sensitive nature of our inquiries concerning Campbell and the fact we are uncertain that the individual we observed entering the apartment is identical with the person seen driving away in a Chevrolet sports car registered to [redacted] the above information is not being disseminated to the Los Angeles Police Department at this time.

We are maintaining our observation post and any additional pertinent information obtained as a result of our inquiries in this investigation which can clarify this situation will be immediately reported to the Bureau for appropriate action.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 9-11-62 4-36PMCST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, HOUSTON 63-3/ 2P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, NINE ELEVEN, TWELVE, SIXTY TWO.

AT THREE FORTY P.M. SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, [redacted] HOUSTON, TEXAS, REPORTED FOLLOWING TWO PROSPECTIVE DEMONSTRATIONS INCIDENTAL TO CAPTIONED MATTER. (b)(6)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE REPRESENTATIVES AT HOUSTON ARE PLANNING DEMONSTRATIONS INVOLVING POSSIBLE DISPLAY OF SIGNS PROTESTING DELAYS IN AFFORDING NEGROES MORE ADEQUATE HOUSING.

GROUP CONSISTING OF MEMBERS OF JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY AND NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION, HOUSTON, TEXAS, REPORTEDLY CONDUCTING TELEPHONE CAMPAIGN SEEKING THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE TO BE ON ACTIVE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION EVENING OF SEPT. ELEVEN OR MORNING OF SEPT. TWELVE. THIS INFORMATION ORIGINATED IN

END PAGE ONE

94-373714 Bureau file 186

25 SEP 14 1962

65 SEP 24 1962

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC'D-TELETYPE UNIT
187

PAGE TWO

ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL AND RELIABILITY UNKNOWN. FORM OF PROTEST NOT EXPLAINED.

ABOVE INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY TO LANE BERTRAM, SECRET SERVICE, HOUSTON.

ABOVE FOR BUREAU-S INFORMATION. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED.

END AND ACK

6-39 PM OK FBI WA RL

TU DISC

Glenn Bennett, Secret Service, Protective Research, White House 9-11-62 AT DECKER

DISSEMINATION TO:

Mr.

FBI
REC'D-CIA

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 911-62 12-00 PM CST AP

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, HOUSTON 105-3 3P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, TWELVE, SIXTY-TWO.

AT SEVEN FORTY-FIVE A.M. SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, SIXTY-TWO, (b)(6) [redacted] SUBJECT BUFILE ONE FIVE SEVEN [redacted] THREE SEVEN SIX, CONTACTED HOUSTON OFFICE TO REPORT HIS APPREHENSION CONCERNING VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN VIEW OF K NOWN HOSTILITY OF [redacted] TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND FACT [redacted] KNOWN TO POSSESS FIREARMS. [redacted] MADE CLEAR HE HAD NOT BEEN IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] DURING RECENT WEEKS AND HAD NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO INDICATE [redacted] MIGHT PLAN ACTION AGAINST PRESIDENT. [redacted] LEARNED [redacted] RECENTLY RENEWED MEMBERSHIP IN BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU /BBB/ IN HOUSTON, OFFICES OF WHICH OVERLOOK MAIN STREET, ROUTE OR PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL PARADE ON SEPTEMBER TWELVE NEXT. [redacted] SPECULATED

END PAGE ONE

REC-37 94-37374

NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 14 1962

(b)(6)

[redacted] PURPOSE IN REAFFILIATING WITH BBB COULD BE TO AFFORD ACCESS TO OFFICE OVERLOOKING PARADE ROUTE. [redacted] VOLUNTEERED TO CHECK ON ACTIVITIES OF ROWLAND HIMSELF AND WAS APPRISED OF PRIMARY JURISDICTION OF SECRET SERVICE.

AT EIGHT TWENTY A.M. ON SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, SPECIAL AGENT JOHN ROLENDA, OSI, U. S. AIR FORCE, VISITED HOUSTON OFFICE AND REPORTED HE HAD LIKEWISE DISCUSSED ABOVE MATTER WITH LIBBY, AND DESIRED TO INSURE FBI WAS COGNIZANT.

ABOVE INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED TO LANE BERTRAM, U. S. SECRET SERVICE, HOUSTON, UPON BERTRAM-S ARRIVAL IN OFFICE A.M. OF SEPTEMBER ELEVEN. BERTRAM WAS ALSO FURNISHED RESUME OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION AVAILABLE CONCERNING [redacted] AT BERTRAM-S REQUEST ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO PLACE [redacted] IN PERSONAL CONTACT WITH SECRET SERVICE INASMUCH AS BERTRAM INDICATED HE MAY DESIRE TO UTILIZE SERVICES OF [redacted]

HOUSTON CONDUCTION NO INVESTIGATION. IF ANY ADDITIONAL

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

INFORMATION RECEIVED, IT WILL PROMPTLY BE FURNISHED TO SECRET SERVICE.

END AND ACK

2-04 PM OK FBI WA NM

TU DISC

ORIG: MR. BELMONT FOR DIRECTOR

(Rev. 3-1-42)

DECODED COPY

☒ Radio ☐ Teletype

PAGE TWO FROM SAC HOUSTON 101900

THEM IN BAD TASTE. [redacted]

[redacted] IDENTIFIED 2 POTENTIAL CUBAN DEMONSTRATORS AS [redacted]

(b)(6) (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(d)

Immigration and Naturalization Service [redacted] IS [redacted] RECORD DISCLOSE [redacted] IN CUBAN NATIONAL BORN [redacted] WHO ENTERED U S [redacted] EMPLOYED [redacted]

INS RECORDS SHOW [redacted] SHE IS [redacted] AND ARRIVED US [redacted] WIFE OF [redacted]

HOUSTON INDICES NEGATIVE RE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS.

ABOVE INFO WAS FURNISHED 9:25 AM, SEPTEMBER 10 INSTANT, TO LANE BERTRAM, U S SECRET SERVICE, HOUSTON. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY HOUSTON.

RECEIVED: 5:03 PM BA

DISSEMINATION TO: Intelligence, Secret Service

cc-MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be [illegible] paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

☒ Radio ☐ Teletype

URGENT 9-10-62

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC HOUSTON 101900

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS SEPTEMBER 11, 12, 1962. THREATENED DEMONSTRATION.

AT 9:20 AM SEPTEMBER 10 INSTANT [redacted] REPORTED [redacted] GROUP OF CUBAN REFUGEES, ALL STRONGLY ANTI-CASTRO, HELD MEETING ON SEPTEMBER 9 LAST TO DISCUSS DESIRABILITY OF DISPLAYING SIGNS AND BANNERS DURING CAPTIONED VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AT HOUSTON. [redacted] REPORTED GENERAL AGREEMENT REACHED AT MEETING TO HOLD NO DEMONSTRATIONS INASMUCH AS PRESIDENT KENNEDY WOULD BE GUEST OF CITY OF HOUSTON AND CUBAN REFUGEES ARE NOT CITIZENS. [redacted] STATED POTENTIAL DEMONSTRATORS ARE GOOD PEOPLE BUT ARE FANATICAL AGAINST CASTRO.

(b)(6) (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(D)

ON SEPTEMBER 10 INSTANT [redacted] LEARNED THE CUBAN REFUGEES PLANNED TO IGNORE GROUP DECISION AND MARCH WITH SIGNS DURING PRESIDENT'S VISIT. SIGNS ALLEGEDLY WOULD STATE "WELCOME PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE CUBANS REMIND YOU CUBA IS STILL ALONE AND WE REMIND YOU OF YOUR PROMISES." [redacted] STATED PROPOSED SIGNS WILL NOT BE INSULTING BUT MOST CUBAN REFUGEES CONSIDER

REC 91

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it should be paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

2 - Orig. & 1
1 - Yellow
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Belmont

REC-91 94-37374-108

Date: September 14, 1962

To: Chief, U.S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PLANNED ANTI-CASTRO DEMONSTRATIONS TO COINCIDE WITH VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 11 AND 12, 1962

This will confirm information furnished orally to Mr. Glenn Bennett, Protective Research, Secret Service, White House Detail, on September 10, 1962. This information was also furnished on the same date to Mr. Lane Bertram, U.S. Secret Service at Houston, Texas.

A source who has furnished information in the past to our Houston Office concerning activities of Cuban refugees, advised on September 10, 1962, that a group of anti-Castro Cubans held a meeting on September 9, 1962, to discuss plans for displaying signs and banners during the visit of President Kennedy to that city. There was a general agreement among the members of the group that they would hold no formal demonstrations inasmuch as President Kennedy would be a guest of the city, and the Cuban refugees are not citizens.

Our source reported, however, that individuals included in the anti-Castro group planned to ignore this decision and to display signs welcoming President Kennedy, and containing verbiage such as the following: "The Cubans remind you Cuba is still alone and we remind you of your promises."

Our source identified two potential Cuban demonstrators [redacted] and [redacted] both in Houston, Texas. According to Immigration and Naturalization Service records, [redacted] is a Cuban national born at [redacted] He entered the United States on [redacted] was employed by the [redacted] in Houston, Texas. These records

b6
b7c
b7D

RGB:nph/mab (5)

NOTE: Information furnished telephonically by SA Andrew J. Decker to Secret Service, White House Detail.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 SEP 25 1962

21 SEP 1962

BY COURIER SVC.

Chief, U.S. Secret Service

b-6
b-7C
b-7D

also show that [redacted] was born on [redacted] and arrived in this country on [redacted] at [redacted] She is the wife of [redacted]

This is furnished for your information and for any action you may deem warranted.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/17/62

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (63-3)(C)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, 9/11 - 12/62

JOHN F. KENNEDY

RE: Houston teletypes dated 9/10/62 and 9/11/62 reporting threatened demonstrations in connection with captioned matter.

On 9/13/62, LANE BERTRAM, U. S. Secret Service, Houston, Texas, reported President KENNEDY's visit occurred with no serious problems and the specific demonstrations previously called to the Bureau's attention apparently did not occur. BERTRAM stated from his position in the parade he saw only one sign displayed which was exhibited by a young man approximately sixteen years of age. This sign stated in effect: "Remember, El Paso is Still in Texas." BERTRAM assumed this made reference to recent negotiations by which the U. S. was considering returning to Mexico certain land located in El Paso, Texas, which has been under dispute.

BERTRAM utilized the services of [redacted] mentioned in referenced teletype dated 9/11/62 in covering the movements of [redacted] subject Bureau file 157-376. BERTRAM stated [redacted] engaged in no suspicious activities and made no effort to proceed to the area where President KENNEDY was located.

(b)(6)

On 9/13/62, the "Houston Post" carried a short article captioned "JFK Reminded of Monroe Doctrine." This article reported a light airplane circled over Rice Stadium during President KENNEDY's speech on 9/12/62. This airplane trailed a banner proclaiming "Enforce the Monroe Doctrine." The pilot of this airplane reportedly stated he was hired to do this job by a man who wanted to remain anonymous.

94-37374-

2 - Bureau
1 - Houston

REC-45

12 SEP 20 1962

ED:yk
(3)

On 9/12/62, the "Houston Chronicle" carried an article captioned "What If a Boy Pulls Air Gun on J.F.K.?" This article reported a seventeen year old high school boy decided to "test" the efficiency of police and Secret Service agents guarding the President and proceeded to Rice Stadium carrying an air pistol which was a replica of a .45 Colt automatic. After the President entered the Stadium, this boy removed his toy pistol from his shirt and was immediately grabbed by two detectives of the Houston Police Department who were quickly joined by two other detectives and two Secret Service agents. These officers removed this young man from the stadium before other spectators knew what was happening. The article reported this boy was questioned for two hours and then sent home after a lengthy lecture. The above facts were also furnished by Special Agent in Charge LANE BERTRAM of the U. S. Secret Service, and this information was furnished the Bureau on 9/14/62 under the "Crimdel" caption.

The above data are being furnished the Bureau as a matter of information only and for the completion of the Bureau's file.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 18, 1962

FROM : D. J. Brennan

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF KHRUSHCHEV'S WINE GIFT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. James J. Rowley, Chief, U.S. Secret Service, advised Liaison Agent Bartlett, on 9/17/62, that Khrushchev's gift of several cases of wine for President Kennedy, which was publicized in the U.S. newspapers, has now been received. He said that even though the President will not drink any of this wine, the Secret Service desires that the FBI Laboratory make an examination of a bottle of this wine. Mr. Rowley told Mr. Bartlett that Special Agent in Charge, Robert I. Bouck, Protective Research Section, U.S. Secret Service, would get in touch with Mr. Bartlett and furnish a bottle picked at random from Khrushchev's gift.

John F. Kennedy

Mr. Bouck furnished a bottle of the Khrushchev gift wine and requested that the Laboratory examine it for possible "anti-personnel" drugs which cause a personality change, and also possibly examine it for bacteriological impurities.

Instant matter was discussed with Assistant Director Conrad who advised that the bacteriological examination is basically a medical examination and would not be logically handled in the FBI Laboratory. Mr. Bouck was so advised by Liaison.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the FBI Laboratory will examine the sample bottle of wine submitted by the Secret Service for possible poisons or other impurities. Liaison is holding the sample bottle of wine and will deliver it to the Laboratory following the approval of this memorandum.

REC-65 94-37374-110

22 OCT 1 1962

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/21/62

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF KHRUSHCHEV'S WINE GIFT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

Reference memorandum D. J. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan dated 9/18/62, captioned as above and approved by the Director. This memorandum set forth the request made by the Secret Service through Liaison for the examination by the FBI Laboratory of one bottle of wine selected at random from several cases sent as a gift by Khrushchev to President Kennedy. The Secret Service requested that the Laboratory examine the wine for possible "anti-personnel" drugs which cause a personality change.

A general toxicology examination has been made of the wine and no drugs or poisons were identified. The examination included specific tests for several volatile poisons, methyl alcohol, cyanides, acetone and formaldehyde, unusual residues of metals and metalloids, the barbiturates and other acid drugs, basic drugs such as strychnine, the amphetamines, alkaloids of opium and others.

The wine was consumed in the examinations.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Secret Service be advised by Liaison that no poisons were identified in the sample of wine examined by the FBI Laboratory.

9-25-62
SAC Robert T. Boone, PRS
White House Detail, USSS
So advised

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan, Rm. 603 RB
1 - Liaison, Rm. 841 RB
1 - Mr. Bartlett, Rm. 845 RB

JLG:ko (9)

REC-65 94-37374-111

EX-11

22 OCT 1 1962

OCT 2 1962

FD-16 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/26/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (62-0)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 6, 1962
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

There are enclosed for the information of the Bureau six copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning proposed action to be taken by a group of right-wing organizations in connection with the appearance of President JOHN F. KENNEDY at St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 6, 1962. The source of this information is [redacted] who is employed [redacted] who voluntarily contacted the Minneapolis Office.

(b)(6)

[redacted] has advised that he will voluntarily endeavor to obtain any additional information concerning any plan of action which is agreed upon by the responsible group should any such plan materialize; however, at this time it would appear, based on information furnished to him, that no picketing or other action is contemplated.

Minneapolis Office will maintain contact with this source and the Bureau will be advised.

3 - Bureau (RM) (AM) (Enc. 6)
1 - Minneapolis
DEH/njw
(4)

94-37374-
NOT RECORDED
176 OCT 5 1962

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

OCT 4 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
September 25, 1962

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IN ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 6, 1962

The Minneapolis Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was advised by a source employed by a large corporation in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on September 19, 1962, that a group, which he described as consisting of representatives of a number of known right-wing organizations, such as "We, the People," "Christian Crusade Against Communism," "The John Birch Society" and "Christian Research, Christian Anti-Communist Crusade," had planned a meeting to be held September 22, 1962, at the River-Lake Gospel Tabernacle, East Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Among items to be taken up at this meeting was included a period to discuss group planning of activities to be undertaken in regard to the visit of President John F. Kennedy at the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Bean Feed to be held at the State Fair Grounds, St. Paul, Minnesota, October 6, 1962.

The source advised that persons planning to attend this meeting on September 22, 1962, were asked to present ideas as to how the visit of the President could be used as an opportunity to present the organizations' views to the public about Cuba, disarmament, United Nations bonds, Katanga and foreign aid.

This source further advised on September 25, 1962, that it had been determined that the meeting held on September 22, 1962, was not successful in formulating any plan of action to be undertaken by the right-wing groups in connection with the appearance of President Kennedy. Persons in attendance expressed concern over the fact that should only a small number of participants appear for any demonstration plan, the reaction of the crowd might be unfavorable to the point of calling the right-wing group "Communists" themselves.

A second meeting is scheduled to be held on September 29, 1962, one purpose of which is to give further

94-37374-

ENCLOSURE

consideration as to whether or not any demonstration should be undertaken in connection with the President's appearance; however, the general indication, according to this source, is that the group does not appear to be planning any incident at this time because of their fear of adverse publicity.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Kleinhauf

October 1, 1962

BY COURIER SERVICE

94-37374-

Honorable D. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

The following information, received from a businessman of Minneapolis, Minnesota, pertaining to proposed action by a group of right-wing organizations relative to the visit of President Kennedy to the State Fair Grounds, St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 6, 1962.

A meeting of representatives of various right-wing organizations was held in Minneapolis on September 22, 1962. One of the topics discussed was how the President's visit could be used to present the organizations' views to the public concerning Cuba, disarmament, United Nations bonds, Katanga and foreign aid. Those present expressed concern that the reaction of the public could be unfavorable to the point where the organizations might be called "communist."

A second meeting was scheduled for September 30, 1962, to further discuss this matter; however, according to the source, the general indication was the group does not appear to be planning any activity due to the fear of adverse publicity.

You will be advised of any additional pertinent information received concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-106364

GRK:mar
(8)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 4 1962

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Above data furnished by Minneapolis airtel 9/26/62 "Visit of President John F. Kennedy at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 6, 1962." The source is [redacted] Minneapolis. Above information is being disseminated separately to Secret Service. Due to nature of information, no need seep to give it to Attorney General. (b)(6)

October 4, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

At luncheon with the President yesterday, he asked that I send over a page and a half of ideas which he might incorporate in the speech which he will deliver at the graduation of the National Academy on October 31. The President indicated pleasure at the opportunity he would have to talk to the graduating class.

He suggested that some facts be set forth as to the concrete accomplishments which law enforcement has attained and the challenge for the future.

In my conversation with the President, I pointed out some of the accomplishments which this Bureau had attained during the last year in the civil rights field, in the campaign against the underworld, and in other areas of the Bureau's responsibilities.

Please let me have this as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:EDM (5)

REC'D 67-[illegible]-112

EX-100

9 OCT 9 1962

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:15 PM
DATE 10-4-62
BY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

0 OCT 10 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 5 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

B. J. Brennan

URGENT 10/5/62

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC DETROIT

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, VISIT TO DETROIT, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER FIVE THROUGH SIX, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO. INFORMATION CONCERNING.

b-2

[redacted] ADVISED ON ~~OCTOBER FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY~~ 10-5-62 TWO THAT [redacted] STATED TODAY THAT [redacted] AND [redacted] ARE ATTEMPTING TO ARRANGE A PICKETING DEMONSTRATION AT THE SHERATON CADILLAC HOTEL SOMETIME DURING THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT IN DETROIT. [redacted]

b-7c

[redacted] BOTH DETROIT TOP FUNCTIONARIES AS RESULT OF THEIR ACTIVITIES IN COMMUNIST PARTY, USA. [redacted] IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA.

[redacted] SAID THAT THE PICKET WOULD ~~QUOTE~~ NOT BE A "BAD PICKET" ~~UNQUOTE~~. THE THEME IS NEGOTIATION INSTEAD OF INTERVENTION IN CUBA. SECRET SERVICE ADVISED, MSP ADVISED, DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED.

JEH O&C # 13
DOCUMENT # 153

END AND ACK PLSE
5-37 PM OK FBI WA HSL
TU DISCO

cc-MR. SULLIVAN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-64

14-33374-113

EX-108

CONFIDENTIAL

REC-54

94-[illegible]-113

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: October 9, 1962

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
VISIT TO DETROIT, MICHIGAN
OCTOBER 5 THROUGH 6, 1962,
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

This is to confirm information orally furnished on October 5, 1962, to your office by Special Agent Andrew J. Decker.

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past advised on October 5, 1962, that according to [redacted] an attempt was being made by [redacted] and [redacted] to arrange a picketing demonstration at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, sometime during President Kennedy's visit in that city. [redacted] indicated that the picket would "not be a bad picket" and that the theme would be "Negotiation Instead of Intervention in Cuba."

b7c

[redacted] is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and [redacted] is a current member of the CPUSA.

b7c

The CPUSA has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MEMO TO-ON YELLOW:

Classified "Confidential" because it contains information furnished by [redacted] who, if identified, may be compromised and thus endanger the national defense. See DEtel, 10-5-62, same caption.

b-2

WDS:peb
(5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JEH O&C # 13
DOCUMENT # 154

S-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

DATE 10-5-62

Telephonically disseminated
10-5-62 to Secret Service
Protective Research, White House.

AJD

FD-36 (Rev. 12-18-56)

FBI

Date: 10/10/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Tamm
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(62-0)~~

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

SUBJECT: FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, OCTOBER 19, 1962

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum which are self-explanatory.

In connection with the information included on the enclosed letterhead memorandum OSI, ONI, and G-2, Chicago, Security Unit of the Chicago Police Department and the Secret Service in Chicago are being advised by separate communication.

The attached letterhead memorandum has been classified confidential since it contains information furnished by an anonymous source.

Sources Utilized

First source - [redacted] (b)(2) (b)(7)(d)

Second source - Anonymous

If any additional information is received by the Chicago Office in connection with possible picket lines or other demonstrations by the Women for Peace or other groups in Chicago, the Bureau will be notified.

GALE

4 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - 62-107350) (Women for Peace)
3 - Chicago
(1 - 100-39157) (Women for Peace)
(1 - 100-31710) [redacted] (b)(7)(d)

EJM/jjm
(7)

REC-52 94-37374-114

6 OCT 12 1962

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
10-10-62

[redacted]

FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, OCTOBER 19, 1962

On October 6, 1962, Mr. Frank Dyra, who is employed by the Burns International Detective Agency, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he was on duty at the Mc Cormick Place Exposition Center, on the morning of October 6, 1962. While on duty, a Mercedes Benz automobile bearing Illinois License [redacted] stopped and one of the women in the car inquired of him when the President would be in town. Dyra advised that he told the woman that he did not know and the car drove away. The car was occupied by four women each of whom wore a large badge identifying them as members of Women for Peace. [redacted] (b)(1) (c)

The records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles for the State of Illinois reflect that [redacted] is registered to [redacted], [redacted] Chicago, on a Mercedes Benz. [redacted]

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a pamphlet captioned "Women for Peace" which states that Women for Peace is an international movement of women united for action against nuclear war... Women for Peace began in October, 1961, when a group of Washington, D. C. housewives decided on public action to express their fear of the growing danger of nuclear war. This idea spread rapidly to other cities. Within a month on November 1, 1961, 50,000 women in 58 cities including Chicago participated in demonstrations. The pamphlet states that the Women for Peace demonstrates its objections to any activities by any government or group which perpetuate the threat of nuclear war. It does this by peace walks in public places and visits, letters and petitions to public officials. This pamphlet contains the name Shirley Lens, 5436 Hyde Park Boulevard, Executive Secretary.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 3~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Declassified 1-24-77

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

(b)(5)(c)
(b)(7)(d)

[redacted]

The CP, USA and the RWL have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(b)(7)(c)

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1950 that [redacted] had been expelled from the RWL in November, 1947.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 11 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 10-11-62 EST 5:11 PM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, BUFFALO /62-NEW/ /100-15591/

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO BUFFALO, NY, OCT. FOURTEEN SIXTYTWO, WORKERS WORLD PARTY, ~~IS~~ - ~~WWP~~. Internal Security - WORKER WORLD PARTY

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IS TO VISIT BUFFALO, NY, OCT. FOURTEEN NEXT BRIEFLY TO TAKE PART IN PULASKI DAY CELEBRATION. TENTATIVE ITINERARY INDICATES HE WILL TRAVEL BY PLANE, LAND AT NIAGARA FALLS, NY, OCT. FOURTEEN NEXT, WHERE HE WILL SPEAK, THEN MOTOR TO BUFFALO, NY, PARTICIPATE IN PARADE, ADDRESS GROUP VICINITY OF BUFFALO CITY HALL, RETURN TO NIAGARA FALLS AND DEPART BY PLANE.

b-2 [redacted] ADVISED LATE EVENING OCT. TEN LAST, BUFFALO BRANCH WWP OFFICIALS ARE CONSIDERING USE OF BANNERS AND PLACARDS OCT. FOURTEEN NEXT, EITHER ALONG PRESIDENT-S ROUTE FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO BUFFALO OR AT BUFFALO CITY HALL, PLEADING FOR PRESIDENT TO INTERCEDE IN CASE RE [redacted]. [redacted] INCARCERATED CLEVELAND OHIO, IS FIGHTING EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS FOR HER REMOVAL TO NORTH CAROLINA ON CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING, GROWING OUT OF RACIAL INCIDENT IN THAT STATE, AUG., SIXTYONE. WWP PLANS NO PERSONAL CONTACT WITH

b-7c

END PAGE ONE.....

NOT RECORDED 62-108273
REC-18 94-37374-1142
EX-113
OCT 12 1962
SEC. 2

JUN 13 1963
XEROX
~~6 OCT 19 1962~~

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

JFK OSC # 13
DOCUMENT # 156

PAGE TWO.....

PRESIDENT AT THIS TIME, BUT ONLY WISHES TO INTEREST SPECTATORS IN [redacted] CASE. (D)(7)(c)

LOCAL SECRET SERVICE, BUFFALO ~~PD~~ Police Department, NY STATE POLICE, ERIE AND NIAGARA COUNTY SHERIFF-S OFFICES ADVISED. ANY ADDITIONAL INFO RECEIVED WILL BE FURNISHED TO THEM AND BUREAU.

~~CORRS PLS INDICATE HEADING AS "URGENT 10-11-62 5-28 PM MPC"~~

END AND ACK PLS

WA 5-32 PM OK FBI WA MSL

TU DISC

O

" 10/12/62 8 45 am

Info. orally to S.A. Thos. White U.S. Secret Service. He said no confirmation necessary.

OHB "

CC-MR SULLIVAN

5-112 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10-11-62

The Workers World Party is under active investigation. It broke away from Socialist Workers Party which has been cited under Executive Order 10450.

Information in attached will be disseminated to Secret Service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/15/62

FROM : SAC, Buffalo

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO BUFFALO, N.Y., 10/14/62
(BU 62-1732) (C)

WORKERS WORLD PARTY
IS - WWP
(BU 100-16691) (P)

Remytel 10/11/62.

From 10/11/62 through 10/14/62, contact was maintained with logical WWP sources in effort to determine any additional plans on part of WWP re instant matter with negative results. On 10/14/62, prior to President's appearance, interested law enforcement agencies, as set forth in retel, were contacted and advised accordingly. During President's brief stay in Buffalo, 10/14/62, local WWP took no action. This matter is being closed.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Buffalo

WJC:afe
(4)

REC-42 94-37374-115

6 OCT 16 1962

LIAISON

56 OCT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Date: 10/15/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-0)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

SUBJECT: FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, 10/19/62

APR 5 1987 196-9325
Classified by 16780 Staff
Declassify on: OADR
per press release Litigation # 84-3030

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, dated 10/10/62, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum which are self explanatory.

In connection with the information included on the enclosed letterhead memorandum, Secret Service and the Security Unit, Chicago Police Department, were telephonically advised on October 11, 1962. Separate communications were prepared for OSI, ONI, G-2 and the State Department, Chicago.

The attached letterhead memorandum has been classified confidential since it contains information from the following sources:

[redacted] (c) (b)(1)

94-37374-11

8 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 10)
1 - 62-107353 (Peace for Peace)
1 - 100-438[illegible] (Voters for Peace)
1 - 100-431637 (Same)
4 - Chicago
1 - 100-39157 (Women for Peace)
1 - 100-39734 (Voters for Peace)
1 - 100-34335 (Same)

DJH:mej
(10)

to OCT 17 1962

AGENCY AEC AND OSI
REQ. REC'D
DATE SENT 10-17-62
HOW SENT HAND
BY

OCT 24 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

315

CG 62-0

Sources utilized to characterize the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, Chicago, are as follows:

[redacted] (c) (b)(1)

Source utilized to characterize the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, National, is [redacted] (c) (b)(1)

If any additional information is received by the Chicago Office in connection with possible picket lines or other demonstrations by the Women For Peace, Voters For Peace, SANE, or other groups in Chicago, the Bureau will be notified.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Chicago, Illinois
October 15, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL

FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, 10/19/62

On October 11, 1962, first source advised that at a meeting of the City Council of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, Chicago, held on October 6, 1962, at the downtown YWCA, Chicago, Illinois, an announcement was made that on Friday, October 19, 1962, the following organizations would picket McCormick Place Exhibition Center, Chicago, Illinois, at approximately 6:30 PM when President Kennedy enters McCormick Place to attend a dinner:

Women for Peace
Voters for Peace
Sane

APR 3 1987 190-9325
Classified by 1478
Declassify on: OADR
Exemption # 86-3330

A second source furnished a pamphlet captioned "Women for Peace", which states that the Women for Peace is an international movement of women united for action against nuclear war... Women for Peace began in October, 1961, when a group of Washington, D. C. housewives decided on public action to express their fear of the growing danger of nuclear war. This idea spread rapidly to other cities. Within a month, on November 1, 1961, 50,000 women in 58 cities, including Chicago, participated in demonstrations. The pamphlet states that the Women for Peace demonstrates its objections to any activities by any government or group which perpetuate a threat of nuclear war. It does this by peace walks in public places and visits, letters and petitions to public officials.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

94-37271-116

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification

Re: Forthcoming Trip of President
Kennedy to Chicago, 10/19/62

The "Voters for Peace" is located at 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A Voters for Peace letter dated May 21, 1962, stated that "often peace walks, petitions and protests have seemed ineffectual...now after the plowing we are ready to do a little reaping in political vineyards. That is why 'Voters for Peace' has been formed and that is why there are peace candidates in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin and California.

"The Voters for Peace was formed for the purposes of:

"1. To support actively any candidate who is in favor of de-escalating the arms race. (u)

"2. To consult with, pressure and educate all Illinois Congressional and Senatorial candidates.

"3. To mobilize public sentiment for the peace effort through meetings, door bell ringing, polls, mass media.".

(b)(3)(D)
(b)(1)

[redacted] (c)

A fourth source advised on July 12, 1962, that as of July 12, 1961, the CP of Illinois had repeatedly instructed its members to infiltrate "any and all" mass organizations in an effort to influence the policies of the organizations in the direction of the CP line on domestic and foreign issues. One of the primary targets of the Party at this time was the Chicago Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassificati

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification

Re: Forthcoming Trip of President
Kennedy to Chicago, 10/19/62

All sources used in this communication and sources used to characterize the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, Chicago and the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, National, have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I - Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS (CHICAGO, ILLINOIS)

A source advised on May 11, 1962, that the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (Chicago, Illinois) (ELFJWC) was formed in early 1951, following a National Convention of the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, International Workers Order (JPFO) (IWO) in 1951. At this Convention, the Emma Lazarus Division changed its name to the ELFJWC and adopted a new constitution.

On October 25, 1961, this source made available the current membership card of the organization which states that it is serviced by the ELF of New York. The stated aims and purposes set forth on the card include: the promotion of Jewish cultural efforts; the sponsoring of "progressive" Jewish kindergartens and schools; support of the Emma Lazarus Day Nursery in Jaffa, Israel; the development of a civil rights program against anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination and all bigotry and further Democratic rights of all foreign born; and finally, a program of unity of all civil organizations for family welfare, security, and peace.

A second source advised on May 14, 1962, that the Chicago Branch of the ELF has no official headquarters, however, monthly council meetings are held at 59 East Monroe Street, at the YWCA. Local club meetings of the nine affiliated clubs are held in various members' homes. The membership of the Chicago ELF consists of approximately 300 members.

A third source advised in November 1960, and February, 1961, that leaders of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois advised CP members to speak to their Emma Lazarus Club members about the advantages of socialism and to keep alert when they attend ELF Club meetings to obtain new members for the CP.

A fourth source advised in June, 1960, that the Chairman of the Emma Lazarus Council elected in November, 1960, was a member of the Jewish Commission, CP of Illinois, as of May, 1960.

The CP, USA, JPFO and IWO have all been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

Group I - Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification

"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October, 1947, self-identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), on page 6, contained an article which reflected that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

The "Morning Freiheit" on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On May 15, 1962, a source advised that the ELF is one of several mass organizations comprising the Jewish cultural progressive movement. JUNE GORDON, ELF Executive Director, who is a member of the New York State Communist Party (CP) Board and Committee, is the leading force in the organization, whose leadership is largely made up of Communists.

The source stated that the ELF claims to be for peace and interested in protecting the rights of the foreign born. It is against the BEN GURION Government of Israel, bomb testing, anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination, and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source related that the ELF renders support to and receives support from the "Morning Freiheit" and other Jewish progressive organizations.

The source also stated that the ELF is recognized by the CPUSA as an important progressive national organization of women.

The address of the national office of the ELF is 160 Fifth Avenue, Room 911, New York City.

The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit:"

"1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7666.)

"2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House

CONFIDENTIAL

94-37374-119 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

APR 19 1963
EAG

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-22-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [redacted] (b)(6)

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The Department referred a letter consisting of two signed pages from captioned individual. The first page begins "Mr. John F. Kennedy:" It contains a newspaper cutout stating, "Peabody Assured Full Support." The letter comments in a derogatory manner concerning the Kennedy family and correspondent appears to be critical of the endorsement of Peabody. The second page begins "Tell me Jackie:" and in vulgar and profane language questions the legitimacy of the President's two children. This part of the letter concludes with "They hire lawyers to make up dirty stories about you especially when they owe you $15,000.00 back salary. I'd talk to that cheap bum you call husband sister. I want this case settled." Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. This was a routine referral by the Department and no reason is given for referring it to the Bureau. There does not appear to be any violation within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That no acknowledgement be made.

2. That originals of these letters be made available to Secret Service via Liaison Section.

10/25/62 Original letter & envelope to Mr. Sullivan, Secret Service

1 - Liaison Section - Enclosures (2)
JH:iml
(3)

Attach

94-37374-118

REC-14

ST-116

51 NOV 6 1962

Form No. 6-13
(Ed. 3-9-61)

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Director, FBI	X
Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	

For the attention of Mr. Courtney Evans

REMARKS:

TRUE COPY (b)(6)

[redacted]
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Kennedy:

So you people can do no wrong, you are a lovely family. So is poison & Kruschchev and all the other bitches in this world who take bread out of a poor persons mouth. Are they people just blind or being paid (as usual) to say the right thing.

But Peabody fell into your good graces, eh? My, my, and you talk about impartiality, justice for all. What happens if they don't get the green light. Do they get sent to the salt mines, lose office, or just refusal to settle cases for poor girls? Well brother when I got to be 21, I decided to act grown up and speak my mind say what I mean and mean what I say. And if you can't take the truth then I say you are not grown up, and rightly so. I'll live brother even if I have to scrub floors for the rest of my life, but I suggest you grown up fast.

/s/ [redacted] (b)(6)

ITC 10-A-62 AL

Immediate Memo 10-23-62 FBI, Boston

94-37374-118

TRUE COPY

Tell me Jackie:

Who fathered that bastard John Jr? was it the greek prince you were vacationing on the Mediterrean with about 2 yrs. ago? It certainly doesn't look like that Irish bum who bought the White House. And Caroline whose bitch is she? You french trolleps sure get around. Or was that what they taught you in finishing school? Money has a funny way of making ladies out of tramps & prostitutes. But when your poor and live in the slums your suppose to be no good. They hire lawyers to make up dirty stories about you especially when they owe you $15,000.00 back salary. I'd talk to that cheap bum you call husband sister. I want this case settled.

/s/ [redacted]

(b)(6)

ITL
10-19-62
pfl

94-37374-118

Optional Form No. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 29, 1962

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
GRADUATION EXERCISES
OCTOBER 31, 1962
PRESS MATTERS

Mr. Burt de Freese of the Secret Service has advised that two or three press representatives will be at the White House on the morning of 10-31-62 and will, in another car, accompany the President and Mr. Hoover to the Department's Auditorium from the White House.

Mr. Andrew Hatcher, Assistant to Pierre Salinger at the White House, told de Freese that Secret Service should permit any legitimate representative of the press to attend the Exercises whether he is accredited to the White House or not.

TAKING OF PHOTOGRAPHS:

Secret Service will not permit still photographers to snap pictures of the President while speaking. They will permit a still photograph of the President at the time he is introduced by Mr. Hoover.

The Secret Service will permit a limited number of photographers such as Associated Press, United Press International, a White House photographer and an FBI photographer to take pictures from the floor in front of the stage while diplomas are given out.

FBI photographers, AP and UPI photographers will be permitted to take still pictures while other persons on the program are speaking.

The main thing the Secret Service wishes to avoid is a "circus-like atmosphere" by photographers in front of the stage during the ceremony.

Television cameras, of course, will be permitted to record the entire proceedings if they desire.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Malone
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:geg
(7)

NOV 6 1962

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Dorse H.

We are checking further re President's arrival time

INDEX: Kennedy, John F.

MAGAZINE: U. S. News & World Report
July 30, 1962

ARTICLE: "When Kennedy Meets Businessmen"

BMS File

When Kennedy Meets Businessmen—

A series of White House meetings with businessmen is beginning. Aim: to mend the Administration's fences with industry.

How the President is going about it is told in comments of some who were at the first session, a White House lunch.

President Kennedy is starting once again to woo the friendship of important men in business and finance.

A three-hour luncheon and discussion was held at the White House on July 12 with a group of 17. Included were four bankers, three businessmen from financial houses, five from industry, two publishers, an advertising man, a university president and a railroad president.

There are to be other luncheon meetings at which the President will explain his viewpoint and seek to regain, in business and financial circles, any confidence in his leadership that may have been lost.

Many attitudes expressed and actions taken by the President's aides in months past have been interpreted among businessmen as hostile. When Mr. Kennedy was quoted, a few weeks ago, as having referred to businessmen as "s.o.b.'s," that interpretation was reinforced.

Word spread through some ranks of businessmen, too, of the way FBI agents swooped down on steel companies in a surprise raid, looking for information—but without revealing any clear legal objective, in detail.

Guests at the first luncheon with the President did not include businessmen who had been harassed by the Government to any great extent.

Kennedy's message. The President told those at the luncheon that he seeks to be a President fair to all citizens in his attitudes and actions. He emphasized that it was not his purpose to favor unions over employers, or any one segment of the economy over any other.

Mr. Kennedy did recognize, in his remarks, that there had been some misunderstanding between the White House and many people in business. It had become obvious, for example, that there was a widespread feeling among businessmen that antitrust laws often are used unfairly and in a way that is embarrassing to individuals and companies involved.

Businessmen note that they often are called before grand juries. They say further that they are forced to meet heavy legal and other expenses to deal with Government charges that more often than not prove to be without any solid basis.

The question was raised, by some at the luncheon, of how Americans can compete successfully with huge cartels abroad if they are to be penalized by their own Government simply because of size. When industries in the outside world are becoming much more intensely competitive, it does no good to place added barriers in front of American business, the President was told.

Sympathy, but—. President Kennedy made it clear that, although he sympathized with some of the complaints, the antitrust laws are among the laws of the land and must be enforced. He was sure there was no intent to be punitive in enforcement.

Discussion turned to Government expenditures, scheduled to reach 92.5 billion dollars in the year started July 1. The President went over the expenditures point by point, emphasizing the "built in" costs of defense, farm subsidies, interest rates, veterans' benefits, space exploration.

Talk of spending led to talk of taxes. The President wanted to know what kind of tax cut would be better for business. Would a general cut in individual rates of tax be most helpful as a means of stimulating consumption? Or would there be greater benefit for business if the corporation tax rate of 52 per cent were reduced?

On taxes: a split. Opinion was divided on taxes. There was support for a reduction in rates of tax on higher-bracket incomes. Others felt that the great need is to reduce taxes on corporations. The "squeeze" on profits is very much on the minds of many businessmen, the President was assured.

Opinion differed, as well, on whether the more liberal rules governing the write-off of investments would stimulate business. General feeling was that these rules changes would be of longer-range importance, not immediate.

The President was described as "a little surprised" by the differences in viewpoint among those present on what is best for business.

Other topics came up. The balance-of-payments problem was discussed, as were the President's efforts to lure foreign capital into the U. S.

"We just about covered the economic waterfront," one guest said.

The luncheon was helpful, in the opinion of those who attended. Each guest had a chance to speak.

"The meeting was marked with open-mindedness. It was frank, pleasant, and everyone had a chance to get his views across," a businessman reported. Another businessman said: "We all got the impression that Mr. Kennedy is trying very hard to build up an understanding between business and the Administration."

—Jacques Lowe

"THE PRESIDENT . . . WAS CONCERNED"
Problem: "to build up an understanding"

A third comment: "With all the problems before him, the President didn't seem exactly worried, but he was concerned."

The President invited his guests to offer him suggestions at any time, it was recalled.

"I left the luncheon," one industrialist concluded, "with the feeling that businessmen will now get a better hearing in Washington."

64-27374-125

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 8/17/62

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: JOHN ROSELLI
ANTI-RACKETEERING

John Roselli is the subject of intensified investigation in California in connection with the Criminal Intelligence Program. During our investigation of Roselli we picked up information connecting John Roselli with Judith Campbell who we have determined has been in telephonic contact with Sam Giancana, Chicago gangster and with other underworld figures. In addition, she is the individual who has been in telephonic contact with Evelyn Lincoln, the President's secretary at the White House. The nature of the relationship between Campbell and Mrs. Lincoln is not known. However, one [redacted] a private investigator of questionable reputation in Los Angeles, has alleged that Judith Campbell at one time had an affair with President Kennedy. The information concerning Campbell's contacts with the President's secretary has been furnished previously to the White House and the Attorney General. (b)(7)(c)

In connection with the investigation of Roselli and Campbell, our Los Angeles office has been maintaining an observation post on the apartment of Judith Campbell. On 8/7/62 one of our Los Angeles agents observed two men on the balcony of Judith Campbell's apartment. According to our Los Angeles office, Campbell resides in a second floor apartment at the front of the building and access to her balcony is through a public corridor on the second floor of the apartment building, which corridor leads to a door opening out on the balcony. One of these men was observed to knock on the window of Campbell's apartment and then enter the apartment. It could not be determined whether the man who went into the apartment took anything from the apartment with him when he departed. According to Los Angeles, Campbell was not in her apartment at the time of the entry. Subsequently, a man answering the description of the individual who entered Campbell's apartment was observed leaving the area in an automobile registered to former [redacted]

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)

94-37374

Our Dallas Office has advised that [redacted] is employed by [redacted]

1 - Administrative Division

22 AUG 28 1962

SENT DIRECTOR
8-18-62

XEROX
AUG 29 1962

JEF:mcm
(7)

SEP 6 1962

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: JOHN ROSELLI

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

According to our Los Angeles agents, the man observed leaving the vicinity of Campbell's apartment did so in a Chevrolet Corvette which is a sports car.

The description of [redacted] is generally similar to that of the man who entered Campbell's apartment.

[redacted]

ACTION:

In view of the highly sensitive nature of our inquiries concerning Campbell and the fact we are uncertain that the individual we observed entering the apartment is identical with the person seen driving away in a Chevrolet sports car registered to [redacted] the above information is not being disseminated to the Los Angeles Police Department at this time.

We are maintaining our observation post and any additional pertinent information obtained as a result of our inquiries in this investigation which can clarify this situation will be immediately reported to the Bureau for appropriate action.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 9-11-62 4-36PMCST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, HOUSTON 63-3/ 2P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, NINE ELEVEN, TWELVE, SIXTY TWO.

AT THREE FORTY P.M. SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, [redacted] HOUSTON, TEXAS, REPORTED FOLLOWING TWO PROSPECTIVE DEMONSTRATIONS INCIDENTAL TO CAPTIONED MATTER. (b)(6)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE REPRESENTATIVES AT HOUSTON ARE PLANNING DEMONSTRATIONS INVOLVING POSSIBLE DISPLAY OF SIGNS PROTESTING DELAYS IN AFFORDING NEGROES MORE ADEQUATE HOUSING.

GROUP CONSISTING OF MEMBERS OF JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY AND NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION, HOUSTON, TEXAS, REPORTEDLY CONDUCTING TELEPHONE CAMPAIGN SEEKING THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE TO BE ON ACTIVE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION EVENING OF SEPT. ELEVEN OR MORNING OF SEPT. TWELVE. THIS INFORMATION ORIGINATED IN

END PAGE ONE

94-373714 Bureau file 186

25 SEP 14 1962

65 SEP 24 1962

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC'D-TELETYPE UNIT
187

PAGE TWO

ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL AND RELIABILITY UNKNOWN. FORM OF PROTEST NOT EXPLAINED.

ABOVE INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED IMMEDIATELY TO LANE BERTRAM, SECRET SERVICE, HOUSTON.

ABOVE FOR BUREAU-S INFORMATION. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED.

END AND ACK

6-39 PM OK FBI WA RL

TU DISC

Glenn Bennett, Secret Service, Protective Research, White House 9-11-62 AT DECKER

DISSEMINATION TO:

Mr.

FBI
REC'D-CIA

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 911-62 12-00 PM CST AP

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, HOUSTON 105-3 3P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, TWELVE, SIXTY-TWO.

AT SEVEN FORTY-FIVE A.M. SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, SIXTY-TWO, (b)(6) [redacted] SUBJECT BUFILE ONE FIVE SEVEN [redacted] THREE SEVEN SIX, CONTACTED HOUSTON OFFICE TO REPORT HIS APPREHENSION CONCERNING VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN VIEW OF K NOWN HOSTILITY OF [redacted] TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND FACT [redacted] KNOWN TO POSSESS FIREARMS. [redacted] MADE CLEAR HE HAD NOT BEEN IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] DURING RECENT WEEKS AND HAD NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO INDICATE [redacted] MIGHT PLAN ACTION AGAINST PRESIDENT. [redacted] LEARNED [redacted] RECENTLY RENEWED MEMBERSHIP IN BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU /BBB/ IN HOUSTON, OFFICES OF WHICH OVERLOOK MAIN STREET, ROUTE OR PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL PARADE ON SEPTEMBER TWELVE NEXT. [redacted] SPECULATED

END PAGE ONE

REC-37 94-37374

NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 14 1962

(b)(6)

[redacted] PURPOSE IN REAFFILIATING WITH BBB COULD BE TO AFFORD ACCESS TO OFFICE OVERLOOKING PARADE ROUTE. [redacted] VOLUNTEERED TO CHECK ON ACTIVITIES OF ROWLAND HIMSELF AND WAS APPRISED OF PRIMARY JURISDICTION OF SECRET SERVICE.

AT EIGHT TWENTY A.M. ON SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, SPECIAL AGENT JOHN ROLENDA, OSI, U. S. AIR FORCE, VISITED HOUSTON OFFICE AND REPORTED HE HAD LIKEWISE DISCUSSED ABOVE MATTER WITH LIBBY, AND DESIRED TO INSURE FBI WAS COGNIZANT.

ABOVE INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED TO LANE BERTRAM, U. S. SECRET SERVICE, HOUSTON, UPON BERTRAM-S ARRIVAL IN OFFICE A.M. OF SEPTEMBER ELEVEN. BERTRAM WAS ALSO FURNISHED RESUME OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION AVAILABLE CONCERNING [redacted] AT BERTRAM-S REQUEST ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO PLACE [redacted] IN PERSONAL CONTACT WITH SECRET SERVICE INASMUCH AS BERTRAM INDICATED HE MAY DESIRE TO UTILIZE SERVICES OF [redacted]

HOUSTON CONDUCTION NO INVESTIGATION. IF ANY ADDITIONAL

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

INFORMATION RECEIVED, IT WILL PROMPTLY BE FURNISHED TO SECRET SERVICE.

END AND ACK

2-04 PM OK FBI WA NM

TU DISC

ORIG: MR. BELMONT FOR DIRECTOR

(Rev. 3-1-42)

DECODED COPY

☒ Radio ☐ Teletype

PAGE TWO FROM SAC HOUSTON 101900

THEM IN BAD TASTE. [redacted]

[redacted] IDENTIFIED 2 POTENTIAL CUBAN DEMONSTRATORS AS [redacted]

(b)(6) (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(d)

Immigration and Naturalization Service [redacted] IS [redacted] RECORD DISCLOSE [redacted] IN CUBAN NATIONAL BORN [redacted] WHO ENTERED U S [redacted] EMPLOYED [redacted]

INS RECORDS SHOW [redacted] SHE IS [redacted] AND ARRIVED US [redacted] WIFE OF [redacted]

HOUSTON INDICES NEGATIVE RE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS.

ABOVE INFO WAS FURNISHED 9:25 AM, SEPTEMBER 10 INSTANT, TO LANE BERTRAM, U S SECRET SERVICE, HOUSTON. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY HOUSTON.

RECEIVED: 5:03 PM BA

DISSEMINATION TO: Intelligence, Secret Service

cc-MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be [illegible] paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

☒ Radio ☐ Teletype

URGENT 9-10-62

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC HOUSTON 101900

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS SEPTEMBER 11, 12, 1962. THREATENED DEMONSTRATION.

AT 9:20 AM SEPTEMBER 10 INSTANT [redacted] REPORTED [redacted] GROUP OF CUBAN REFUGEES, ALL STRONGLY ANTI-CASTRO, HELD MEETING ON SEPTEMBER 9 LAST TO DISCUSS DESIRABILITY OF DISPLAYING SIGNS AND BANNERS DURING CAPTIONED VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AT HOUSTON. [redacted] REPORTED GENERAL AGREEMENT REACHED AT MEETING TO HOLD NO DEMONSTRATIONS INASMUCH AS PRESIDENT KENNEDY WOULD BE GUEST OF CITY OF HOUSTON AND CUBAN REFUGEES ARE NOT CITIZENS. [redacted] STATED POTENTIAL DEMONSTRATORS ARE GOOD PEOPLE BUT ARE FANATICAL AGAINST CASTRO.

(b)(6) (b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(D)

ON SEPTEMBER 10 INSTANT [redacted] LEARNED THE CUBAN REFUGEES PLANNED TO IGNORE GROUP DECISION AND MARCH WITH SIGNS DURING PRESIDENT'S VISIT. SIGNS ALLEGEDLY WOULD STATE "WELCOME PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE CUBANS REMIND YOU CUBA IS STILL ALONE AND WE REMIND YOU OF YOUR PROMISES." [redacted] STATED PROPOSED SIGNS WILL NOT BE INSULTING BUT MOST CUBAN REFUGEES CONSIDER

REC 91

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it should be paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

2 - Orig. & 1
1 - Yellow
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Belmont

REC-91 94-37374-108

Date: September 14, 1962

To: Chief, U.S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PLANNED ANTI-CASTRO DEMONSTRATIONS TO COINCIDE WITH VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 11 AND 12, 1962

This will confirm information furnished orally to Mr. Glenn Bennett, Protective Research, Secret Service, White House Detail, on September 10, 1962. This information was also furnished on the same date to Mr. Lane Bertram, U.S. Secret Service at Houston, Texas.

A source who has furnished information in the past to our Houston Office concerning activities of Cuban refugees, advised on September 10, 1962, that a group of anti-Castro Cubans held a meeting on September 9, 1962, to discuss plans for displaying signs and banners during the visit of President Kennedy to that city. There was a general agreement among the members of the group that they would hold no formal demonstrations inasmuch as President Kennedy would be a guest of the city, and the Cuban refugees are not citizens.

Our source reported, however, that individuals included in the anti-Castro group planned to ignore this decision and to display signs welcoming President Kennedy, and containing verbiage such as the following: "The Cubans remind you Cuba is still alone and we remind you of your promises."

Our source identified two potential Cuban demonstrators [redacted] and [redacted] both in Houston, Texas. According to Immigration and Naturalization Service records, [redacted] is a Cuban national born at [redacted] He entered the United States on [redacted] was employed by the [redacted] in Houston, Texas. These records

b6
b7c
b7D

RGB:nph/mab (5)

NOTE: Information furnished telephonically by SA Andrew J. Decker to Secret Service, White House Detail.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 SEP 25 1962

21 SEP 1962

BY COURIER SVC.

Chief, U.S. Secret Service

b-6
b-7C
b-7D

also show that [redacted] was born on [redacted] and arrived in this country on [redacted] at [redacted] She is the wife of [redacted]

This is furnished for your information and for any action you may deem warranted.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/17/62

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (63-3)(C)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
TO HOUSTON, TEXAS, 9/11 - 12/62

JOHN F. KENNEDY

RE: Houston teletypes dated 9/10/62 and 9/11/62 reporting threatened demonstrations in connection with captioned matter.

On 9/13/62, LANE BERTRAM, U. S. Secret Service, Houston, Texas, reported President KENNEDY's visit occurred with no serious problems and the specific demonstrations previously called to the Bureau's attention apparently did not occur. BERTRAM stated from his position in the parade he saw only one sign displayed which was exhibited by a young man approximately sixteen years of age. This sign stated in effect: "Remember, El Paso is Still in Texas." BERTRAM assumed this made reference to recent negotiations by which the U. S. was considering returning to Mexico certain land located in El Paso, Texas, which has been under dispute.

BERTRAM utilized the services of [redacted] mentioned in referenced teletype dated 9/11/62 in covering the movements of [redacted] subject Bureau file 157-376. BERTRAM stated [redacted] engaged in no suspicious activities and made no effort to proceed to the area where President KENNEDY was located.

(b)(6)

On 9/13/62, the "Houston Post" carried a short article captioned "JFK Reminded of Monroe Doctrine." This article reported a light airplane circled over Rice Stadium during President KENNEDY's speech on 9/12/62. This airplane trailed a banner proclaiming "Enforce the Monroe Doctrine." The pilot of this airplane reportedly stated he was hired to do this job by a man who wanted to remain anonymous.

94-37374-

2 - Bureau
1 - Houston

REC-45

12 SEP 20 1962

ED:yk
(3)

On 9/12/62, the "Houston Chronicle" carried an article captioned "What If a Boy Pulls Air Gun on J.F.K.?" This article reported a seventeen year old high school boy decided to "test" the efficiency of police and Secret Service agents guarding the President and proceeded to Rice Stadium carrying an air pistol which was a replica of a .45 Colt automatic. After the President entered the Stadium, this boy removed his toy pistol from his shirt and was immediately grabbed by two detectives of the Houston Police Department who were quickly joined by two other detectives and two Secret Service agents. These officers removed this young man from the stadium before other spectators knew what was happening. The article reported this boy was questioned for two hours and then sent home after a lengthy lecture. The above facts were also furnished by Special Agent in Charge LANE BERTRAM of the U. S. Secret Service, and this information was furnished the Bureau on 9/14/62 under the "Crimdel" caption.

The above data are being furnished the Bureau as a matter of information only and for the completion of the Bureau's file.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 18, 1962

FROM : D. J. Brennan

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF KHRUSHCHEV'S WINE GIFT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. James J. Rowley, Chief, U.S. Secret Service, advised Liaison Agent Bartlett, on 9/17/62, that Khrushchev's gift of several cases of wine for President Kennedy, which was publicized in the U.S. newspapers, has now been received. He said that even though the President will not drink any of this wine, the Secret Service desires that the FBI Laboratory make an examination of a bottle of this wine. Mr. Rowley told Mr. Bartlett that Special Agent in Charge, Robert I. Bouck, Protective Research Section, U.S. Secret Service, would get in touch with Mr. Bartlett and furnish a bottle picked at random from Khrushchev's gift.

John F. Kennedy

Mr. Bouck furnished a bottle of the Khrushchev gift wine and requested that the Laboratory examine it for possible "anti-personnel" drugs which cause a personality change, and also possibly examine it for bacteriological impurities.

Instant matter was discussed with Assistant Director Conrad who advised that the bacteriological examination is basically a medical examination and would not be logically handled in the FBI Laboratory. Mr. Bouck was so advised by Liaison.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the FBI Laboratory will examine the sample bottle of wine submitted by the Secret Service for possible poisons or other impurities. Liaison is holding the sample bottle of wine and will deliver it to the Laboratory following the approval of this memorandum.

REC-65 94-37374-110

22 OCT 1 1962

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/21/62

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF KHRUSHCHEV'S WINE GIFT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

Reference memorandum D. J. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan dated 9/18/62, captioned as above and approved by the Director. This memorandum set forth the request made by the Secret Service through Liaison for the examination by the FBI Laboratory of one bottle of wine selected at random from several cases sent as a gift by Khrushchev to President Kennedy. The Secret Service requested that the Laboratory examine the wine for possible "anti-personnel" drugs which cause a personality change.

A general toxicology examination has been made of the wine and no drugs or poisons were identified. The examination included specific tests for several volatile poisons, methyl alcohol, cyanides, acetone and formaldehyde, unusual residues of metals and metalloids, the barbiturates and other acid drugs, basic drugs such as strychnine, the amphetamines, alkaloids of opium and others.

The wine was consumed in the examinations.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Secret Service be advised by Liaison that no poisons were identified in the sample of wine examined by the FBI Laboratory.

9-25-62
SAC Robert T. Boone, PRS
White House Detail, USSS
So advised

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan, Rm. 603 RB
1 - Liaison, Rm. 841 RB
1 - Mr. Bartlett, Rm. 845 RB

JLG:ko (9)

REC-65 94-37374-111

EX-11

22 OCT 1 1962

OCT 2 1962

FD-16 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/26/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (62-0)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 6, 1962
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

There are enclosed for the information of the Bureau six copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning proposed action to be taken by a group of right-wing organizations in connection with the appearance of President JOHN F. KENNEDY at St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 6, 1962. The source of this information is [redacted] who is employed [redacted] who voluntarily contacted the Minneapolis Office.

(b)(6)

[redacted] has advised that he will voluntarily endeavor to obtain any additional information concerning any plan of action which is agreed upon by the responsible group should any such plan materialize; however, at this time it would appear, based on information furnished to him, that no picketing or other action is contemplated.

Minneapolis Office will maintain contact with this source and the Bureau will be advised.

3 - Bureau (RM) (AM) (Enc. 6)
1 - Minneapolis
DEH/njw
(4)

94-37374-
NOT RECORDED
176 OCT 5 1962

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

OCT 4 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
September 25, 1962

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IN ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 6, 1962

The Minneapolis Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was advised by a source employed by a large corporation in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on September 19, 1962, that a group, which he described as consisting of representatives of a number of known right-wing organizations, such as "We, the People," "Christian Crusade Against Communism," "The John Birch Society" and "Christian Research, Christian Anti-Communist Crusade," had planned a meeting to be held September 22, 1962, at the River-Lake Gospel Tabernacle, East Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Among items to be taken up at this meeting was included a period to discuss group planning of activities to be undertaken in regard to the visit of President John F. Kennedy at the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Bean Feed to be held at the State Fair Grounds, St. Paul, Minnesota, October 6, 1962.

The source advised that persons planning to attend this meeting on September 22, 1962, were asked to present ideas as to how the visit of the President could be used as an opportunity to present the organizations' views to the public about Cuba, disarmament, United Nations bonds, Katanga and foreign aid.

This source further advised on September 25, 1962, that it had been determined that the meeting held on September 22, 1962, was not successful in formulating any plan of action to be undertaken by the right-wing groups in connection with the appearance of President Kennedy. Persons in attendance expressed concern over the fact that should only a small number of participants appear for any demonstration plan, the reaction of the crowd might be unfavorable to the point of calling the right-wing group "Communists" themselves.

A second meeting is scheduled to be held on September 29, 1962, one purpose of which is to give further

94-37374-

ENCLOSURE

consideration as to whether or not any demonstration should be undertaken in connection with the President's appearance; however, the general indication, according to this source, is that the group does not appear to be planning any incident at this time because of their fear of adverse publicity.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Kleinhauf

October 1, 1962

BY COURIER SERVICE

94-37374-

Honorable D. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

The following information, received from a businessman of Minneapolis, Minnesota, pertaining to proposed action by a group of right-wing organizations relative to the visit of President Kennedy to the State Fair Grounds, St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 6, 1962.

A meeting of representatives of various right-wing organizations was held in Minneapolis on September 22, 1962. One of the topics discussed was how the President's visit could be used to present the organizations' views to the public concerning Cuba, disarmament, United Nations bonds, Katanga and foreign aid. Those present expressed concern that the reaction of the public could be unfavorable to the point where the organizations might be called "communist."

A second meeting was scheduled for September 30, 1962, to further discuss this matter; however, according to the source, the general indication was the group does not appear to be planning any activity due to the fear of adverse publicity.

You will be advised of any additional pertinent information received concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-106364

GRK:mar
(8)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 4 1962

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Above data furnished by Minneapolis airtel 9/26/62 "Visit of President John F. Kennedy at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 6, 1962." The source is [redacted] Minneapolis. Above information is being disseminated separately to Secret Service. Due to nature of information, no need seep to give it to Attorney General. (b)(6)

October 4, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

At luncheon with the President yesterday, he asked that I send over a page and a half of ideas which he might incorporate in the speech which he will deliver at the graduation of the National Academy on October 31. The President indicated pleasure at the opportunity he would have to talk to the graduating class.

He suggested that some facts be set forth as to the concrete accomplishments which law enforcement has attained and the challenge for the future.

In my conversation with the President, I pointed out some of the accomplishments which this Bureau had attained during the last year in the civil rights field, in the campaign against the underworld, and in other areas of the Bureau's responsibilities.

Please let me have this as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:EDM (5)

REC'D 67-[illegible]-112

EX-100

9 OCT 9 1962

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:15 PM
DATE 10-4-62
BY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

0 OCT 10 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 5 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

B. J. Brennan

URGENT 10/5/62

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC DETROIT

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, VISIT TO DETROIT, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER FIVE THROUGH SIX, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO. INFORMATION CONCERNING.

b-2

[redacted] ADVISED ON ~~OCTOBER FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY~~ 10-5-62 TWO THAT [redacted] STATED TODAY THAT [redacted] AND [redacted] ARE ATTEMPTING TO ARRANGE A PICKETING DEMONSTRATION AT THE SHERATON CADILLAC HOTEL SOMETIME DURING THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT IN DETROIT. [redacted]

b-7c

[redacted] BOTH DETROIT TOP FUNCTIONARIES AS RESULT OF THEIR ACTIVITIES IN COMMUNIST PARTY, USA. [redacted] IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA.

[redacted] SAID THAT THE PICKET WOULD ~~QUOTE~~ NOT BE A "BAD PICKET" ~~UNQUOTE~~. THE THEME IS NEGOTIATION INSTEAD OF INTERVENTION IN CUBA. SECRET SERVICE ADVISED, MSP ADVISED, DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED.

JEH O&C # 13
DOCUMENT # 153

END AND ACK PLSE
5-37 PM OK FBI WA HSL
TU DISCO

cc-MR. SULLIVAN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-64

14-33374-113

EX-108

CONFIDENTIAL

REC-54

94-[illegible]-113

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shaw

Date: October 9, 1962

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
VISIT TO DETROIT, MICHIGAN
OCTOBER 5 THROUGH 6, 1962,
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

This is to confirm information orally furnished on October 5, 1962, to your office by Special Agent Andrew J. Decker.

A source which has furnished reliable information in the past advised on October 5, 1962, that according to [redacted] an attempt was being made by [redacted] and [redacted] to arrange a picketing demonstration at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, sometime during President Kennedy's visit in that city. [redacted] indicated that the picket would "not be a bad picket" and that the theme would be "Negotiation Instead of Intervention in Cuba."

b7c

[redacted] is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and [redacted] is a current member of the CPUSA.

b7c

The CPUSA has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MEMO TO-ON YELLOW:

Classified "Confidential" because it contains information furnished by [redacted] who, if identified, may be compromised and thus endanger the national defense. See DEtel, 10-5-62, same caption.

b-2

WDS:peb
(5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JEH O&C # 13
DOCUMENT # 154

S-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

DATE 10-5-62

Telephonically disseminated
10-5-62 to Secret Service
Protective Research, White House.

AJD

FD-36 (Rev. 12-18-56)

FBI

Date: 10/10/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Tamm
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(62-0)~~

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

SUBJECT: FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, OCTOBER 19, 1962

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum which are self-explanatory.

In connection with the information included on the enclosed letterhead memorandum OSI, ONI, and G-2, Chicago, Security Unit of the Chicago Police Department and the Secret Service in Chicago are being advised by separate communication.

The attached letterhead memorandum has been classified confidential since it contains information furnished by an anonymous source.

Sources Utilized

First source - [redacted] (b)(2) (b)(7)(d)

Second source - Anonymous

If any additional information is received by the Chicago Office in connection with possible picket lines or other demonstrations by the Women for Peace or other groups in Chicago, the Bureau will be notified.

GALE

4 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - 62-107350) (Women for Peace)
3 - Chicago
(1 - 100-39157) (Women for Peace)
(1 - 100-31710) [redacted] (b)(7)(d)

EJM/jjm
(7)

REC-52 94-37374-114

6 OCT 12 1962

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
10-10-62

[redacted]

FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, OCTOBER 19, 1962

On October 6, 1962, Mr. Frank Dyra, who is employed by the Burns International Detective Agency, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he was on duty at the Mc Cormick Place Exposition Center, on the morning of October 6, 1962. While on duty, a Mercedes Benz automobile bearing Illinois License [redacted] stopped and one of the women in the car inquired of him when the President would be in town. Dyra advised that he told the woman that he did not know and the car drove away. The car was occupied by four women each of whom wore a large badge identifying them as members of Women for Peace. [redacted] (b)(1) (c)

The records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles for the State of Illinois reflect that [redacted] is registered to [redacted], [redacted] Chicago, on a Mercedes Benz. [redacted]

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a pamphlet captioned "Women for Peace" which states that Women for Peace is an international movement of women united for action against nuclear war... Women for Peace began in October, 1961, when a group of Washington, D. C. housewives decided on public action to express their fear of the growing danger of nuclear war. This idea spread rapidly to other cities. Within a month on November 1, 1961, 50,000 women in 58 cities including Chicago participated in demonstrations. The pamphlet states that the Women for Peace demonstrates its objections to any activities by any government or group which perpetuate the threat of nuclear war. It does this by peace walks in public places and visits, letters and petitions to public officials. This pamphlet contains the name Shirley Lens, 5436 Hyde Park Boulevard, Executive Secretary.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 3~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Declassified 1-24-77

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

(b)(5)(c)
(b)(7)(d)

[redacted]

The CP, USA and the RWL have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(b)(7)(c)

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1950 that [redacted] had been expelled from the RWL in November, 1947.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 11 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 10-11-62 EST 5:11 PM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, BUFFALO /62-NEW/ /100-15591/

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO BUFFALO, NY, OCT. FOURTEEN SIXTYTWO, WORKERS WORLD PARTY, ~~IS~~ - ~~WWP~~. Internal Security - WORKER WORLD PARTY

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IS TO VISIT BUFFALO, NY, OCT. FOURTEEN NEXT BRIEFLY TO TAKE PART IN PULASKI DAY CELEBRATION. TENTATIVE ITINERARY INDICATES HE WILL TRAVEL BY PLANE, LAND AT NIAGARA FALLS, NY, OCT. FOURTEEN NEXT, WHERE HE WILL SPEAK, THEN MOTOR TO BUFFALO, NY, PARTICIPATE IN PARADE, ADDRESS GROUP VICINITY OF BUFFALO CITY HALL, RETURN TO NIAGARA FALLS AND DEPART BY PLANE.

b-2 [redacted] ADVISED LATE EVENING OCT. TEN LAST, BUFFALO BRANCH WWP OFFICIALS ARE CONSIDERING USE OF BANNERS AND PLACARDS OCT. FOURTEEN NEXT, EITHER ALONG PRESIDENT-S ROUTE FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO BUFFALO OR AT BUFFALO CITY HALL, PLEADING FOR PRESIDENT TO INTERCEDE IN CASE RE [redacted]. [redacted] INCARCERATED CLEVELAND OHIO, IS FIGHTING EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS FOR HER REMOVAL TO NORTH CAROLINA ON CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING, GROWING OUT OF RACIAL INCIDENT IN THAT STATE, AUG., SIXTYONE. WWP PLANS NO PERSONAL CONTACT WITH

b-7c

END PAGE ONE.....

NOT RECORDED 62-108273
REC-18 94-37374-1142
EX-113
OCT 12 1962
SEC. 2

JUN 13 1963
XEROX
~~6 OCT 19 1962~~

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

JFK OSC # 13
DOCUMENT # 156

PAGE TWO.....

PRESIDENT AT THIS TIME, BUT ONLY WISHES TO INTEREST SPECTATORS IN [redacted] CASE. (D)(7)(c)

LOCAL SECRET SERVICE, BUFFALO ~~PD~~ Police Department, NY STATE POLICE, ERIE AND NIAGARA COUNTY SHERIFF-S OFFICES ADVISED. ANY ADDITIONAL INFO RECEIVED WILL BE FURNISHED TO THEM AND BUREAU.

~~CORRS PLS INDICATE HEADING AS "URGENT 10-11-62 5-28 PM MPC"~~

END AND ACK PLS

WA 5-32 PM OK FBI WA MSL

TU DISC

O

" 10/12/62 8 45 am

Info. orally to S.A. Thos. White U.S. Secret Service. He said no confirmation necessary.

OHB "

CC-MR SULLIVAN

5-112 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10-11-62

The Workers World Party is under active investigation. It broke away from Socialist Workers Party which has been cited under Executive Order 10450.

Information in attached will be disseminated to Secret Service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/15/62

FROM : SAC, Buffalo

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO BUFFALO, N.Y., 10/14/62
(BU 62-1732) (C)

WORKERS WORLD PARTY
IS - WWP
(BU 100-16691) (P)

Remytel 10/11/62.

From 10/11/62 through 10/14/62, contact was maintained with logical WWP sources in effort to determine any additional plans on part of WWP re instant matter with negative results. On 10/14/62, prior to President's appearance, interested law enforcement agencies, as set forth in retel, were contacted and advised accordingly. During President's brief stay in Buffalo, 10/14/62, local WWP took no action. This matter is being closed.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Buffalo

WJC:afe
(4)

REC-42 94-37374-115

6 OCT 16 1962

LIAISON

56 OCT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Date: 10/15/62

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-0)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-0)

SUBJECT: FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, 10/19/62

APR 5 1987 196-9325
Classified by 16780 Staff
Declassify on: OADR
per press release Litigation # 84-3030

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, dated 10/10/62, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum which are self explanatory.

In connection with the information included on the enclosed letterhead memorandum, Secret Service and the Security Unit, Chicago Police Department, were telephonically advised on October 11, 1962. Separate communications were prepared for OSI, ONI, G-2 and the State Department, Chicago.

The attached letterhead memorandum has been classified confidential since it contains information from the following sources:

[redacted] (c) (b)(1)

94-37374-11

8 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 10)
1 - 62-107353 (Peace for Peace)
1 - 100-438[illegible] (Voters for Peace)
1 - 100-431637 (Same)
4 - Chicago
1 - 100-39157 (Women for Peace)
1 - 100-39734 (Voters for Peace)
1 - 100-34335 (Same)

DJH:mej
(10)

to OCT 17 1962

AGENCY AEC AND OSI
REQ. REC'D
DATE SENT 10-17-62
HOW SENT HAND
BY

OCT 24 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

315

CG 62-0

Sources utilized to characterize the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, Chicago, are as follows:

[redacted] (c) (b)(1)

Source utilized to characterize the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, National, is [redacted] (c) (b)(1)

If any additional information is received by the Chicago Office in connection with possible picket lines or other demonstrations by the Women For Peace, Voters For Peace, SANE, or other groups in Chicago, the Bureau will be notified.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Chicago, Illinois
October 15, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL

FORTHCOMING TRIP OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO CHICAGO, 10/19/62

On October 11, 1962, first source advised that at a meeting of the City Council of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, Chicago, held on October 6, 1962, at the downtown YWCA, Chicago, Illinois, an announcement was made that on Friday, October 19, 1962, the following organizations would picket McCormick Place Exhibition Center, Chicago, Illinois, at approximately 6:30 PM when President Kennedy enters McCormick Place to attend a dinner:

Women for Peace
Voters for Peace
Sane

APR 3 1987 190-9325
Classified by 1478
Declassify on: OADR
Exemption # 86-3330

A second source furnished a pamphlet captioned "Women for Peace", which states that the Women for Peace is an international movement of women united for action against nuclear war... Women for Peace began in October, 1961, when a group of Washington, D. C. housewives decided on public action to express their fear of the growing danger of nuclear war. This idea spread rapidly to other cities. Within a month, on November 1, 1961, 50,000 women in 58 cities, including Chicago, participated in demonstrations. The pamphlet states that the Women for Peace demonstrates its objections to any activities by any government or group which perpetuate a threat of nuclear war. It does this by peace walks in public places and visits, letters and petitions to public officials.

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94-37271-116

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification

Re: Forthcoming Trip of President
Kennedy to Chicago, 10/19/62

The "Voters for Peace" is located at 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A Voters for Peace letter dated May 21, 1962, stated that "often peace walks, petitions and protests have seemed ineffectual...now after the plowing we are ready to do a little reaping in political vineyards. That is why 'Voters for Peace' has been formed and that is why there are peace candidates in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin and California.

"The Voters for Peace was formed for the purposes of:

"1. To support actively any candidate who is in favor of de-escalating the arms race. (u)

"2. To consult with, pressure and educate all Illinois Congressional and Senatorial candidates.

"3. To mobilize public sentiment for the peace effort through meetings, door bell ringing, polls, mass media.".

(b)(3)(D)
(b)(1)

[redacted] (c)

A fourth source advised on July 12, 1962, that as of July 12, 1961, the CP of Illinois had repeatedly instructed its members to infiltrate "any and all" mass organizations in an effort to influence the policies of the organizations in the direction of the CP line on domestic and foreign issues. One of the primary targets of the Party at this time was the Chicago Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassificati

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification

Re: Forthcoming Trip of President
Kennedy to Chicago, 10/19/62

All sources used in this communication and sources used to characterize the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, Chicago and the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, National, have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Group I - Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS (CHICAGO, ILLINOIS)

A source advised on May 11, 1962, that the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (Chicago, Illinois) (ELFJWC) was formed in early 1951, following a National Convention of the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, International Workers Order (JPFO) (IWO) in 1951. At this Convention, the Emma Lazarus Division changed its name to the ELFJWC and adopted a new constitution.

On October 25, 1961, this source made available the current membership card of the organization which states that it is serviced by the ELF of New York. The stated aims and purposes set forth on the card include: the promotion of Jewish cultural efforts; the sponsoring of "progressive" Jewish kindergartens and schools; support of the Emma Lazarus Day Nursery in Jaffa, Israel; the development of a civil rights program against anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination and all bigotry and further Democratic rights of all foreign born; and finally, a program of unity of all civil organizations for family welfare, security, and peace.

A second source advised on May 14, 1962, that the Chicago Branch of the ELF has no official headquarters, however, monthly council meetings are held at 59 East Monroe Street, at the YWCA. Local club meetings of the nine affiliated clubs are held in various members' homes. The membership of the Chicago ELF consists of approximately 300 members.

A third source advised in November 1960, and February, 1961, that leaders of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois advised CP members to speak to their Emma Lazarus Club members about the advantages of socialism and to keep alert when they attend ELF Club meetings to obtain new members for the CP.

A fourth source advised in June, 1960, that the Chairman of the Emma Lazarus Council elected in November, 1960, was a member of the Jewish Commission, CP of Illinois, as of May, 1960.

The CP, USA, JPFO and IWO have all been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

Group I - Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

CONFIDENTIAL - Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification

"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October, 1947, self-identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), on page 6, contained an article which reflected that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

The "Morning Freiheit" on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On May 15, 1962, a source advised that the ELF is one of several mass organizations comprising the Jewish cultural progressive movement. JUNE GORDON, ELF Executive Director, who is a member of the New York State Communist Party (CP) Board and Committee, is the leading force in the organization, whose leadership is largely made up of Communists.

The source stated that the ELF claims to be for peace and interested in protecting the rights of the foreign born. It is against the BEN GURION Government of Israel, bomb testing, anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination, and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source related that the ELF renders support to and receives support from the "Morning Freiheit" and other Jewish progressive organizations.

The source also stated that the ELF is recognized by the CPUSA as an important progressive national organization of women.

The address of the national office of the ELF is 160 Fifth Avenue, Room 911, New York City.

The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit:"

"1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7666.)

"2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House

CONFIDENTIAL

94-37374-119 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

APR 19 1963
EAG

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-22-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [redacted] (b)(6)

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The Department referred a letter consisting of two signed pages from captioned individual. The first page begins "Mr. John F. Kennedy:" It contains a newspaper cutout stating, "Peabody Assured Full Support." The letter comments in a derogatory manner concerning the Kennedy family and correspondent appears to be critical of the endorsement of Peabody. The second page begins "Tell me Jackie:" and in vulgar and profane language questions the legitimacy of the President's two children. This part of the letter concludes with "They hire lawyers to make up dirty stories about you especially when they owe you $15,000.00 back salary. I'd talk to that cheap bum you call husband sister. I want this case settled." Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. This was a routine referral by the Department and no reason is given for referring it to the Bureau. There does not appear to be any violation within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That no acknowledgement be made.

2. That originals of these letters be made available to Secret Service via Liaison Section.

10/25/62 Original letter & envelope to Mr. Sullivan, Secret Service

1 - Liaison Section - Enclosures (2)
JH:iml
(3)

Attach

94-37374-118

REC-14

ST-116

51 NOV 6 1962

Form No. 6-13
(Ed. 3-9-61)

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Director, FBI	X
Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	

For the attention of Mr. Courtney Evans

REMARKS:

TRUE COPY (b)(6)

[redacted]
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Kennedy:

So you people can do no wrong, you are a lovely family. So is poison & Kruschchev and all the other bitches in this world who take bread out of a poor persons mouth. Are they people just blind or being paid (as usual) to say the right thing.

But Peabody fell into your good graces, eh? My, my, and you talk about impartiality, justice for all. What happens if they don't get the green light. Do they get sent to the salt mines, lose office, or just refusal to settle cases for poor girls? Well brother when I got to be 21, I decided to act grown up and speak my mind say what I mean and mean what I say. And if you can't take the truth then I say you are not grown up, and rightly so. I'll live brother even if I have to scrub floors for the rest of my life, but I suggest you grown up fast.

/s/ [redacted] (b)(6)

ITC 10-A-62 AL

Immediate Memo 10-23-62 FBI, Boston

94-37374-118

TRUE COPY

Tell me Jackie:

Who fathered that bastard John Jr? was it the greek prince you were vacationing on the Mediterrean with about 2 yrs. ago? It certainly doesn't look like that Irish bum who bought the White House. And Caroline whose bitch is she? You french trolleps sure get around. Or was that what they taught you in finishing school? Money has a funny way of making ladies out of tramps & prostitutes. But when your poor and live in the slums your suppose to be no good. They hire lawyers to make up dirty stories about you especially when they owe you $15,000.00 back salary. I'd talk to that cheap bum you call husband sister. I want this case settled.

/s/ [redacted]

(b)(6)

ITL
10-19-62
pfl

94-37374-118

Optional Form No. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 29, 1962

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
GRADUATION EXERCISES
OCTOBER 31, 1962
PRESS MATTERS

Mr. Burt de Freese of the Secret Service has advised that two or three press representatives will be at the White House on the morning of 10-31-62 and will, in another car, accompany the President and Mr. Hoover to the Department's Auditorium from the White House.

Mr. Andrew Hatcher, Assistant to Pierre Salinger at the White House, told de Freese that Secret Service should permit any legitimate representative of the press to attend the Exercises whether he is accredited to the White House or not.

TAKING OF PHOTOGRAPHS:

Secret Service will not permit still photographers to snap pictures of the President while speaking. They will permit a still photograph of the President at the time he is introduced by Mr. Hoover.

The Secret Service will permit a limited number of photographers such as Associated Press, United Press International, a White House photographer and an FBI photographer to take pictures from the floor in front of the stage while diplomas are given out.

FBI photographers, AP and UPI photographers will be permitted to take still pictures while other persons on the program are speaking.

The main thing the Secret Service wishes to avoid is a "circus-like atmosphere" by photographers in front of the stage during the ceremony.

Television cameras, of course, will be permitted to record the entire proceedings if they desire.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Malone
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:geg
(7)

NOV 6 1962

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Dorse H.

We are checking further re President's arrival time

C-18 (Rev. 1-20-61)

Tolson
Boyd
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Mr. Evans

Today in National Affairs

Danger Seen in Kennedy's Off-Cuff TV Press Talks

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Off-the-cuff government through impromptu answers at press conferences, with all its risks to the conduct of international affairs, has been frequently condemned during preceding administrations as an undesirable practice. The press-conference idea, nevertheless, has been steadily enlarged to the point that President Kennedy now conducts sessions with the newsmen as a show on "live" television.

If the President of the United States has something important to say to the world, there's no reason why he shouldn't take time to formulate a carefully worded statement which has been previously submitted to his Secretary of State and his other advisers, including perhaps key members of Congress. But in a press conference, a President is questioned and must answer on the spot. Time and again the words instantly transmitted abroad have caused embarrassments. Other governments, especially our allies, wonder sometimes why they were not, as a matter of courtesy, told ahead of time about such pronouncements, so that they could offer their own suggestions and perhaps modifications. For America cannot play the game alone—it is dependent on the good will of the Western Allies.

There are signs that President Kennedy would like to modify some of the past practices in diplomacy. Thus, for instance, the word has already gone forth that the new Administration doesn't like "summit" conferences but wants to talk to the Soviet government through the ambassadors at Moscow and Washington. It has also been intimated that the State Department will not give out comments to the press on the exchange of views and that there will be no "leaks." The point has been made that only in this way can progress be made.

REC-95

NOT RECORDED
117 FEB 9 1961

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

62 FEB 10 1961

Stakes Too High

But the same rule might well apply to the answering of questions on foreign policy at a press conference. No President is capable of doing as good a job in stating his views off-the-cuff as he could if he had time to write out his answers and consult his advisers. After all, the stakes are too high for any risks to be taken.

On domestic matters, the case is different. A President can cause embarrassment to his official family if he states a view divergent from one of his cabinet officers, but the damage can as a rule be quickly reduced by later clarifications.

The most significant change that President Kennedy has made thus far in relation to the press conference is to permit them to be televised and broadcast instantly as they happen. Under the preceding administration, press conferences were held in the morning hours and tape recordings were made. When necessary, however, certain parts or sentences were eliminated from the transcripts for the press and from the tapes for later use by radio and TV. With the press conference going on the air, [illegible] takes place, there is, of course, no opportunity for any editing or revision. Mr. Kennedy showed in his first conference that he has confidence in his own ability to say exactly what he wants to say and that he is apparently not disturbed by the chances of serious error. It was on the whole a creditable performance.

May Balk Later

Eventually Mr. Kennedy may refuse to discuss any of the delicate questions, and his answers will not be satisfying to the reporters present. The press has maintained that there is a "right to know" almost everything that goes on inside the government, and in recent years a steady campaign against the Eisenhower administration was waged by sections of the press which seemed to some extent to be motivated by desire to get partisan advantage out of the refusal of an administration to give out at a press conference all the secrets of the government. It will be interesting to see how rigorous the opponents of the last administration now will be in demanding the "right to know" what Mr. Kennedy may refuse to divulge.

Press conferences could be conducted under a rule that the President could not be quoted, but the paraphrases that were permitted varied so widely that they caused misunderstandings. If the President talks with the press, there ought to be direct quotation. But to make a television show out of a Presidential press conference may give it an artificiality and a theatrical character which will open the door to demagoguery. It becomes a form of political campaigning and naturally, if the Republicans are assailed by such press conferences, they will demand "equal time" to present their rebuttals. Former Vice-President Nixon is the titular leader of the Republican Party and the natural choice to answer any attacks made in Presidential press conferences. If he declines, then Republican leaders in the Senate or House would be logical for the task.

But the American people would prefer a rest from politics and political campaigning, and it will be up to President Kennedy to make his press conferences informative and objective without using them as a forum for political debate in which the side attacked is not present to give its version of the argument.

Jeffersonian, N.Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

Tolson
Mohr
Nease
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tratter
Evans
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

TV News Presidential Timber

By Drew Pearson

John F. Kennedy has made it awfully tough for a square-faced man like Herbert Hoover or a sourpuss like Calvin Coolidge ever to be President of the United States. He has also made it tough for a slow-speaking solon like Estes Kefauver.

Pearson

For if future presidents are going to stand up to rapid fire-as-often-as-can-five TV press conference debate, they will have to be endowed with a bit of John Barrymore plus the gift of gab of a Huey Long. In brief, brains may have to take a back seat in favor of looks, acting ability, and having your tongue locked to your brains.

Young John F. Kennedy fortunately has all three. But not every man is so fortunate. So in the future many with experience and brains but not looks or acting ability may be disqualified for president.

Watching President Kennedy's history-making press performance on television, my mind went back to some other famous press conferences that molded history. I don't claim to have been around for all of them, but I knew about them.

It was Teddy Roosevelt who really began the White House press conference. He held informal sessions with his own pet correspondents and was a past master at the art of floating trial balloons—a technique used by Mr. Kennedy before making recent Cabinet appointments.

Woodrow Wilson formalized the White House press conference somewhat, permitted oral questions and gave oral answers. Warren Harding, who succeeded him, tried to follow the same technique, but was like a truck following a racing car. Eventually he got himself and the country into trouble.

Harding's Boner

During the Washington arms conference of 1921-22, Harding was asked whether the treaty banning fortifications on the islands of the Pacific applied to the main islands of Japan. He replied that it did. This meant that the Japanese could not fortify their homeland, and they hit the ceiling.

To rectify Harding's mistake it was necessary to draw up a complete new treaty.

After that, Harding required questions to be submitted in advance, in writing.

Coolidge followed the same technique of the written question. He droned through them in a monotone, skipping those which were embarrassing. Newsmen couldn't protest when their questions were omitted because they couldn't ask questions.

Of course those were rather salubrious days, with no great earth-shaking problems churning the Nation, and Coolidge would try to enliven his rather dull conferences by homespun observations about the beehive he had found on the south lawn of the White House.

Herbert Hoover, who had more problems, required questions to be turned in, in writing, 24 hours in advance, and then never answered anything embarrassing. He had the habit of looking down at the statement he was reading as if he was afraid to face the press. After it was all over you felt as if you could have saved his time and yours by getting a copy of his statement in the first place.

If either Coolidge or Hoover had held live, televised press conferences, the public would have become unglamorized in three weeks.

Truman's Boner

President Franklin Roosevelt for the first time since Wilson permitted oral questions and was a past master at fielding them. However, he did not permit direct quotes. You could report what the President said, but you couldn't put it in quotation marks. This gave him some leeway in case he made an error. It was a considerable advance over Coolidge's day when the press was merely permitted to report what the White House "spokesman" said, not knowing the President himself was the spokesman. Many people in those days did not even know that White House conferences took place.

Harry Truman's press conferences were fiery and turbulent. He gave more direct "yes" and "no" answers than any President in history. But some got him into trouble. One statement, that he would drop the atom bomb over China in the Korean War, brought Prime Minister Clement Attlee of England flying across the Atlantic in a matter of hours.

Mr. Truman's aides would work with him before a press conference, coaching him on how to answer certain questions. But despite the coaching, once he got before the newsmen, he called the shots as he saw them. The result

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

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did not always help him politically.

In fact, he played right into the hands of critical Republican publishers, who were legion.

If Mr. Truman had been on television, the public would have got a picture of a very truthful, hard-hitting, injudicious man who never hesitated to upset applecarts, either domestic or international.

Mr. Eisenhower at first didn't want to hold press conferences. He started out hating the press, and it took several weeks of persuasion by Jim Hagerty to drag him into his first performance. Later he almost got to enjoy them. And he went further than either Mr. Truman or FDR by permitting direct quotes. It was Hagerty's idea that press conferences be taped and excerpts televised later, after having any embarrassing errors eliminated.

And although it doesn't make for such good drama this may be the more sensible procedure. After all, the fate of the world hangs on the words of the President of the United States, and drama perhaps should be subordinated to international equilibrium.

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Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbeck
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

UPI-19
(NEWS CONFERENCES)
WASHINGTON--THE WHITE HOUSE HAS DECIDED TO HALT TEMPORARILY "LIVE" TELEVISION AND RADIO BROADCASTS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S NEWS CONFERENCES.
PRESS SECRETARY SALINGER ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT THE NETWORKS WOULD BE PERMITTED ONLY TO TAPE THE NEXT TWO NEWS CONFERENCES AND BROADCAST THEM AFTERWARDS.
SALINGER REFUSED TO AGREE WITH A PUBLISHED REPORT THAT THE ACTION WAS TAKEN BECAUSE KENNEDY'S AIDES WANTED TO AVOID "OVER-EXPOSURE" OF THE PRESIDENT.
HE SAID THE INSTANTANEOUS BROADCASTING OF THE FIRST TWO CONFERENCES HAD BEEN "VERY SUCCESSFUL" AND THAT "WE ARE GOING TO HAVE LIVE PRESS CONFERENCES IN THE FUTURE."
"WE JUST WANT TO SEE HOW THIS WILL WORK," SALINGER SAID. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT NETWORK REPRESENTATIVES HAD AGREED AGAINST THE TAPING PLAN.
"THERE WILL BE NO EDITING INVOLVED," SALINGER SAID.
WHAT IT ALL MEANS, SALINGER TOLD A REPORTER, IS THAT THE RADIO-TV NETWORKS WILL BE ABLE TO REPORT THE NEXT TWO NEWS CONFERENCES "AT THE SAME TIME AS THE NEWSPAPER REPORTERS ENTER THE PHONE BOOTHS."
2/2--QES 4:A

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47 FEB 9 1961

62 FEB 10 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

9-19 (Rev. 1-25-61)

Larson
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
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Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy
SEC.
NAT. INT. SEC.

Text of President Kennedy's News Conference

The President—I have several announcements to make.

Congratulations

First is one made at the request of Mrs. Kennedy. Since the election, the birth of our son, and the inauguration, Mrs. Kennedy and I have received over 100,000 letters and telegrams of congratulations and good wishes.

They are now building up in available rooms at the White House. Unfortunately it is not going to be possible for us to acknowledge and answer, as we would like to answer, each and every message.

And therefore I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of Mrs. Kennedy and myself to thank everyone who has been so kind and generous.

Dependents Cut

Secondly, I'm happy to announce that the restrictions recently imposed on travel abroad of dependents of service personnel will be lifted as soon as the necessary detailed arrangements can be made in the Defense Department.

Secretary McNamara has been able to work out arrangements for equivalent savings in personnel costs so that this change does not imply any weakening of our determination to protect the value of the dollar. This is a matter of great importance.

The Chiefs of Staff have been most concerned about the effect of this order on the morale and on the rate of enlistment, and therefore we have had to make a hard-based judgment as to which actions and which areas would be in the national interest, and after giving this matter careful consideration it is the judgment of the Defense Department that other savings can be made which will be more satisfactory to us and to the position of the armed forces.

Food Stamps

Third, I'm announcing that there are going to be set up five pilot projects for food stamp distribution and that these will be in areas of maximum chronic unemployment.

All the areas have not yet been determined, but one will be in West Virginia, one in Pennsylvania, one in southern Illinois and the other in eastern Kentucky, with the fifth yet to be determined.

Insurance Dividend

Next, the Veterans Administration has been instructed to speed up payment of the national insurance dividend. This is a sum of over $250 million which would be paid out throughout this year. We're going to try to pay it out this winter in order to assist the economy at a critical time.

This of course—the Veterans Administration fund has very ample reserves, very generous reserves, and I feel that this will be of some benefit.

Interest Rates

Lastly, in order to lower the cost of housing credit and stimulate that sector of the economy I've directed the Federal Housing Administration to reduce the maximum permissible interest on FHA-insured loans from 5¾ to 5½ per cent.

Complementary action will be taken by the Federal National Mortgage Association.

In addition, I have asked the Community Facilities Administration to reduce interest rates on new loans to local and public bodies for the construction of public facilities and to broaden their eligibility requirements.

And I've instructed the Housing and Home Finance Agency to hasten those approved projects where speed-ups can be effected without waste.

Thank you.

Meeting With K

Q. Mr. President, as you know, Adlai Stevenson said the other day it was his guess that you'd be happy to meet with Khrushchev if he should come to this country for the U.N. session. I wonder was he correct in his guess that you would be happy to meet with Khrushchev?

A. As Governor Stevenson said, or Ambassador Stevenson said, I have not discussed the matter with him. I have no idea whether Mr. Khrushchev is coming to the United States or not. There has been no indication, either publicly or privately, that he is planning a visit to the United States.

Therefore, I think it would be appropriate to wait in regard to what plans we might have in our seeing him and it would be more appropriate to wait until we have some idea whether he is going to come or not.

RB-47 Fliers

Q. Mr. President, could you tell us something of the reasoning and the background of the apparent restrictions on the RB-47 flights in publicly discussing their experiences in Russia? We get the im-

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The Washington Post and Times Herald A-1
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

cession from the Pentagon that this blackout on any public interview or discussion of the two flyers is to be more or less an indefinite thing.

Now we are told at the Pentagon that this is in the national interest. First, I wonder if you could tell us why it is in the national interest, and, secondly, what personal feelings you have in the matter on the reasoning behind this decision to keep these men quiet.

A. I will say when they finish their short leave, and when they have been debriefed by the Air Force, and the Air Force has had an opportunity to have conversations with them, as far as I am concerned I would be glad to have them talk to the press. Therefore, I would assume they would be available to the press as soon as that was over.

Policy on Speeches

Q. Mr. President, this may be a corollary question, but your Administration has indicated that it expects officers of the military on active duty to support in their public statements or at least not to be hostile to the foreign policy of your Administration.

Does this project itself into other areas? What about the Atomic Energy Commission, and I am talking about economists working for the Executive Branch who may have differences about economic policy?

A. I think that the procedure which we have established is a traditional one, and I think that the Eisenhower Administration made, according to the announcements I have seen, over 65 known efforts to make sure that speeches by members of the military were in accordance with the general objectives of American foreign policy.

I think we are going to continue to do that. If a well known, high-ranking military figure makes a speech, which affects foreign policy or possible military policy, I think that the people and the countries abroad have a right to expect that speech represents the opinion of the national Government.

Now, the speech of Admiral Burke which raises this question: when the speech was drafted Admiral Burke may not have known, nor did any of us, whether these flyers would be released, for example, and, therefore, there is some value in coordinating statements made by high-ranking, responsible officials involving national security, coordinating them and making sure that the State Department and the White House and Defense are informed about the speeches and that they represent national policy.

That has been the policy followed by President Eisenhower, and it is the policy which must be followed by this Administration.

Now, the question Mr. Morgan asked. It is not intended that this will serve as a restraint on the ability of people in this Administration to speak out, particularly when those speeches do not involve national security. I think the important point here is when they involve national security.

Tax Cut

Q. Mr. President, do you consider the current business slump serious enough to justify a tax cut?

A. I do not at this time. I have stated that we are going to—we are going to make another judgment on the state of the economy in two to three months, and will then decide what action can be usefully taken. But I have not proposed a tax cut at this time nor do I intend to.

Added Outlays

Q. Mr. President, some critics have stated that proposals of added Federal expenditures in your State-of-the-Union message may force us to "kick the bottom out of the money barrel." Could you give us an idea, sir, how your proposed increased programs would be furnished, and, in connection with the previous question, could it possibly mean an increase in income taxes?

A. Well, I think that we spell out our proposed proposals in the series of messages that we are going to send in the next 14 days. As I have said, proposals that we will make will not, of themselves, unbalance the budget.

State of Union

Q. Mr. President, your State-of-the-Union message was both praised and criticized. Some of the critics said that you painted the picture in dark colors so that should there be any improvement you would get the credit. Would you want to comment on that, sir?

A. Well, I painted the picture as I saw it. I also stated that in my judgment, in some areas involving the national interest, the news would be worse before it gets better, and I think the American people might just as well realize that. So that my statement stands as my view of the problems facing the United States at home and abroad at this time.

To the best of my ability, it is an accurate presentation. I am not a candidate for office for at least four years. So there will be many ups and downs, I suppose, during that period. So anybody who thinks that if things get better in the spring we will be able to say that they are the result of the Administration's policy and that is the reason I painted them unnecessarily dark misunderstands completely.

They are painted accurately as I understand them to be, and anyone who makes the judgment that it was laid on thick for political reasons I think is making a serious mistake. I hope they would give us the benefit of the doubt of an honest view. Other people may look at the same facts and come to a different conclusion. Obviously they have, before my speech and since my speech. But that represents my view as President.

Civil Rights

Q. Mr. President, in the spirit of your Los Angeles campaign speech, are you prepared to move soon by executive action in the field of civil rights, and, if so, in what fields would you make your first steps?

A. We have been considering what steps could be taken in the field of expanding civil rights by executive action, and I am hopeful that we will shortly conclude that analysis and have some statement to make on it. It is not completed as yet.

Conditions in '61

Q. Mr. President, in connection with a couple of previous questions, you have stated several times since your election that the country was in for some substantial sacrifices, or that the year 1961 might be a difficult year to live in.

And yet some of the measures you have announced seem to be intended to improve the lot of, let us say, the more unfortunate sections of the population. Could you be most explicit on what you mean by sacrifices and the difficulties of living in 1961?

A. Well, I would hope that a country as powerful as ours—I said it was the most resourceful industrialized country in the world—would not oppose efforts which we would take to make the life of people who live in these chronic depressed areas, to make it easier. I do not feel that all the burdens of hardship should be placed on them.

In addition, I do believe that we are heavily involved in critical areas of the world and I cannot today predict what the result will be of events in those areas of the world.

I merely state that the tide has not been running with us, that we are heavily involved, heavily committed by public statements of the former Administration, as well as by this Administration, and, therefore, I felt that we should inform the people that there are hazards which lurk around us, and which may place heavy burdens on us.

I will, whenever I think that sacrifices of a particular nature are required, I will go to the people. At the present time, I merely suggest that times are difficult.

Now, when we talk about five and a half million people unemployed, there are still over 60 million people employed, and I think that may be one of the reasons why there is some feeling

that I overstressed the dark instead of the bright in my State-of-the-Union address. But it is the function, it seems to me, of the President to concern himself with that five and a half million unemployed, particularly when so many have been unemployed for so long a period of time.

Critical Areas

Q. Some people interpreted your address to the Congress as indicating that you found conditions very much worse upon taking office than you had anticipated. Is this interpretation correct, and if so, can you give us some specifics?

A. I think the situation is less satisfactory than it was last fall, and I am not convinced as yet that the tide in some of the critical areas in which the United States is involved has turned in our favor.

I think that anyone who reads the papers knows of the critical events in Laos, the Communist intervention in that area, and I think that they are aware of the fact that the situation in the Congo is deteriorating sharply recently, with the steady withdrawal of troops taking place by United Nations countries.

They are also aware of the steps which have been taken in recent months to increase the iron control of Mr. Castro in Cuba, and the shipments of thousands of tons of arms to that country, and the expansion of the militia, and those are all factors which affect the security of the United States.

Congo

Q. Mr. President, what proposals might the United States make in regard to the Congo now, as you mentioned, that the situation there is deteriorating because of the pullout of troops?

A. Ambassador Timberlake is here for consultation in Washington now, and Ambassador Brown from Laos is here, and General Norstad, who is our NATO commander, is here in Washington, and Ambassador Thompson will be coming back next week, so that we are considering carefully what policies we should follow in all of those areas of crisis.

Particularly, we are considering the matter of the Congo carefully, and what useful steps might be taken which would prevent a further deterioration, but I will not have anything further to say on it just at this time.

Labor-Management

Q. Mr. President, do you plan any recommendations in the labor-management relations field in your future messages to Congress since you have not covered this subject in your addresses to date?

A. I would have to wait on that. It is not within the next 14 days.

Idle Pay

Q. Mr. President, would you clarify your intentions in the field of unemployment compensation? Do you plan now to propose to Congress the establishment of Federal standards, wider coverage, higher benefits, and for the greater duration?

A. Well, the first matter which we will address to the Congress will be the question of emergency payments to those unemployed who exhausted their benefits.

Later in March we will send to the Congress, or in April, proposals dealing with a more permanent improvement in unemployment compensation standards, duration, and benefits, because there isn't any doubt that, based on our experience in 1958 and our experience this year, the unemployment compensation system has not met the needs of the country satisfactorily, so we will be sending a second message dealing with the subjects which you have discussed.

Dependents

Q. Mr. President, in connection with your statement on the military-dependents, is this to be a flat repeal of the existing directive?

A. Yes, sir.

Program Outlook

Q. Do you agree with the general assessment that the narrowness of the House vote yesterday on enlarging the Rules Committee means rough going ahead for your legislative program?

A. Well, the Speaker was successful yesterday, and that does mean that the House will have an opportunity to vote on all of these bills. I do think that the House is closely divided on a good many matters which involve legislative proposals.

Perhaps the country may be divided, too, but at least we will have a chance to have a vote, and I consider that the most important thing.

If the House then does not want to support our proposals, then at least I feel that the country has indicated its viewpoint, and not the judgment of only a small number of representatives, but I would say that we are going to have a close debate in both the House and the Senate on a good many matters, which has always been true.

If the matters do any good, and they provide for any action, there are bound to be controversies about them. The only way you get general agreement is when you confine yourself to general statements.

New Revenues

Q. Mr. President, will you ask for the same new revenues that Mr. Eisenhower asked for in his budget message?

A. I will. It is a fact, as I suggested in the State-of-the-Union address, that some of those proposals are generously estimated. For example, I believe that the President's budget calls for a 800-million-dollar deficit in the Post Office. I think the President's budget called for revenue action by the Congress of $543 million.

In view of the fact that Congress has been reluctant in the past, I think we have to consider carefully whether we could expect a Congress to ever vote $543 million new revenue on mail and postage. But nevertheless, we are going to go ahead in general, or perhaps there may be one or two changes, but they will be relatively minor, we are going ahead with the revenue request.

New Sources

Q. Have you thought of any new sources of revenue?

A. We will be discussing the sources of revenue for any additional programs we suggest, because we will, with every program we send, suggest a source of revenue.

Kennedy, Democrat

Q. Mr. President, your predecessor in office called himself a political moderate. He said he believed in the middle-of-the-road approach. What do you call yourself, politically, and how do you define your political philosophy?

A. Well, I don't call myself anything except a Democrat who has been elected President of the United States. And I hope I am a responsible President. That is my intention.

Conferences

Q. Mr. President, are there plans afoot for Prime Minister Macmillan or President de Gaulle or any of the others to meet with you personally in the next few months?

A. I would not be able to answer that, because any announcement on proposed visits should be timed with the countries that are involved, and we are not able to make that timing at this time.

Inflation

Q. Mr. President, in connection with your reference to a sound dollar, would you give us your ideas as to whether there is any danger of inflation?

A. Well, there has been a steady inflationary trend throughout the history of the United States. I am not able to make any judgments as to what will happen to the cost of living in the next few months. We do have the problem of—which is before us—of whether the only way we can prevent an increase in the cost of living is to have five and a half million people unemployed and so forth—and have a substantial percentage of our capacity unused.

The question is whether we can maintain a resultant balance between increase in purchasing power and the cost of doing business with full employment. That is the basic problem. I am not satisfied to have the cost of living remain constant only by having the economy restrained.

What I was referring to is that we have no intention—two things: First, we have no intention of devaluating the dollar. Secondly, we are concerned with price stability. In all of the programs that we will put forward, we will pay due care to the problem of preventing any stimulation of the economy resulting in an excessive increase in the cost of living.

Criticism of Ike

Q. Mr. President, your State-of-the-Union message, sir, to Congress was taken by some to mean a rather sharp criticism of President Eisenhower's military policy and judgment. Would you care to comment on that?

A. We are making an assessment of whether the plans we now have for the defense of the United States are matched by the military strength to implement those plans. That preliminary judgment will be finished by the end of February. It may result in some different budget requests, and some different command decisions.

But until the Secretary of Defense completes that analysis, I would not attempt to make any criticisms or suggest that we are going to have to change the plans made by President Eisenhower. But I do think that the situation grows more serious.

The Chinese Communist strength increases, the intervention by the Communists in these critical areas which I mentioned has grown greater, and, therefore, we have to consider whether in the light of this conditional threat, the strength we now have, not only our nuclear deterrent, but also our capacity for limited war, is sufficient. It is not intended as a criticism of any previous action by any previous Administration, but merely is an attempt to meet our own responsibility at this time.

Spending Plans

Q. Mr. President, when you say that your spending proposals by themselves do not unbalance the budget, can you tell us whether you plan to spend more than Mr. Eisenhower proposed spending in fiscal 1962; and if so, how much more?

A. I will send to the Congress when the Budget Bureau has completed its analysis, our proposals. But they have not been completed as yet.

TV Debates

Q. Mr. President, Senator Pastore during hearings held yesterday and today on amending Section 315 of the Communications Act, raised a question of whether an incoming presidential candidate would agree to debate a so-called outsider on television. And the present Attorney General in post-election remarks expressed some doubt that one who is already President would agree to debate with one who wants to be President.

Could you tell us, to clear the air on this, whether, if you are a candidate in 1964, you would agree to debate?

A. I would, yes.

Farm Programs

Q. Mr. President, sir, you have described the agricultural problem as one of the most serious in our economy, and yet you did not speak of it at any length in the State-of-the-Union message. Could you tell us what your present plans are for new farm programs?

A. Well, we are going to send to the Congress within the next seven days, I believe, legislation on feed grains; and we are going to send to the Congress, within the month of February, legislation on wheat.

Also we had, of course, the meeting in New York and we had the meeting organized by the Secretary of Agriculture of various farm groups, and we had our task force report yesterday on cotton, feed grains and wheat. And I must say that the Secretary of Agriculture is working overtime.

On these two matters, feed grains and wheat, we are going to move ahead right away on those. The situation on cotton is different.

Price Supports

Q. Do you plan to have an increase in price supports?

A. I think we had better wait until the Secretary of Agriculture sends the bill, and we will then at that time announce what our decision will be on controls, and also what the dollar value will be of the price supports.

Santa Maria

Q. Mr. President, will you explain what our policy and purpose is in connection with the Portuguese liner, the Santa Maria, and whether it goes beyond the safety of the passengers, and whether you have had any notes from the Portuguese government in connection with this?

A. Well, the Portuguese government and the Ambassador, of course, have expressed their great interest in securing control of the ship again. We have been concerned about the lives of the American passengers aboard, and we are concerned about their lives. We are also well aware of the interest of the Portuguese government in securing control again of the ship, and I am hopeful that all of these interests can be protected.

Now, we have no information that the Portuguese government has protested, or has threatened us with a withdrawal of our air rights in the Azores. I believe the Portuguese government also has denied that, but they are most concerned about it and they have made their concern known to us.

Problem

Q. Mr. President, have you encountered any one particular problem in being the President that you had not anticipated?

A. Yes. I think the problem, of course, is the difficulty in securing a clear response between decisions that we might make here which affect the security of the United States and having them effective and instrumented in the field under varying circumstances. It is easier to sit with a map and talk about what ought to be done than to see it done but that is perhaps inevitable.

Germany, Berlin

Q. Mr. President, the Germans are reported to be somewhat unhappy because in your State-of-the-Union message, in speaking of critical areas, you did not mention Berlin or Germany. And this afternoon, when you were talking of critical areas, you did not mention Berlin and Germany.

Is there any significance here to the omission? In other words, last fall you anticipated the possibility of some new crisis in Berlin and Germany in the spring. I am wondering if there has been some change in the situation that has altered your assessment of it.

A. No. My view, and I think the United States Government's view, which is the view expressed by the previous Administration, remains constant. It is very difficult to name every area. There is no change in our view of Berlin.

Jailed Americans

Q. Mr. President, there are six Americans who have been convicted to 30 years' imprisonment in Cuba and there are five Americans who have been jailed for more than six years in China. Could you say what effort the United States might possibly make on behalf—what new efforts the United States might make on behalf of the six in Cuba and the five in Communist China?

A. Well, we have asked the Swiss Minister to represent our interests in regards to this trial, and we have asked for complete information. We are going to attempt, within the limits imposed by the nature of the regime in Cuba, to protect the interests of the American citizens who are there.

The previous Administration on many occasions brought before the Chinese representatives — in fact, there were many conversations in Geneva as well as Warsaw—the problem of the Americans who had been detained, some of them way back since 1951. This is a matter of continuing concern, and as long as those men are held, it will be extremely difficult to have any kind of normal relations with the Chinese Communists.

There are other matters which affect those relations, too, but this is certainly a point of the greatest possible concern. Now, we have asked for a delay in the meetings which take place in Warsaw between the United States representatives and those of the Chinese Communists, from February to March, because they have become merely a matter of form and nothing of substance happens.

But I want to make it very clear that we are concerned about those men in China. Americans who are detained in Cuba, and all the circumstances around their arrests. That is a matter which the Swiss Minister is continuing to keep us informed about.

Warsaw Talks

Q. Does your statement about the Warsaw talks mean that you propose to have some matters of substance taken up there in March when the talks are resumed, Mr. President, and can you tell us in general what sort of matters you would deal with?

A. No, I just meant that we had no business to discuss in the February meeting that made the talk at this time worth while.

Latin America

Q. Mr. President, what sort of reaction have you had from Latin American countries to the five-point program that you proposed and outlined in your State-of-the-Union message to help Latin American countries, and could you be a little more specific about when you expect the food for peace mission to go into action in Latin America?

A. The Food for Peace mission will be leaving in the next few days. We have announced the appointment of Mr. Berle, who has long experience, as head of that new department task force, as an assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. Berle headed the task force of ours during and between the election and Jan. 20, and I am very hopeful that under his leadership, of course, with the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Mann, that we will be able to implement our commitments to Latin America.

Missile Program

Q. Mr. President, you said in your State-of-the-Union message, sir, that you planned to accelerate the missile program. I wonder, within that framework, if you could say whether that includes the possibility of providing funds in fiscal 1962 to start production on the Nike-Zeus and Tiros missile system?

A. The Nike-Zeus — there are, of course, funds which have been spent in research on the general area of anti-missile missiles.

That is a matter which is now being considered by the Department of Defense and also by the President's Science Advisory Committee, as to whether the amount of money which we are devoting, which is considerable—unfortunately, in all of these weapons systems the amounts of money that become involved get into the hundreds of millions and then billions, so very careful judgments have to be made.

As a matter of fact, I discussed that particular matter with Mr. Wiesner today, so I cannot give you a more precise answer than to say that we are considering it.

Delinquency

Q. Mr. President, in your State-of-the-Union message, you spoke of juvenile delinquency. There is growing concern expressed by parents, clergy and J. Edgar Hoover about the effect on young people of crime and violence in movies and on the air, and the Senate committee is investigating this. Is there anything you can do about it or may you ask for legislation?

A. I will have to wait, Miss Craig. As I said at the time in the State-of-the-Union message, we are considering what legislation will be enacted. When we get into movies, the amount of influence which the Federal Government can exert is quite limited, as you know, quite properly limited.

But at least we are concerned with the general problem. All these steps we take on urban renewal and housing also affect, of course, the kind of atmosphere, the kind of schools we have, the kind of housing we have, and the kind of health conditions we have. They all affect the atmosphere in which younger people grow up.

We are very much concerned with that area. We also are informed about what Congress is doing. But this is a matter which goes to the responsibility of the private citizen. The Federal Government cannot protect the standards of young boys and girls. The parents have to do it, in the first place. We can only play a very supplemental role and a marginal role.

So we cannot put that problem on Mr. Hoover or on the White House or on the Congress. It rests with the families involved and the parents involved. But we can do something about the living conditions and the atmosphere in which these children grow up, and we are going to do something about it.

Gaither Report

Q. Mr. President, in your State-of-the-Union address, you said, "I shall withhold from neither the Congress nor the people any fact or report, past, present or future, which is necessary for a free and informed judgment of our conduct and hazards." Does this apply, sir, to the Gaither report? Will you make that available, amongst other studies of a political nature?

A. I have been reading the Gaither report. I think there are two matters involved.

First, some of its provisions are quite dated, and rest on assumptions which are no longer valid. Secondly, some portions of it do involve security information, so that we will make a judgment, I hope, shortly, whether over all it will be possible to release those parts of it which will not adversely affect the security of the United States, and which would assist us at our present time.

That is really the question. Does the release of this and the material in it, of a report three years old, bespeak our security position today, and help the people make judgment on it? I would have to finish the study of the Gaither report, before we give you an answer to that.

Ambassadors

Q. Mr. President, how soon do you expect to submit to Congress your slate of new Ambassadors? I am thinking of posts like London and Paris.

A. We have, of course, informed the countries involved and asked for their agreement, as is customary, and as soon as those agreements come back to us, we will send the names to the Senate.

Q. Do you expect to do that singularly or in a bloc?

A. As quickly as possible, and if we can get the agreements back en bloc, we will send them en bloc.

Thank you, Mr. President.

United Press International

President Kennedy went down from the platform as his televised news conference went off the air yesterday to answer a last-minute question from Sarah McClendon. Other reporters delayed their usual last-minute rush for the exits and telephones to listen to the Chief Executive's reply to the woman journalist.

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HOLLYWOOD HIGHLIGHTS

It's a Project When JFK Sees a Movie

By LOUELLA O. PARSONS

HOLLYWOOD, FEB. 10.—YOU AND I CAN GO TO the movies—and who cares? But when young, active President John F. Kennedy visited the theatre Friday night in Washington to see "Spartacus," believe me, it was as much of a production as—"Spartacus."

Universal-International is glowing about the President's patronage of its movie—but it takes a bit of doing that may interest you.

First, the theatre manager and the releasing company are notified of the President's plan—but no advance publicity must go out. The eight seats bordering where the President will sit are roped off. Secret Service men then move in and occupy these seats. The audience must not be tipped off—so the picture had started on time before President Kennedy arrived. But out of courtesy to him it was started all over.

How did President Kennedy happen to select "Spartacus?" His brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy had seen the Kirk Douglas spectacle and recommended it was worth a trip to the theatre.

* * *

ONE OF OUR MOST beautiful 12-year-olds, Lori Martin (she's Liz Taylor's lookalike), lights some good-looking movie parents in Greg Peck and Polly Bergen when she reports to U-I to play the daughter in "Cape Fear." Lori has been starring in Elizabeth Taylor's old role in the TV series of "National Velvet" and she's on loanout from MGM to make the picture with Greg and Polly.

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—after so many he-man parts in which he operates mostly with a male cast, Greg is really beaming at being surrounded by so much pulchritude as little Lori and Polly in his and Sy Bartlett's independent. Jack Khruschen ain't so pretty but he's a whale of an actor and he's in the lineup, too.

• • •

WITH SO MANY WAR dramas on the grim and shocking side, it's pleasant to report one coming sunny side up. "The Enemies," for which Italian producer Dino de-Laurentiis has signed David Niven to star — starting March 1 in Israel.

Teaming with David will be Alberto Sordi, Italy's top comedian, and as polished a farceur as David — if that's possible. The story is amusing, about the hatred between British and Italian officers until they are unexpectedly cut off from supporting armies and are forced to become friends to survive with their men. Columbia will be the American release for the Italian movie.

• • •

LETTERS VERY OFTEN reveal the feeling of theatre goers. I had a most interesting one from Norma B. (she asks that I do not mention her name) who writes: "I have been an inveterate movie fan all my life, but the present crop of movies with violence, sex, perversion and crime have turned me to TV.

"Not that I like some of those miserable Westerns on TV," she continues, "but the pictures made years ago, now being shown on the 'late, late' show are great. I never miss them. Why can't the studios make more pictures with comedy, heart and love interest like they did a few years ago? It seems they are straining so hard to be arty, and to make us believe the whole world is on the skids."

• • •

NEARLY DROPPED the telephone at 8 a.m. when Carol Channing called from New York to tell me she's going to do "Lili Marlene" for Ross Hunter. Being suspicious by nature, I thought aha, it's a press agent's stunt, because Lili Marlene is a song that Marlene Dietrich made famous during the war, and I never knew that Ross had such a project in mind.

I'd say this was adding insult to injury to take La Dietrich's best song after Carol's devastating imitation of her. Carol is doing so well in "Show Girl" on Broadway despite the weather. However, I don't see any immediate prospect of her making a motion picture.

• • •

JOHNNY MATHIS' agent manager Helen Noga has bought an original story, "Summer Sea," by Jack Wilson, which will be made into a motion picture starring the young singer.

Says Helen, "Johnny has established himself as a singer. Now he gets a dramatic part to prove his talent as an actor. So I bought this property which deals with the problems and romances of a group of college students spending their vacation in New England Summer stock."

Oh come on, Helen, let Johnny sing a tune or two.

• • •

SNAPSHOTS OF HOLLYWOOD collected at random:

Very sad that Dorothy Lamour's husband, popular Bill Howard, is in a Baltimore hospital suffering from nervous exhaustion.

Sixteen-year-old Decca recording star Brenda Lee and 17-year-old Bobby Vee, who sings for Liberty, are in perfect harmony even above the rhyming of their names.

On the social side, George Frelinghuysen is having a cocktail party for his houseguest, the attractive Carrie Musso, Feb. 16.

Another soiree is Mike Connolly and Joan Whitehall's cocktail time get-together for Mr. and Mrs. Lou Spears of the Chicago Sun Times.

In New York Josef Von Sternberg and his long-time friend Marlene Dietrich had a nostalgic reunion. Now Joe and his wife and two children have moved back to Los Angeles after a year and a half in Europe.

Vivien Leigh has been on the telephone with designer Walter Plunkett about making her a modern black velvet gown to wear to the Atlanta premiere of "Gone With the Wind," along the lines of the one she wears in the picture.

A name we haven't heard in a long time, Frank Fay, will be heard again in Hollywood if his tests for the role of Jack Paige's father in Janis' new Destin TV series is successful.

Ursula, Henry Blanke's ex-wife, who is married to Jim Reynolds, Quentin's brother, will live in Washington for the duration of the Kennedy Administration. Her husband has been named Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Applause for Jean Simmons, who donated a mink stole to the cinema hair stylists to raffle off for the Motion Picture Country Home. This group goes to the home once a week to give free coiffures to the retired actresses.

The newest twosome in town, Marilyn Maxwell and Jerry Nathanson, dining at the Bantam Cock.

At the Ewau, Sheilah Connolly, now separated from Guy Madison, was enjoying dinner with Gordon Scott, once married to Vera Miles.

That's all today. See you tomorrow!

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I-150
(RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M. EST)
(KENNEDY)
WASHINGTON--PRESIDENT KENNEDY SAID TONIGHT HE CONSIDERS GENERAL CABINET MEETINGS TO BE "A WASTE OF TIME" AND THAT HE PREFERS TO MEET WITH HIS DEPARTMENT HEADS INDIVIDUALLY OR IN SMALL GROUPS.
THE PRESIDENT SAID THE SAME IS TRUE TO A LESSER DEGREE FOR THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.
KENNEDY, WHO EMPHASIZED HE WAS NOT DOWNGRADING THE CABINET AS AN INSTRUMENT OF GOVERNMENT, DISCUSSED THE QUESTION IN A TELEVISION INTERVIEW (NBC-JFK-NO. 2).
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE DESCRIBED THE DUTIES OF HIS VARIOUS ASSISTANTS AS THEIR PICTURES WERE SHOWN. HE SAID HE TRIES TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH HIS TOP AIDES INDIVIDUALLY. THIS IS BETTER THAN HAVING A CHIEF OF STAFF, HE SAID, BECAUSE IT PROVIDES "MUCH GREATER INTIMACY WITH THE VARIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES THAT WE HAVE."
THE PRESIDENT SAID HE CONSIDERS ONE OF HIS FUNCTIONS TO BE "TO TRY TO GATHER TOGETHER AS MANY ABLE PEOPLE AS CAN BE GATHERED AND THEN TO CONSTANTLY STIMULATE THEM TO ACTION AND USE THE WHITE HOUSE FOR THAT PURPOSE."
KENNEDY SAID TWO TOP ASSISTANTS--ARTHUR SCHLESINGER JR. AND RICHARD GOODWIN--HAVE BEEN GIVEN MAJOR ASSIGNMENTS WITH RESPECT TO U.S. RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA BECAUSE THAT AREA "IS IN A MOST CRITICAL PERIOD IN ITS RELATIONS WITH US."
"THEREFORE, IF WE DON'T MOVE NOW," HE SAID, "MR. CASTRO MAY BECOME A GREATER DANGER THAN THE IS TODAY."
NEWSMEN ASKED WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY PIERRE SALINGER TO EXPLAIN THE LATTER REMARK. HE SAID THE PRESIDENT SIMPLY MEANT THE UNITED STATES MUST MOVE IN LATIN AMERICA. HE SAID THERE WAS NO REFERENCE TO MOVING IN CUBA.

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COMMENTATOR RAY SCHERER, WHO CONDUCTED THE TV INTERVIEW OBSERVED THAT KENNEDY DID NOT SEEM TO HAVE AS MANY CABINET MEETINGS AS OTHER PRESIDENTS. HE ASKED IF KENNEDY FOUND A CABINET UNWIELDY.

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HAD HELD ONLY TWO CABINET MEETINGS SINCE HIS INAUGURATION JAN. 20, ACKNOWLEDGING THAT THIS "IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM PREVIOUS PRESIDENTS."

"BUT THE REASON IS THAT ALL THESE PROBLEMS CABINET OFFICERS DEAL WITH ARE VERY SPECIALIZED," HE SAID. "I SEE ALL THE CABINET OFFICERS EVERY WEEK...BUT WE DO NOT HAVE THESE GENERAL CABINET MEETINGS WHICH I REALLY FEEL TO BE UNNECESSARY AND INVOLVE A WASTE OF TIME."

HE EXPLAINED FOR EXAMPLE, THAT THERE WASN'T MUCH POINT IN DISCUSSING THE POST OFFICE BUDGET WITH AGRICULTURE SECRETARY FREEMAN AND WELFARE SECRETARY RIBICOFF, WHO HAVE THEIR OWN PROBLEMS.

"I THINK IN THE FUTURE THAT WE WILL FIND THE CABINET PERHAPS MORE IMPORTANT THAN IT HAS EVER BEEN, BUT CABINET MEETINGS NOT AS IMPORTANT," KENNEDY SAID.

BY THE SAME TOKEN, HE SAID HE HAS AVERAGED THREE OR FOUR MEETINGS A WEEK WITH THE SECRETARIES OF STATE AND DEFENSE, CIA DIRECTOR ALLEN DULLES, VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS, McGEORGE BUNDY.

"BUT FORMAL MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH INCLUDE A MUCH WIDER GROUP, ARE NOT AS EFFECTIVE, AND IT IS MORE DIFFICULT TO DECIDE MATTERS INVOLVING HIGH NATIONAL SECURITY IF THERE IS A WIDER GROUP PRESENT," KENNEDY SAID.

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These Days . . . . . By George E. Sokolsky

The First Hundred Days

IN THIS country, where Administrations can be changed every four years, it is customary to give an incoming President an opportunity to get started without too much opposition.

Sokolsky

Generally, he appoints to his Cabinet whomever he chooses. He is given time to acquaint himself with public affairs, the American people generously assuming that a President needs to learn the intimacies of his job.

President John Kennedy has been treated better than most Presidents have been by the press, by Congress and by the opposition party, the Republican Party. This is undoubtedly due to his charming personality, his swift approach to the problems which he faces, the delightful characters of his wife and daughter, to the relief from the cold and distant personality which President Eisenhower chose to present to his people.

Now, the first 100 days are reaching their close. Jack Kennedy is now a full-fledged President, standing on his own, to be criticized and even attacked, as is customary in our country. I think President Kennedy will have a longer period of respite than most Presidents have had because the times are so perilous and many of the issues are hardly understood by the American people.

HOW MUCH do most of us really understand of the piling up of issues in the Congo, in Laos, in South Viet-Nam, in Peking, in Moscow? More and more our people are becoming conscious of the fact that some time in the past events have occurred and agreements have been made which are damaging to the United States. Young men and women who are now coming of age wonder why they are being burdened by the errors of their elders.

They do not remember Roosevelt or much about Truman. They are not mystified by the amazing statesmen of World War II, the great Churchill, the mysterious Stalin, the wicked Hitler, the grave Mussolini. These are names like Julius Caesar or Napoleon or even Genghis Khan.

They are not astounded by the atom bomb or the hydrogen bomb. Many of them have studied sufficient science to know all about such toys.

DO THEY know more? That depends upon what one means by the word know, and that brings us back to President Jack Kennedy. He is closer to the younger generations than almost any President has been. This gives him an enormous advantage over a man like Gen. Eisenhower, who was an elderly gentleman of the generation of World War II. Mr. Kennedy is current.

Thus, some of Kennedy's attitudes are shocking to an older generation, but that does not matter. What is significant are the results of his thinking and his actions.

DURING the first 100 days there have been many excursions and alarms; but it is too early to see any results of all the activity. In times like these, the course of events is never swift, although patience and reference often become defeat.

On the other hand, we are so close to a shooting war with the Soviet Universal State that the President wants to be sure that, should war come, is war by choice, not war by accident.

The Russians still hold the initiative, and it needs to be taken from them. That will be the task of the next hundred days.

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Today in World Affairs

Kennedy's Blunt Warning To Latins on Reds Praised

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON, Apr. 20.—President Kennedy made a great speech at the meeting here of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. It was great because he served notice on the Soviet Union that the United States would fight, if necessary, to resist Communist encroachment in this hemisphere.

The address was notable, moreover, because Mr. Kennedy reaffirmed the doctrine of all preceding Presidents from Monroe to Eisenhower, who have insisted that this hemisphere must remain free from European domination.

Perhaps the most significant passage, however, was the clear warning to the states of Central and South America that they are in more danger than is the United States, and that they must face realistically their obligation to join with this country in defense of the hemisphere.

Mr. Kennedy by implication urged the inter-American states to stop dragging their feet and to recognize that the issue is one of survival for them, too.

Intervention Not Barred

For several months now, communist influence in various countries to the south has produced friction, and even anti-American demonstrations at a time when hemispheric solidarity was more than ever necessary.

Mr. Kennedy in his speech made it plain that armed intervention was not necessarily barred if circumstances should develop that would require it. He said:

"Any unilateral American intervention, in the absence of an external attack upon ourselves or an ally, would have been contrary to our traditions and to our international obligations. But let the record show that our restraint is not inexhaustible. Should it ever appear that the inter-American doctrine of non-interference merely conceals or excuses a policy of non-action—if the nations of this hemisphere should fail to meet their commitments against outside communist penetration — then I want it clearly understood that this government will not hesitate in meeting its primary obligations which are to the security of our nation."

What He Implied

What the President didn't say explicitly, but did imply, was that the situation inside the Central and South American states might be such that the Communists would be able to prevent co-operation with the United States, and that hence this country would have to act alone, if necessary, in order to save the other countries.

The real point the President stressed with respect to the inter-American states is that their own security is in far greater danger than that of this country. He said:

"It is clear that this nation, in concert with all the free nations of this hemisphere, must take an ever closer and more realistic look at the menace of external Communist intervention and domination in Cuba. The American people are not complacent about iron curtain tanks and planes less than ninety miles from their shores. But a nation of Cuba's size is less a threat to our survival than it is a base for subverting our interest or our security but their which is now today in the greater peril. It is for their sake, as well as our own, that we must show our will . . .

"Together we must build a hemisphere where freedom can flourish; and where any free nation under outside attack of any kind can be assured that all of our resources stand ready to respond to any request for assistance."

Warning Called Overdue

This warning has long been overdue. Mr. Kennedy described accurately the Communist techniques all over the world, and showed the true significance of the Communist tactics in the cold war. He said that everything, heretofore, has been focused on military operations and military strategy, when, as a matter of fact, Communist subversion is such that, as he put it, "our security may be lost without the firing of a single missile or the crossing of a single border."

Mr. Kennedy made a pledge to the world that the United States intends to intensify its efforts and re-examine its forces and tactics in order to fight effectively the communist subversion, penetration and infiltration in the free world.

Does it mean war? It could mean war if the Soviets chose to commit an overt act in this hemisphere. So far as the United States is concerned, it has served notice through its President that there is to be no compromise or surrender. His concluding words were a challenge, as he said:

"I am determined upon our system's survival and success, regardless of the cost and regardless of the peril."

Mr. Kennedy's speech was favorably received by the editors and the comment afterward was that he had stated the position of the United States with restraint, but with a firmness that was unmistakable. It was a fitting occasion for a speech that depends for its true effectiveness on being printed and heard around the world.

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UPI-79

(KENNEDY)

WASHINGTON--PRESIDENT KENNEDY WILL HOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE NEXT WEDNESDAY MORNING, THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE 10 A.M. EDT SESSION WITH REPORTERS, WHICH WILL BE TAPED FOR SUBSEQUENT RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCAST, WILL BE KENNEDY'S FIRST IN WASHINGTON SINCE LAST MAY 5, AND THE FIRST SINCE HE HELD ONE IN PARIS ON JUNE 2.

PRESS SECRETARY PIERRE SALINGER AT THE SAME TIME SAID KENNEDY TOLD HIM "HE WILL BE ONLY PARTIALLY ON CRUTCHES TOMORROW," WALKING WITHOUT THEM FOR PART OF THE DAY.

SALINGER'S REPORT INDICATED CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN KENNEDY'S FIVE-WEEK OLD BACK AILMENT. SALINGER SAID THE PRESIDENT, WHO PLANS TO ABANDON HIS CRUTCHES THIS WEEK, WAS "GOING INTO THE PHASE OF GETTING GRADUALLY OFF THEM."

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Today in National Affairs

'One Thing JFK Needs' Is Constructive Criticism

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Most Presidents have been likeable persons, and so is John F. Kennedy. But is the reader interested in a writer's personal list of dislikes, or in an objective appraisal of a public official's acts? Is a President best served by those who seek to curry favor with him or by those who point out the errors in the hope that corrective measures will be taken which will enable a President to win and retain public confidence?

Today if there is one thing President Kennedy needs, it is constructive criticism about the way he is conducting his job. It has been said that he is in process of being "educated" in the presidency and that one should "give him time." This is true, but the big question is whether the President is on the right track. Has he as yet sensed his own real difficulty? An article in the current issue of "Time" Magazine says:

"Kennedy's administration is still young, still searching for the right formulas. Despite the failure of the Cuban invasion and the foolish uncertainty over the tractor deal, there will be other 'next times' for John Kennedy to redeem his reputation as a political leader of potential greatness. Yet if the pattern persists, there will be a clear and present danger that President Kennedy, surrounded as he is by a din of conflicting advisory voices, may lose the confidence necessary to guide the nation through such coming struggles as Berlin."

London Dispatches, Too

Virtually the same points were made a few days ago in the London "Times" and the London "Sunday Telegraph" in dispatches from their Washington correspondents which were not only read in Great Britain but reprinted elsewhere.

Today the nation is reading the news that a former Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, has been chosen to sit alongside President Kennedy and advise him. The official communique says he will not be interposed between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the President or between the White House and the Defense Department, but will keep an eye on everything military, including the gathering and interpreting of intelligence information from all governmental agencies that collect it.

It is argued already that President Roosevelt had Adm. William D. Leahy as his personal military coordinator, and that this serves as a precedent. But Adm. Leahy never had the variety of duties which now have been entrusted to Gen. Taylor. Nor was there a Secretary of Defense in those days with authority over all the armed services.

President Kennedy has made a wise move in bringing Gen. Taylor to the executive offices, for the nation no longer has in the White House a Gen. Eisenhower as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Mr. Eisenhower had a soldier's background but with it a statesman's instinct for patient negotiation.

Advisers Galore

The placing of Gen. Taylor at the President's side is actually a symptom of Mr. Kennedy's deeper troubles. He has advisers galore around him. He has assigned all sorts of tasks to them. His Secretary of State isn't the authoritative voice on foreign policy that the head of the State Department has been in the past. Nobody around here really knows who makes foreign policy. This was basically what caused the confusion in the Cuban affair.

The critics had a field day in recent years lambasting President Eisenhower's "staff system," but it was better than no system. Today the only word that can vividly describe the Kennedy administration's setup is "helter-skelter," though the article in the London "Times" last week spoke of "the political disarray" of the Kennedy administration. Executive management here is lacking—in fact, there is no management as such. Everybody "plays it by ear."

The fundamental difficulty is that the public—including the press—has no way of fixing responsibility from month to month for the President's acts. Most of the President's advisers have not been nominated and confirmed by the Senate—they are responsible to Mr. Kennedy alone and not to the Congress, much less to the American people.

Better British System

The British have a better system. They place full responsibility on a cabinet, most of whose members have been elected or have served long terms in the Parliament. These men know the political game—they know the currents of public opinion. Alongside each of them, moreover, are career executives who do not go out of office with every change in ministry.

The presidency is almost a superhuman task. When will the American people demand a system of cabinet responsibility and a closer check on the dozens—yes, dozens—of persons in government who have access to the White House and constantly furnish the basic memoranda that influence a President's decisions?

President Kennedy is an honest, persevering and conscientious young man, and deserves to be supported when he is right. But the biggest disservice that could be rendered by those who voted for him and by those who have been elected on the Democratic ticket is to fail today to speak out against "helter-skelter" in the executive branch of the government.

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UPI-36
(RED CHINA)
WASHINGTON--SEN. HUGH SCOTT SAID YESTERDAY THAT SOME OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S "SOFT BOILED ADVISERS" FAVOR ADMITTING RED CHINA TO THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND KEEPING NATIONALIST CHINA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL.
"THIS IS A DEFINITE COURSE OF ACTION BEING RECOMMENDED BY SOME PEOPLE," THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN SAID. "I DISTINCTLY DO NOT SAY THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS ADOPTED IT BUT HE IS STRONGLY BEING URGED TO ADOPT IT."
SCOTT SAID HE REGARDED ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, HARVARD HISTORIAN AND A SPECIAL WHITE HOUSE ADVISER, AS "QUITE DEFINITELY SOFT-BOILED." HE SIMILARLY DESCRIBED JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO INDIA AND ANOTHER HARVARD PROFESSOR.
HE ALSO REGARDED UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE CHESTER A. BOWLES AS "PRETTY SOFT-BOILED AND PRETTY MUCH CONVINCED THAT THE INDIAN NEUTRALIST POSITION IS A TREMENDOUSLY IMPORTANT FACTOR IN OUR AFFAIRS."
SCOTT APPEARED WITH SEN. KENNETH B. KEATING, R-N.Y., ON RADIO AND TV PREPARED FOR NEW YORK STATIONS.
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John F. Kennedy

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Washington Scene . . . By George Dixon

Dressed Dunking Almost Epidemic

MANY HISTORIANS are agreed that John F. Kennedy's start toward the Presidency really began in the South Pacific in World War II when he dived from a Navy PT boat to rescue a crewman. Mr. Kennedy was in command of the boat at the time, so it seems logical to presume he had his clothes on.

Dixon

If it is indeed true that this is how it all started, I do not wonder JFK set a pattern that other members of the Kennedy clan are striving to follow. They are ambitious, too. The thing that concerns me is that the penchant for fully-dressed dunking appears to be spreading beyond the First Family.

It seems to be becoming so contagious that an epidemic could impel the country's classiest dressers into the tank. Unless checked by shots of antiplayfulness, such as Salk vaccine, we may become a shapeless, shrunken and mildewed Nation before frost sets in.

JFK may have set an example that his kin are trying to live up to. The other Kennedys may feel that family noblesse oblige requires them to submerge in their Sunday best. However—I ask you as reasoning, but not preshrunk, Americans—aren't things coming to a pretty splash when you can't be in the proximity of a Kennedy without having to hit the drink for one reason or another?

TAKE, for instance, Mrs. William L. Saltonstall, daughter-in-law of Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts. She is a Republican, like her eminent father-in-law, and not accustomed to going into the tank for a Democrat. But she found herself doing it, just the same.

Joan Saltonstall, who is expecting a baby in a couple of months, was an onlooker at a swimming pool party for Caroline Kennedy. Having no plans to frolic in the water with 3-year-olds, the lady wore street clothes. From the poolside, she watched Caroline Kennedy.

Almost as if she were trying to emulate some New Frontier ventures, Caroline went in over her head. A number of mothers of little ones were nearby, but Mrs. Saltonstall was the only one who saw the plight of the President's daughter. She went in and hauled Caroline out.

Mrs. Saltonstall's feat of heroism should have been considered above politics, but cynical political commentators of my acquaintance commented that the lady's timing was bad politically.

They averred she would have done far more for her kinfolks if she had rescued Caroline Kennedy last year when Senator Saltonstall was in a tough fight for re-election. Or, better still, to have put it off for five and a half years, when her father-in-law has to run again.

THE CYNICS added that if Mrs. Saltonstall had only timed it better she might have advanced herself politically, too—even to the point of becoming the first woman candidate for Vice President.

But this is political sophistry, because no Saltonstall of Massachusetts would go street clad into a pool, even to be President. I cannot be so certain of other Kennedyized divers.

I can't decide whether it's ambition, or playing follow the leader to an older brother, with Teddy Kennedy. The youngest of old Joe's lads seems to make a specialty of dressed-up dunkings. Press secretary Pierre Salinger, another dinner-jacketed plunger, may have no aspirations to be President, but he could be practicing trickshanship.

I have just learned that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy also has been pushed into his own swimming pool. I was about to report he had on his good clothes, but remembered in time he doesn't have any.

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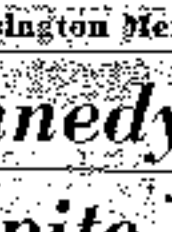
The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Kennedy Tough Despite Ailments

By Drew Pearson

In view of the rumors regarding President Kennedy's health, it may be well to review his record even though previously published piecemeal. He has been plagued with illness most of his life, yet has a wiry toughness, an inner grit that has enabled him to conquer health setbacks.



Pearson

His trouble began at 13 with a severe appendicitis attack which forced him to quit school early that year. Shortly before he entered college, he was sent to London for a preparation course, but came down with jaundice. This delayed his admission to Princeton until several weeks after classes began, then a recurrence of jaundice ended his Princeton career altogether.

He made a second start at Harvard, where his schooling was again interrupted by minor illnesses. Despite these attacks and his Frank Sinatra physique, his inner toughness and competitive spirit enabled him to hold his own against bigger fellows in athletics. But this only brought more trouble. He injured his back playing football. He switched to swimming and beat out the competition for back stroker on the swimming team. But the week before the traditional meet against Yale, he came down with the flu. His roommate, Torby MacDonald, now Congressman from Massachusetts, smuggled in steaks and malts to help build up his strength and sneaked him out to practice secretly in the pool. Result: his flu got worse and the substitutes swam for him against Yale.

War Injury

Mr. Kennedy was rejected by the Army after Pearl Harbor because of his back injury. But, again, his inner spirit came into play, and he took special exercises for five months until he could pass the Navy's fitness test.

His encounter with a Japanese destroyer which rammed his PT boat threw Mr. Kennedy fiercely on his back, aggravating the old football injury. Yet he not only helped rescue wounded survivors but towed one man three miles to the nearest island by holding a strap from the man's life jacket in his clenched teeth.

The experience was too much for Mr. Kennedy's health. He not only had serious trouble with his back, but came down with malaria. This combination knocked his weight down to 125 pounds and he was shipped home to Miami to recuperate.

A year later he was back in the hospital for a disc operation on his back. His back began to bother him again during his 1952 campaign for the Senate. Soon he was on crutches. Then he was hit by another malarial attack. At his wedding in 1954, his back bothered him so much that he was almost unable to kneel at the altar. He had to spend most of the summer on crutches.

The pain became so unbearable that he considered a perilous operation. Despite doctors' warnings that he would have only a 50-50 chance to survive, he submitted to a double fusion of his spinal disc. For weeks he hovered near death. Once his face puffed up, a reaction to a blood transfusion. At the suggestion of his doctors, he was flown in a stretcher to Florida to recuperate.

Almost Died

He failed to improve, and was flown back to the New York hospital for another operation. He came so near to death on the operating table that he was given the last rites. But a plate was successfully removed from his spine and he began to recover. After several months' recuperation he was able to throw away his crutches.

Still his back continued to give him trouble. He tried several treatments and finally, at the suggestion of Dr. Janet Travell, he took novocaine injections, which relaxed his back muscles and permitted the blood to flow. He has discarded a protective corset that he had been forced to wear, but he still sleeps on a board to brace his back.

The problem which gave President Kennedy the most trouble prior to his election was a deficiency of the adrenal glands, which he has never attempted to conceal. During the election campaign he took cortisone on doctor's orders, which controlled this deficiency. During periods of stress he has sometimes gone back to cortisone.

Despite his long history of illnesses, his doctors during the pre-nomination campaign pronounced him in better health than at any time in his life, and having remarkable vitality.

Probably no President in recent history has followed such a rigorous schedule as Mr. Kennedy since taking office in January.

Swaps Italian Stories

Premier Amintore Fanfani of Italy got more laughs than

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his host, President Kennedy, when they traded stories at the White House luncheon honoring Fanfani. Mr. Kennedy recalled how his grandfather, "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald, had wooed Italian-American voters while running for mayor of Boston.

"My grandfather had a way with him," said the President. "When campaigning in the Irish wards of Boston, he exuded enough blarney to charm the shamrocks off a glen in Dunmore. It wasn't too difficult, of course, with a name like Fitzgerald.

"However, he used another technique at Italian-American rallies, where his Irish ancestry wasn't exactly an asset. At such meetings, campaign helpers spread the word that his real name was Geraldini, or perhaps Gardini, and that he sprang from one of the great families of Venice."

Premier Fanfani replied that the Kennedy clan still rated high with Italians on both sides of the Atlantic and recalled how Rep. Victor Anfuso of Brooklyn had introduced him to Senator Kennedy at the 1956 Democratic convention in Chicago.

"At that time you were a candidate for Vice President and I was rooting for you, though you didn't make it," recalled Fanfani. "It was there that I also met for the first time the 1956 Democratic nominee, Adlai Stevenson, who told me that if he lost the election he would come to Italy to get some political pointers from me."

Stevenson kept his promise. Following his defeat by President Eisenhower, he visited Fanfani's country home in Italy.

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Today in National Affairs

Many Kennedy Aids Found To Be Proteges of Truman

JOHN FERRIMAN 25

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON.

Former President Truman has been the recipient of a good many brickbats in his day, so credit now should be given where credit is due. For he did pick some able men for the public service. Yet newspaper reports in the last few days, in referring to various appointments by President Kennedy, have mentioned only their service under the Eisenhower administration while omitting that they were first appointed by President Truman.

Thus, for example, when the appointment of John A. McCone to be head of the Central Intelligence Agency to succeed Allen Dulles was announced last week, emphasis was placed generally on the point that he had served as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission under President Eisenhower. But he also served previously as deputy to the Secretary of Defense in 1948 and then as under secretary of the Air Force during the height of the Korean war in 1950 and 1951. This is very important background and experience for a man who is chosen to run the Central Intelligence Agency during a "cold war."

Other 'Truman Men'

Looking back to the Truman administration, one can find officials who served in important posts then who, by reason of that same experience, are appointees today of the Kennedy administration. Several of them can hardly be classed as active Democrats just because they served under a Democratic administration.

Thus, Dean Rusk was assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern affairs under the Truman administration and held other State Department posts from 1946 to 1952 except for a year when he was a special assistant to the Secretary of War. But he is not generally regarded as a political appointee.

Then there's Gen. Lucius Clay who, when appointed President Kennedy's special representative in Berlin recently, was referred to in the press as a Republican and as a friend of President Eisenhower. But it so happens that, although Gen. Clay was a deputy commander under Gen. Eisenhower in 1945, he also served under President Truman as commander-in-chief of U. S. forces in Europe and military governor of the U. S. Zone in Germany from 1947 to 1949.

His Truman Duty Ignored

Again, when William C. Foster was named the other day as director of the new disarmament agency, emphasis was placed on the fact that he is a Republican. The experience he had under the Truman administration, however, was virtually ignored. For he served as Under Secretary of Commerce from 1946 to 1948 and as administrator of the economic Cooperation Administration in 1950 and 1951 and as Deputy Secretary of Defense from 1951 to 1953—all this under the Truman administration.

There are many other officials appointed by President Kennedy who also served under President Truman. It may be assumed that they have been appointed to office by Mr. Kennedy not because they were Democrats, but because they have had experience in government in particular lines.

Here are some of the men President Kennedy has appointed who served in the Truman administration:

Roswell L. Gilpatric, formerly assistant secretary and then Under Secretary of the Air Force from 1951 to 1953, is today the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Thomas K. Finletter, who was Secretary of the Air Force from 1950 to 1953, is now Ambassador to NATO.

James E. Webb, who was director of the Bureau of the Budget from 1946 to 1949 and then Undersecretary of State from 1949 to 1952, is now head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Paul Nitze, who now is Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of international security affairs, served in various capacities under Democratic administrations beginning in 1939 and was director of the policy planning staff of the Secretary of State from 1950 to 1953 under President Truman.

Eugene M. Zuckert, who now is Secretary of the Air Force, served as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force from 1947 to 1952 and as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1952 to 1954.

Tubby a Truman P. S.

Roger Tubby, who was assistant press secretary for Mr. Truman at the White House from 1950 to 1952 and had served previously as an information officer in other departments of the government, now is Assistant Secretary of State for public affairs.

There are several other men who were first appointed by President Truman and now hold important posts in the Kennedy administration. Among them are George McGhee, who is chairman of the Policy Planning Council in the State Department but who served in that department under the Truman administration as assistant secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian and African affairs. Also there's Averell Harriman, who was Secretary of Commerce under President and is now roving ambassador. Likewise, David K. Bruce, now Ambassador to Great Britain, was Under Secretary of State from 1949 to 1952 in the Truman administration.

What does all this prove? That experience counts in government and a President who needs a specialist for a particular job doesn't stop to think how a man might have voted before but considers primarily whether he has the knowledge and background to do the job. Nor is President Kennedy an exception in applying that rule in the White House.

(1961, N.Y. Herald Tribune Inc.)

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UPI-180

(SECOND TERM) JOHN F.

MIAMI BEACH--PRESIDENT KENNEDY INDICATED TODAY HE HAD ALREADY DECIDED TO SEEK A SECOND TERM IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

HE GAVE THE HINT IN AN OFF-THE-CUFF REMARK HE MADE TO A NATIONAL MEETING OF YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

KENNEDY SAID HE WAS NOT APPEARING TO ASK THEIR HELP IN THE 1962 AND 1964 ELECTIONS. HE DREW CHEERS AND SHOUTS OF APPROVAL WHEN HE ADDED:

"I'LL DO THAT THEN."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

INDEX: Columnists

MAGAZINE: Newsweek
December 18, 1961

ARTICLE: "The Columnists JFK Reads Every Morning"

The Columnists JFK Reads Every Morning

Mr. Kennedy: Cruising along at 1,200 words a minute

With ritualistic care, a White House butler picks up a bundle of newspapers early each morning and passes the papers to the President's valet. The valet delivers them to the President. Then, by 7:30, John F. Kennedy is ready for his first daily task: Reading The New York Times, The New York Herald Tribune, and The Washington Post.

Rousing himself to consciousness, the President spreads the papers across his blankets and plunges into the news, cruising at a 1,200-word-a-minute clip. Starting at breakfast and ending late at night, whenever he finds time, the President picks up a paper. Sometimes scanning, sometimes studying, he glides through every section, from sports to finance. One part of the press he reads with special interest. Ultimately, invariably, he focuses upon the Washington columnists: The men who, armed with inside news and inside views, interpret and instruct, advise and consent, probe and prod. Today the columnists are important as never before—for the simple reason that John F. Kennedy follows them as no President has before.

He follows them all. "He delights in Murray Kempton [the liberal columnist of The New York Post]," says one aide. "He reads David Lawrence to see what the conservatives are thinking," suggests another. But of all the pundits parading through the pages of the daily press [for profiles of a select few, their ideas and their impact, see pages 68-69], the President concentrates most intently upon a trio of sages: Walter Lippmann, 72, who attended the Versailles peace conference as President Wilson's aide when Mr. Kennedy was barely 2 years old; Joseph Wright Alsop Jr., 51, whose great-uncle, Theodore Roosevelt, served eight years as President before Mr. Kennedy was born; and James [Scotty] Reston, 52, who covered the Court of St. James's when Mr. Kennedy's father was the U.S. ambassador to Britain.

Whether they needle him (Lippmann once called the Kennedy Administration "the third Eisenhower Administration"), or cheer him (Reston praised Kennedy's Cabinet choices; Alsop saw in him promise of "a first-rank President"), the President always reads them. He knows these men by their writings; he knows them, too, by personal contact.

Personal Politics A month after his election, Mr. Kennedy set up a meeting at the Woodley Road mansion of Walter Lippmann. For an hour, over tea, Mr. Kennedy solicited advice on key appointments. Since then, Lippmann has lunched privately with the President at least twice.

On the night of his inauguration last January, Kennedy found time for only one social house call: Two hours after midnight, the President paid a surprise visit to the two-story Georgetown residence of Joe Alsop. By invitation, Alsop has repaid the visit often. The President talks to Alsop, a friend since 1947, with unusual candor about his responsibilities. "If you could think only of yourself," Mr. Kennedy told Alsop, in a conversation about the war threat, "it would be easy to say you'd press the button, and easy to press it, too."

If Mr. Kennedy and Reston are not on the same home-and-home basis, the choice largely is Reston's. "I don't believe in getting too close to public officials," Reston states flatly. Still, when he wants to, Reston gets close to the President. They met alone at the time of the abortive Cuban invasion, again in Vienna during the Khrushchev-Kennedy confrontation, and once more in Hyannis Port only recently.

It would be wrong to infer, from the President's personal relationships with the columnists, that the three determine his thinking. They do not. But they do stimulate it. Their influence is easily understandable. Lippmann and Reston, both avowed independents, and Alsop, an avowed Republican, all supported Mr. Kennedy for the [illegible]. They do criticize the President, sharply at times, but, basically,

share his principles and goals. [illegible] most important, each can give the [illegible]dent something of value. Lippmann, gentle, quiet, unassuming, with nearly 50 years of experience observing national and international affairs, provides reason. Alsop, elegant, precise, arrogant, with a knack for spotting trouble months away, provides warning. Reston, energetic, inquisitive, dignified, with an intricate network of news sources, provides information.

Usually, the influence of the columnists is subtle; sometimes, it is startlingly direct. For instance, Reston, through White House confidant Arthur Schlesinger Jr., instigated the recent Kennedy interview with Soviet editor Alekseí Adzhubei.

Gregory—Black Star

Walter Lippmann has won respect since the Wilson era. FDR admired his incisiveness, Wendell Willkie (with Lippmann in 1943, above) cited his "clarity." "I am an editorialist," says Lippmann.

Last week, Lippmann, Alsop, and Reston—each in his fashion—fed the President his own particular food for thought:

▶Lippmann, the philosopher, worried about the Congo: "However badly the U.N. intervention has gone . . . the alternative would have been much worse. Nevertheless . . . intervention has worked badly . . ."

▶Alsop, the prophet, wore his usual cloak of doom: "The crisis in South Vietnam is still building up. It is also still . . . little understood . . . The Vietnamese problem is still just as much underrated as ever."

▶Reston, the pragmatist, was concerned with people and their influence: "The minds of the Western leaders, which have been bent on stopping bad things . . . are now beginning to concentrate on doing good things . . . Pressures from the people have had a lot to do with it."

As surely as Jacqueline Kennedy sets the fashion style in Washington,* the President sets the reading style. And he sets a stiff pace. "It's dangerous as hell to go in to the boss without having read the columnists," one White House assistant says. "He will have read them all—and he's likely to quote from them."

Nearly every one of the more than 1,700 daily newspapers in the U.S. today offers readers from one to a dozen columnists. Of some 50 syndicated columnists, Drew Pearson has the most outlets, nearly 600 papers; David Lawrence follows with 350. (Although Lippmann [illegible] 100 papers through the Herald Tribune Syndicate), Alsop, [illegible] 200 papers through the Herald Tribune Syndicate), and Reston (53 papers through the Times syndicate) do not command the largest audiences, they do exert the strongest influences upon an elite audience. "Lippmann is almost a one-man State Department in his impact," explains Larry Fanning, executive editor of The Chicago Sun-Times.

At a time when people are frightened by fallout, dismayed by the Moise that roars in Katanga, and shadowed by the wall in Berlin, the public appetite for news—and, significantly, interpretation of the news—has reached a peak. In satisfying this appetite, Lippmann, Alsop, and Reston serve up a robust portion of knowledge, clarity, and understanding.

What background do they bring to their jobs? How do they work? What manner of men are they? They share a thirst for information, matched by a flair for comprehension, yet each is unique, each operates in his own way.

LIPPMANN

What first impresses any student of Walter Lippmann is the depth of experience that is reflected in his columns. Ever since he graduated from Harvard in 1909, Lippmann has been stirred and challenged by a rare group of associates. He worked first as assistant to George Santayana, the philosopher, and then as research assistant to Lincoln Steffens, the muckraker. Before World War I, as an editor of The New Republic, Lippmann came to know Woodrow Wilson. During the war, he assisted Newton Baker, Wilson's Secretary of War. In 1929, he became editor of The New York World, Joseph Pulitzer's prize paper. When The World collapsed in 1931, Lippmann turned to the column. His writing career encompasses thousands of columns and a total of 22 books.

Lippmann in the flesh is as impressive as his credentials. He looks far younger than his 72 years. His brown eyes beneath permanently arched eyebrows offer a steady, mildly quizzical expression. He has an air of gentility, kindness, and courtliness. "I'm not in the inner circle," he says, with quiet modesty. Yet he knows that Khrushchev reads each word he writes; he knows that Mr. Kennedy does, too. "I do not think about that," he says. "It would be ruinous, like an actor always worried about applause."

Lippmann shies away from applause. In a somber study on the second floor of his Tudor home, surrounded by dark red walls, he spends two mornings a week working on his twice-weekly column. Between frequent meditative pauses, he writes the column out in longhand: the philosophy and advice that distinguish his work can be shaped only with care and deliberation. When he is satisfied, he dictates the column into a recorder, and the finished product is transcribed by one of the three women on his staff. On mornings when he is not writing, Lippmann reads or talks to sources.

Distinguished Guests: Lippmann does not lack sources. Some, in fact, come to him. They appear for lunch, tea, or, simply, conversation. When Indian Premier Nehru visited Washington recently, he called upon Lippmann as often as he called at the White House. During the summer, when Lippmann and his wife, Helen, retreat to Southwest Har-

Karsh—Black Star

*The First Lady has her own favorite columnist: The New York Journal-American's society gossiper, Cholly Knickerbocker, who is, in reality, Igor Cassini, the brother of Oleg Cassini, Mrs. Kennedy's dress designer.

year Sir Harold Caccia, then British ambassador to the U.S., and his wife lived with the Lippmanns in Maine.

Armed with sources and a viewpoint, Lippmann stresses interpretation in his columns. "The main function of a good column is not to say to the reader: 'Now this is what you ought to do.' Rather, I try to say: 'This is what has been developing and this is what it means.' I try to write about something I understand myself. If I can do that, then I expect anyone can understand it."

Lippmann communicates his understanding. In 1958, he received a special Pulitzer citation for "wisdom, perception, and [a] high sense of responsibility." Recent examples of the Lippmann wisdom:

▶Philosophizing on the radical right: "The reactionary radicals, who would like to repeal the twentieth century, are, as they tell us, violently opposed to Communism. But Communism also belongs to the twentieth century and these reactionary radicals do not understand it and do not know how to resist it."

▶Advising on nuclear testing: "Our paramount responsibility is to maintain the nuclear force needed to preserve without question the nuclear balance of power. If we do that, coexistence will continue to be practiced."

Along with philosophy and advice, Lippmann offers the Kennedy Administration approval. "I think I give the Administration discriminating and friendly support," he says. "I want to help it."

ALSOP

If the image of Lippmann is keyed to his background, the image of Joe Alsop is keyed to his personality. Alsop seldom underestimates his own importance. "He is the most arrogant man I have ever known," says one associate.

At times, Alsop's arrogance is deeply rankling. After a 30-minute interview requested by Lewis Strauss, shortly before Strauss became chairman of the AEC, Strauss recovered: "Admiral, you have just wasted half an hour of my time." Strauss is still bitter toward Alsop; so is Harry Truman, who once called Joe and his brother Stewart "the all-sap sisters."*

But more often than Alsop's disdain irritates, it amuses. It blends so neatly into his whole make-up. It complements his impeccable dress, his Harvard accent (class '32) which sounds like Charles Laughton playing Oscar Wilde. An acknowledged gourmet, Alsop is scornful of the wine in Parisian restaurants (it's ruined, he feels, by the vibrations of the Paris Metro). He is vain about his knowledge of archeology (during his European honeymoon this year, he criticized a museum director for affixing an incorrect date to a piece of statuary). In conversation, between occasional bursts of profanity, Alsop, a fervent reader, can drop references to Chuang Tzu, an ancient Chinese philosopher.

Gloom Cometh: There is another aspect of Alsop's personality that matches his arrogance: His gloom. No day is so bright that Joe Alsop cannot find a dark cloud. To Alsop, a Foreign Ministers' meeting is "darkly gloomy"; Khrushchev's strategy is "singularly ugly." An outwardly mild act—the moving of furniture into his own house—fills Alsop with mock sorrow. "The mover cometh," he wrote recently, "in the gloom, remorseless manner of Eugene O'Neill's iceman. Instantly all is anguish and confusion . . ."

There is no confusion to Alsop's work schedule. His day begins over a late breakfast in the fourteen-room Georgetown house which he designed in 1949 and remodeled after his recent marriage to Susan Mary Jay Patten, a descendant of John Jay. Alsop often has sources to breakfast and, afterward, he either telephones other sources or sees them personally. Then he lunches at the exclusive Metropolitan Club and comes home to begin writing his three-times-a-week column. He is a remarkable reporter. "You have to watch him," says one Administration official. "He tries to trick you into giving him one piece of a puzzle by making believe he has all the other pieces."

Twice a year, to supplement his Washington contacts, Alsop takes a six-week trip abroad. Last week he had just returned from a tour of Europe and Asia. In South Vietnam, Alsop, who was captured by the Japanese at Hong Kong in 1941, joined a night combat patrol.

In Alsop's view, the world is run by hard-boiled men (one of his favorite phrases). A hard-boiled egghead, Alsop blends into his writings deep convictions, hard-won facts, and, pervading all, an air of imminent catachysm. Recent items in Alsop's Matter of Fact column:

▶Berlin: "Any negotiation at all will appear to be . . . at the point of a gun."

▶The Middle East: "A possible Soviet attack on Iran . . . would leave no alternatives whatever, except American surrender on the most abject terms, or full-scale thermonuclear war."

Although, of all his contemporaries, Alsop enjoys the closest personal relationship with the President, he sometimes grows impatient. "Kennedy has got to have some sort of view of the world," he said last week. "You can't look at every situation from two viewpoints."

When, in Alsop's view, was the gloomiest period in Western civilization?

Darkly, with feeling: "Now."

RESTON

"I have no great philosophy. I have a good pair of legs. I think I know where the brains are in this town. I pick 'em. When I pick enough of them, I can write an analytical piece about whatever the problem is."

The remark is typical of James Barrett (Scotty) Reston—clear, simple, with a trace of the vernacular. It suggests he is endlessly curious, which he is, and tireless at questioning, which he also is. And

(Continued on Page 69)

Joseph Alsop is a Renaissance man, steeped in Chinese philosophy, in architecture, and in archeology. A tireless traveler, Alsop goes to the scene of the news as often as he can. The more he sees of modern chaos (in Laos two years ago, right), the more gloom he brings to his typewriter. "In 1961, I feel prehistoric," he says.

James Reston is a columnist by trade, a digger by nature. Since he began covering Washington, he has mined his news sources (one: Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, with Reston in 1946, below). "I am a reporter," he maintains.

*Stewart, who collaborated with Joe until 1958, is now a contributing editor of The Saturday Evening Post.

. . . And Here Are Some Big Ones

sels. "[They] offer continuity and perspective." In many cases, she feels, middle-level sources are as important as the top ones. Now 68ish, Doris Fleeson is syndicated by United Features in 87 papers. In her column, she tries "to influence an Administration to make the right decision by a full disclosure of the facts involved. Being a woman, I can't preach at them. They won't take it from a woman."

IOWA-BORN Marquis Childs (above), an earnest, friendly man who is syndicated by United Features (in 145 papers), considers himself an old-fashioned liberal. Childs sometimes seems a little removed from the mainstream of events. Last week while most other Washington columnists were speculating on Stevenson and Berlin, Childs was meditating on the indictment of the Communist Party for failing to register ("unique in American history") and on "the continuing conflict over the refusal of witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee to answer questions about political affiliations." In his office, he explained that "I get a lot of letters indicating that some people are disturbed by trends in this country . . . toward conformity, fear, and suspicion."

A St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter before he turned columnist, Childs, now 58, took over the column of his friend Raymond Clapper after Clapper was killed in a plane crash in the South Pacific. Despite his Democratic leanings, Childs is not an insider on the New Frontier. Of the Kennedy Administration he says: "This is a more lively time . . . you may not like what is happening but this is grist to the mill . . ."

NEW YORK TIMES columnist Arthur Krock (right) watched John Kennedy grow up. It was Krock who suggested that Mr. Kennedy turn his college thesis, "Why England Slept," into a book more than twenty years ago. Today, Mr. Kennedy pays no more than polite attention to Krock.

In the shirt-sleeved Times bureau, 75-year-old Arthur Krock—who was bureau chief until he stepped down to make way for James Reston in 1953—is courtly, quiet, and couted. And his column is as formal as his manner.

"I deliberately write a fairly heavy column," Krock says. He considers it in The Times tradition, and so told publisher Adolph Ochs 28 years ago when Ochs asked him for a "column in the style of a 'letter to Aunt Bessie in Dubuque.'" Krock's "heavy column" for the 53 papers buying The Times service last week included a sonorous, 17-inch discussion of a Supreme Court decision involving employes' seniority rights when companies move plants.

Age, tradition, and two Pulitzer Prizes (1935 and 1938) play a part in Krock's continued high standing in Washington. One former Times man says Krock's "contacts are superior even to Reston's. Krock can reach anybody, literally." But not anybody can reach Krock. "Roosevelt [FDR] was either denouncing me or had his arm around me," he reminisced recently. "Several times he tried to get me fired." He didn't succeed.

(Continued from Page 67)

. . . bluntness, it suggests Reston's massive self-confidence.

Twice winner of Pulitzer Prizes for reporting, Reston is a compact and complex man. He is 5 feet 8½ inches tall and weighs 158 pounds. His once-black hair has turned gray and his square, reddish face is now a little beefy. But he walks rapidly, with bounce in every step.

The son of an immigrant Scottish mechanic, Reston grew up in Ohio and, unlike Mr. Kennedy, Lippmann, and Alsop, never made it to Harvard (except, in recent years, as a guest speaker). A journalism major at the University of Illinois, he waited on tables, earned athletic letters in golf and soccer, became president of his fraternity, and, somehow, came up with "wobbly" C's in two courses on Russian history. When he graduated in 1933, he tried to borrow money from James Cox, the Ohio publisher who ran for President on the 1920 Democratic ticket, to start a golf course. "This is no time to be out on a golf course," Cox snapped. "Get over to a newspaper and get to work." Reston did, starting as a sportswriter, and, with persistence, aggressiveness, and extraordinary writing ability, drove to the top.

Litterbug: Reston, who doubles as New York Times bureau chief in Washington, works in an eight-window, corner office at The Times' bureau. His desk is littered with papers, pipes, tobacco, library paste, chewed pencils, copy paper, letters, diplomatic invitations, and a six-button phone. One recent day, Reston spoke on the telephone with Secretary of State Rusk six separate times. Sources willingly go out of their way to feed stories to Reston, partly because of his own importance and partly because of The Times' importance.

By using the talents of The Times' 40-man bureau to track down news leaks for him, Reston has a distinct edge on Lippmann and Alsop. "In my writing I do," Reston says, "my staff is a great advantage." How does he find time—with his bureau-chief chores—to turn out three or four columns a week? He delegates all paper work to associates and concerns himself only with news.

In his columns, Reston strives for simplicity, timeliness, and humor. Samples:

▶When Khrushchev rattled his bombs: "This has not apparently had much effect on public opinion, for you can't scare [Americans] in the summertime . . ."

▶When Mr. Kennedy's deeds fell short of his words: "He has talked like Churchill and acted like Chamberlain."

Reston believes firmly in an occasional change of pace. "You have to," he insists, "or you get dull." For a twist, he'll dive into sports or disappear into whimsy. One whimsical device he invented during the Eisenhower days, but abandoned after Mr. Kennedy's inauguration: Uni-

quack, an "electronic truth detec-

Question by Reston: "Who's going win the [1960] election?"

Answer by Uniquack: "Kennedy . . . Every President in this century has had a double letter in his name."

Q. "What about Eisenhower? Wasn't he President?"

A. "We must await the judgment of history on that. Anyway, his initials are D.D."

Lippmann, Alsop, and Reston frequently write on the same subjects, but rarely are they able to meet and exchange views. Last week, when the trio did sit down together at NEWSWEEK's invitation, the conversation accurately reflected each man's approach to the news.

Over pre-lunch Martinis (for Lippmann), Scotch (for Reston), and orange juice (for Alsop, recovering from the flu), the talk was domestic politics. Alsop gloomily announced that a radical-right third party might soon arise and strip the Democrats of Southern strength. Reston immediately started figuring out which states would defect. Lippmann, listening intently, examined the significance. Such a development, he felt, could mean a devastating return to isolationism—but, still meditating, he doubted the threat's immediacy.

Eventually, the big three columnists turned to the coming big story. All agreed it would be the European Common Market and the extent of U.S. involvement. Alsop had done some investigating in France; Reston left later last week for Europe; Lippmann was studying the subject.

Perhaps soon, all three will devote columns to Mr. Kennedy's policy toward the Common Market. In Washington last week, a fellow columnist, needling gently, predicted what the trio would say:

▶Lippmann: "He will discuss the President's policy in all its ramifications. He will explain the effect if the program is adopted—or if it isn't."

▶Reston: "He will try to ascertain what political backing Kennedy is likely to get, and the effect on the Allies."

▶Alsop: "He will try to find out what chance the President has of getting what he wants. He will also take a stand. He will, no doubt, come out with a prediction of the 'melancholy consequences' that will result if Congress takes a 'soft-boiled' attitude."

Unquestionably, Lippmann, Alsop, and Reston each will add to the public understanding of the President's views on the Common Market. Only one man could surely do a more definitive job. "The pundits have their usefulness," Mort Stern, editorial-page editor of The Denver Post, said last week, "but I think Kennedy himself has greater intellectual depth. If Kennedy will write a column, we'll buy it."

POWER:

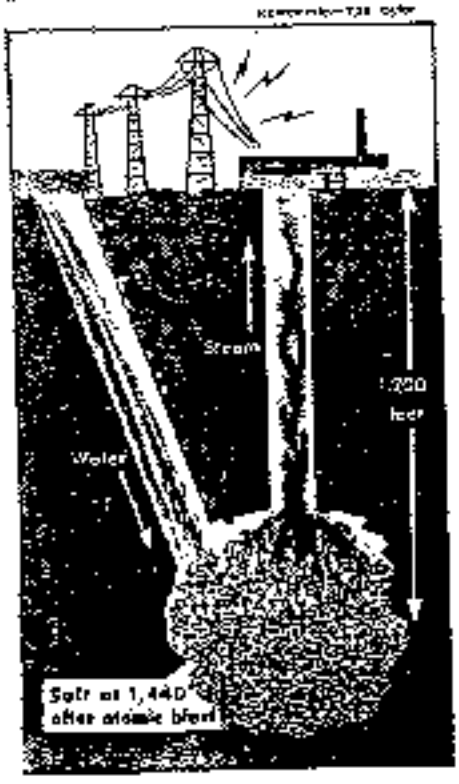
Super Steam

Low-flying airplanes had been rerouted around the southern New Mexico range, the famous Carlsbad Caverns were closed to tourists, and the cattle grazing along Antelope Ridge had been herded clear of an 80-square-mile area.

Thus, all was ready early this week for the Atomic Energy Commission's Project Plowshare and one of the most unusual nuclear explosions of the atomic era. Twelve hundred feet beneath the desert surface, carved into the salt rock, was a bedroom-size "zero chamber" containing a nuclear bomb with an explosive power of 5 kilotons, or one-quarter the size of the bomb that devastated Hiroshima. The hole, part of a plan to use the atom for peaceful purposes (". . . They shall beat their swords into plowshares"), cost more than $5 million. And from it the AEC hoped to extract a vast treasure of scientific benefits.

If all goes as planned, ground observers will sense only a slight tremor; the blast should not crack the surface and all radiation should be contained (the above-ground restrictions were part of the AEC's hyper-conscientiousness). Beneath the ground, however, the searing explosion is expected to vaporize instantly some 6,500 tons of pink-white salt. Water trapped in the surrounding salt rock should turn into superheated steam.

The object is to see if the bomb's energy can be used to produce usable electrical power. After the explosion, engineers will drill down to tap this heat



reservoir and attempt to bring up high-pressure steam. This is the forerunner of the system diagramed below. The bomb-produced steam, roiling up through pipes and into a power plant, could turn turbines and produce electricity.

Beyond power production, there will be other benefits. A vacuum pipe running into the zero chamber will capture and analyze fission products liberated in the blast. In one-millionth of a second, for example, the experimenters will have a flux of neutrons greater than can be produced by all the laboratory cyclotrons working for years. In another experiment, 120 temporary field stations in the U.S. will attempt to record the "seismic signature" of the blast as part of a study of nuclear-test-detection equipment.

MOON MISSION:

Rendezvous in Orbit

The new passwords among spacemen are "orbital rendezvous" and "docking." Americans will do well to remember them, for upon these concepts rests the main United States hope to reach the moon and become predominant in space.

As the science-fiction visionaries foresaw both ideas, large stations would be assembled in space from smaller "packages" ferried up from earth. The "package" vehicles, controlled by expert pilots, would rendezvous in orbit in much the same way a jet tanker prepares to refuel a B-52 bomber. Then, the pilots would make slight adjustments in speed and heading so the vehicles could "dock"—edge together gently and link up. Last week, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration made two key decisions to turn this fiction into reality.

First, it announced it would develop a two-seater Mercury spaceship, slightly larger and more than twice as heavy as the 1-ton capsule astronauts Shepard and Grissom rode in. Twelve of these will test rendezvous techniques in 1963. Later, dockings will be attempted—probably with the astronauts at the controls.

Second, NASA suggested that the U.S. flight plan to the moon will, if possible, use the rendezvous and docking plan rather than the direct "brute-force" technique of a single Nova rocket. This would mean a saving of both time—perhaps two years—and money in the lunar program.

▶Despite the urgings of some of its more starry-eyed spacemen, NASA last week decided not to attempt the first U.S. man-into-orbit flight until early in January. While this means that 1961 will go into the record books as the year in which only the two Soviet cosmonauts achieved true manned space flight, the decision appears to be a victory for moderation in place of a chancy "crash program" over the holiday season.

Newsweek

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UPI-49

(MRS. KENNEDY)

WASHINGTON--A LOW-GRADE SINUS INFECTION HAS FORCED MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY TO POSTPONE HER TRIP TO INDIA UNTIL MARCH 12, THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE ALSO HAS ELIMINATED EIGHT DAYS FROM HER INDIAN SCHEDULE, SPECIFICALLY VISITS TO CALCUTTA AND MYSORE.

MRS. KENNEDY IS IN PALM BEACH, FLA. SHE DID NOT ACCOMPANY HER HUSBAND BACK TO WASHINGTON WITH COL. JOHN H. GLENN JR., AMERICA'S FIRST ORBITAL ASTRONAUT, AND HIS FAMILY.

SHE HAD PLANNED ORIGINALLY TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES MARCH 1, SPEND SEVERAL DAYS IN ROME AND ARRIVE IN NEW DELHI MARCH 5.

UNDER HER REVISED PLANS, SHE WILL NOT REACH INDIA BEFORE MARCH 12. SHE PROBABLY WILL ARRIVE IN NEW DELHI THAT DAY, THUS ELIMINATING A THREE-DAY VISIT TO MYSORE AND TWO DAYS IN CALCUTTA, PLUS TWO DAYS IN THE HISTORIC CITY OF BENARES ON THE GANGES RIVER.

THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS FROM INDIA OF POSSIBLE COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE FIRST LADY IN MYSORE AND CALCUTTA. BUT THE WHITE HOUSE SAID THE SCHEDULE CHANGES WERE STRICTLY BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL REASONS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT READ TO REPORTERS BY PRESS SECRETARY PIERRE SALINGER SAID:

"MRS. KENNEDY HAS POSTPONED HER TRIP TO INDIA UNTIL MARCH 12.

"ON ADVICE FROM HER PHYSICIANS, MRS. KENNEDY HAS BEEN FORCED TO CUT OUT THE FIRST EIGHT DAYS OF THE PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED SCHEDULE. THE DOCTORS FOUND MRS. KENNEDY'S CONDITION GOOD BUT SHE HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM A LOW-GRADE SINUS INFECTION FOR SEVERAL MONTHS WHICH HAS CAUSED HER INTERMITTENT LOW FEVER.

"BECAUSE OF THIS INFECTION, DOCTORS HAVE ADVISED HER TO SHORTEN HER TRIP. THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. KENNEDY HAVE EXPRSSED THEIR PARTICULAR THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND TO THE OFFICIALS OF MYSORE AND WEST BENGAL FOR THEIR SPECIAL EFFORTS IN PRPARING FOR MRS. KENNEDY'S VISIT. MRS. KENNEDY WILL PICK UP THE PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED SCHEDULE ON MARCH 12 IN NEW DELHI."

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MAR 2 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1962

Paul Harvey News

PRESIDENT'S HEALTH ONLY QUESTION MARK

By PAUL HARVEY

Senator Margaret Chase Smith says front-running Republicans are already back-pedalling. She names them, Nixon, Rockefeller, Goldwater.

She charges they're chicken, unwilling even to try to unseat the Kennedy brothers.

So popular are the Kennedys generally that Mr. Nixon has, in fact, been heaping praise on the President for his "firmness in Berlin" and on Robert who, he says, "would make a good Secretary of State."

Senator Goldwater is trying hardest to take issue with the Administration: "Plain unadulterated socialism ... control of people, control of the economy, control of our freedoms."

A sweeping indictment, but nothing specific.

Since the Cuban fiasco (for which most Americans blame Stevenson rather than Kennedy), the loyal opposition has been hard put to find fault with J.F.K.

The White House is presently aware that the 1964 election is in the bag.

If the President can continue to side-step sensitive toes, there is no G.O.P. combination ticket which could seriously threaten the Kennedy brothers' grip on the big-city vote.

The Republicans, in desperation, are planning a big build-up for Michigan's George Romney. Not since the similar campaign for Willkie has there been such a concerted effort to glamorize a political newcomer.

Six months ago Romney was not sure whether he was Republican or Democrat.

Today, if he can charm Detroit, he may be catapulted to the titular top of the G.O.P.

Romney, a Mormon who does not smoke or drink or swear, would look handsome on a white horse.

But there is still no denying the reality of the mathematics involved.

There is only one "if" in the outlook: President John Kennedy's health.

(MORE)

Addison's disease is chronic, incurable. It is controllable with cortisone, but the President is presently receiving the maximum daily dosage. Side effects of the treatment are sufficiently worrisome, so that Robert Kennedy is being groomed in an Administrative image, and Lyndon Johnson is kept fairly close to policy decisions.

Speculation concerning illness is never pleasant, even when such conjecture is necessary. Pleasant or not, for politicians -- and in a sense for the electorate, too -- it is necessary.

Senator Smith figures that Romney is marked to be the "sacrificial lamb" on the G.O.P. altar in '64.

But however realistic the bloc-vote mathematics, there is still one imponderable. If the President's health should require shifting the burden to the shoulders of a younger brother or Lyndon Johnson, who has, himself, had one heart attack -- then the G.O.P. candidate willing to take the long shot might be rewarded for his gamble.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Some Problems Await First Lady

By Drew Pearson

Jacqueline Kennedy has been a great saleswoman for the U. S. A. Her charm, her grace, her contagious youth have won as many friends for the United States in India and Pakistan as President Eisenhower did when he visited those countries—more than Khrushchev and Bulganin won for Russia.

Pearson

Traveling the ancient Khyber Pass which Mongol hordes have swept down since 400 B. C., to conquer India, Mrs. Kennedy also conquered. Like a fairy princess she tripped through that Rudyard Kipling land of strong men and patient camels which everyone has read about but few are privileged to visit.

And now, as she returns home, Mrs. Kennedy faces the inevitable letdown. She faces problems.

She has to decide what to do about the gorgeous necklace of pearls, rubies, emeralds and diamonds given her by the President of Pakistan. Will she keep it, give it to the Smithsonian Institution, or what?

Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt faced that problem when she was given a giant Brazilian aquamarine by President Vargas, and finally decided to give it to the Franklin Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park. Mrs. Eisenhower also faced the problem when given a heavy gold bracelet by King Saud of Saudi Arabia. She kept it.

These are mundane things to worry about after such a glamorous trip, but expensive gifts to the wife of the President are frowned on, and the critics are sure to point out that Mrs. Kennedy's necklace was really paid for by the millions in foreign aid we have poured into Pakistan.

Mundane Matters

Another mundane problem Mrs. Kennedy faces is the Cherry Blossom Festival. This is the 50th anniversary of the famed gift of cherry trees from Japan, and the daughter of Japan's Foreign Minister will plant some new trees commemorating a new era of friendship. When Cherry Blossom chairman "Jiggs" Donohue wrote the White House two months ago asking the First Lady to participate, however, he got a blunt turndown from social secretary Tish Baldridge. Mrs. Kennedy, she said, would just be returning from India and would not be available.

Cherry blossoms may not be as exciting as the elephants of Jaipur or the Taj Mahal by moonlight or the sacred temples of Benares, but Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of another President, planted the first tree and relations with Japan today are even more important.

Walking at the White House also is the difficult, disagreeable question of peace, and the bandgo grandmothers who are willing to be arrested on the White House lawn for the sake of peace.

Peace is a persistent problem. The grandmothers keep coming back. They are professors' wives and scientists' wives, and one of the group, Ruth Sheldt of New York, not a grandmother, looks almost as young and beautiful as Mrs. Kennedy.

With 50 per cent of the White House mail against the President on the resumption of nuclear tests, these quiet, persistent ladies present a problem that could well be handled by Mrs. Kennedy—if she would only take over some of these mundane problems.

So life is going to be a bit different from the elephants of Jaipur, the burning ghats of the Ganges, and the polished brass of Rawalpindi. The crocuses, the spring pansies, and the ducks on the south fountain of the White House are beautiful—but an old story.

And having enjoyed a storybook trip through a storybook land, maybe Mrs. Kennedy might share her youth and beauty and exciting experiences with some of those who can't travel so far places.

Children From Nowhere

Not too far from the White House is a home where youngsters are starving for lack of love and beauty.

They are the city's children

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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer

Date MAR 30 1962

with no place to go—the children most people don't want, who live on a street way out past nowhere—566 of them in antiquated buildings supposed to house only 320. They are cared for by the hard-pressed District of Columbia. They are hungry, not for food, but for love and human companionship—so hungry that they reach out and touch the hem of your garment as you pass.

What a thrill they would get from the storybook adventures of Jacqueline Kennedy. How their faces would light up if Mrs. Kennedy would ride that bay gelding given her by the President of Pakistan out to see them. How their eyes would sparkle over the brocaded silk, $600 worth, that Mrs. Kennedy collected in the silk factories of India. How much they would appreciate a chance even to see the First Lady's youth and vigor and charm.

And how many extra dresses or meals could be bought if Mrs. Kennedy should auction off that diamond, ruby and emerald necklace given her by the President of Pakistan—a necklace bound to bring political headaches. The quarter of a million dollars that necklace would sell for could even pay for a new building for the dilapidated Junior Village in the Nation's Capital.

Yes, a lot of problems await Mrs. Kennedy back home in Washington.

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FROM

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TO

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Prepare Reply ( )
Send Copy to Attorney General ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 33 | JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1962

BIG WAREHOUSE IS PLANNED

A mammoth warehouse will be erected by Western Auto at Edgewood avenue and 12th street, said the executives this week.

It will be one of the larger such structures of the local area, designed to service outlets of the chain in Florida and south Georgia.

Cost, including land, was stated to be "several hundred thousand dollars."

Use Public Schools For Two Parties For Candidate

Public school properties were being used this week for two parties staged to boost the candidacy of Charles Johnson for re-election to the Duval county school board.

Most were 2 P.M. affairs, patronized by top teachers and invited guests, largely president members of the PTA.

The affairs were described as merely an added violation of the law by the so-called "Ish Brant" machine.

Blocked At Paying 20¢ On $1 Debts

An attempt of an alleged Jacksonville bankrupt to stop federal proceedings to pay his creditors of one million in debts off at the rate of 20¢ on the $1—as the rate of 20¢ on the $1—he would have ended up with assets in excess of $100,000—had failed this week.

Leonard, Max Hayes, head of the Sheer Fish and Produce Company, 140 West Bay street, now is seeking a normal bankruptcy path.

A January petition by Mayer asked that he be discharged [illegible]

JFK MARRIED ONCE BEFORE?

WASHINGTON — A subject which has been a prime topic of discussion at capital dinner parties for months was revived again this week as copies of "The Slawson Family Genealogy" were circulated in society circles to substantiate the claim that President John F. Kennedy has been married before.

The paintings note that the material is from the United States Library of Congress catalog card No. 54-10(?)[illegible]

Implanted on the back of the four sheet leaveness, is this:

"JOHN'S OTHER WIFE"

"There has been much speculation and puzzlement concerning the name that Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy is the second wife of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, a member of the Roman Catholic Church and currently President of the United States of America.

"Many, many people have insisted that there had been a previous marriage which had ended either in divorce or annulment.

"However, it seemed that all documentary substantiation had been destroyed or suppressed. Cited were the cases of the "disappearing issue" of the Saturday Evening Post and the suppression of certain genealogical records held by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Perhaps overlooked was the privately printed "Slawson Family Genealogy" which contains on page 554, the record of that previous marriage of John Fitzgerald Kennedy."

The page 554 excerpt pertaining to the first Kennedy marriage reads:

(22,427) DURIE, (Kate), MALCOLM, Rachel O. Cooper 11,1943. We have no birth date. She was born Kate but took the name of her stepfather. She first married Elmin Nastajo, IV. They were divorced. Durie then married F. John Sertbach. They were divorced and she married, third, John F. Kennedy, son of Joseph P. Kennedy, one time ambassador to England. There were no children of the second or third marriages.

POLITICS BRINGS

Ask Property Owners To Fight 1962 Ro[illegible]

Destroying Of Political Signs Causes Fight

A lone guard stationed on the east bay street side of the Consolidated Building, being demolished, guard [illegible] night, to ship two men who stealthily approached the building at midnight, Monday, intent on destroying political signs of Lynwood Roberts, candidate for the county tax collector election, according to police.

The two culprits and their accomplice were all charged with [illegible] to fell where both sides agreed to dropping of charges [illegible] a promise that there would be no more malicious [illegible] of the Roberts signs.

The guard had been stationed at the building after Roberts signs had been destroyed twice before. One of the "wreckers" carried a pistol, said police. When a concealed weapons charge faced him, he agreed not to prosecute the guard for shooting him, and his ally.

Destroying signs of opposition candidates has become a growing problem in Duval county.

Unknowns have been posting small "Gabert" signs over the signs of larger signs heralding the candidacy of Ralph Ing, the candidacy of Ralph Walter for county tax assessor.

Drug House Sues; Second Gets Sued

Robert Vernon Palmer, owner of Palmer's Pharmacy, 1010 Park street was just sued in federal court by a Richmond, Va., drug manufacturing firm which charged that Palmer [illegible]

BURNS' HE[illegible]

Police de[illegible] said at Jac[illegible] have been [illegible] five duty [illegible] head of [illegible] politics for [illegible] tickets for [illegible]

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Decisions Make JFK's Job Toughest in World

—So that week at the end of one of the President's busy days, I dropped in at the White House and spent an hour and 20 minutes chatting with him, as he rocked back and forth in his now famous chair.

As in similar talks with Sir Winston Churchill and Prime Minister Macmillan, the entire conversation—even the matters discussed and, of course, the President's views—was confidential and off the record. So I must perforce limit my comments to a few personal observations.

It will come as no surprise to you, I am sure, that the President is just loaded with personal charm and magnetism. This quality extends to his manner, his way of speaking, his sense of humor, his interest in your views and his impressive ready grasp and knowledge of just about any subject you can think of.

For example, his ready reeling off of facts and figures, names of people and far away places astounded me. He was as familiar with the names of the leaders in Laos as he was with the Democratic leader in Westchester County, N. Y., or the general in command of the American troops in Berlin, or our ambassador in Yugoslavia, or the candidates involved in political contests from Massachusetts to California.

As for figures, he rattled them off like a tobacco auctioneer. These included references to how many troops we have in Laos, how many we called up last year when Berlin heated up, a dozen or more of the principal items and their price tags in the national

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JUNE 17, 1962

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budget, trade balances, gold payments, and how much he was asking for the individual countries in his foreign aid program.

His intimate knowledge of such intricate problems and the simple, conversational and frank way in which he expresses his views, all contribute to and are part and parcel of what I mean when I use the word "charm."

There is never a feeling that he is trying to impress you with his knowledge. He listens to and answers questions about Berlin or the budget, or the state of health of his family, all in the same earnest vein.

It is this simple earnestness, I think, that makes you respect him and understand his thinking even when you disagree with him.

When he gets through explaining his reasons for his views, how he arrived at them, why he thinks such and such is the best course, in his patient, polite way, it is possible that you might still remain unconvinced by his conclusions. But you know darn well HE believes in his points and the steps by which he arrived at them, and you come away at least with the feeling that there are two sides to the question—and maybe a darn sight less convinced that the right is all on yours.

★ ★ ★

The easiest thing of all is to second-guess other people and/or events. It requires a little more knowledge and brainwork to argue or debate a problem seriously, but the toughest job of all remains for the guy who has to make the final decisions.

When, in addition, most of those decisions concern the lives of millions of Americans as well as our relations with other countries and where literally and frequently a wrong decision might conceivably set off the third (and possibly the last) World War, the very magnitude and the responsibility involved just must have an effect on a person's personality; on his mind; in his appearance—his very character.

Considering the enormity of his responsibility, it is not surprising that President Kennedy is not the light-hearted Sen. Kennedy of a couple of years ago. He looks, I would say, five years older; acts older, and the famous Irish Kennedy wit is not as near the surface, nor as spontaneous as it once was. Then, too, I saw him at six-thirty in the evening, and nobody could be expected to be at his jovial best at the end of 10 hours of concentrated work.

Here is a young man who literally has the problems of the world dumped on his desk every day, and I for one do not envy him his job. Come to think of it, he seemed to want the job awful bad, and seems to be thriving on it.

★ ★ ★

Like the big job of President, frustrations which go with it are bigger than those most men ever encounter. I've had enough close contact with the more recent tenants of the White House to testify that Presidents, being only human, react to frustration in very human ways.

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PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
"Just Loaded with Charm and Personal Magnetism"
AP Photo

That was undoubtedly the case in the hassle with the steel companies two months ago. It left bruises President Kennedy is still trying to heal, as he showed by his address at the Yale commencement and his press conference this past week.

Personally, I think too much has been made of the violence of the President's reaction to the announcement that steel prices were being raised—including a salty comment on what his father told him about the peculiar heredity of big businessmen.

Our Chief Executive is elected by us to do the toughest of jobs, and surely the people prefer that he be strong and able to get tough when he feels it necessary. We wouldn't want namby-pamby weakness in the White House.

It is as absurd to think of President Kennedy being "anti-business" as to apply that label to his businessman father.

No President can be anti-business. He operates the biggest business in the world—the U. S. government.

The summoning of newspapermen in the wee night hours to give the FBI information during the steel crisis has drawn exaggerated cries of "Gestapo!"

Since we of the news profession don't let late hours prevent us from trying to contact anybody

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when we count the facts, we shouldn't squawk when it is done to us.

However, use of the FBI was an error because it was wide open to misinterpretation as making a personal instrument of a government agency. For that reason it was regrettable, and I have it on the most reliable authority that it was regretted by the President too.

No one can—or should—be more aware than the President that ours is a government of laws, not men. I am not a doctor, but it occurs to me that a good prescription for treating a bad attack of frustration is nice, quiet reading of the Constitution of the United States, particularly those passages dealing with checks and balances in our government.

In the long run, that represents the cumulative wisdom of the people's choice.

★ ★ ★

The peace overtures made by President Kennedy should go a long way toward restoring good relations with business. In this connection, Roger Blough, Chairman of the Board of U. S. Steel, deserves a "well done" for taking the initiative in business' cooperation with government to find a cure for gold drainage from the U. S.

But the ideal teamwork between government and business which President Kennedy urged in his Yale speech can stand up no better than a two-legged stool unless labor does its part as the third leg.

So far there is little sign of labor's willingness to do what the President asks—put the economic welfare of the whole U. S. ahead of private goals. In fact, as of now the chief labor leaders of the U. S. are pushing for shorter and shorter work weeks—endangering production—and have not committed themselves to holding wage-price levels.

Equally dangerous are fiscal policies pursued by government itself—high budgets with deficit spending and constant increases in the national debt. I think the President is wrong in contending that fears about those spending policies are based on economic "myths."

Deficit spending has always been inflationary, and the evidence that the effect is real and not mythical is in your wallet.

As government has spent more and gone deeper into hock, the dollar has bought less and less. That tests out on any item you care to check, from an auto to a bobby pin—prices go up as government spending goes up.

As an extreme case of how inflation really works, imagine every state and municipality printing money to meet its deficits.

You can bet your last depreciated dollar that it would become hardly worth more than the paper it was printed on.

William Randolph Hearst Jr.

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Editor's Report: The Toughest Job in the World

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST JR.
Editor-in-Chief, The Hearst Newspapers

WITH ALL the interviewing of heads of state, prime ministers, etc., that I've done in the last seven or eight years, you may or may not have noticed that I've never done one with our own President.

The reason was that until very recently the President of the United States, whoever he might have been, saw newspapermen only at his regular press conferences.

Come to think of it, there was no such thing as a Presidential press conference until Franklin D. Roosevelt originated the practice in his first term of office. Before that reporters submitted questions in writing.

W. R. HEARST JR.

Since then, though, press conferences have been broadened by television, so that in effect the whole country can attend one. President Kennedy has now taken it a step further and occasionally sits down and talks to individual newspapermen.

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First Lady's Trip Filmed With Beauty

TAXPAYERS got a good deal from two films inspired by Mrs. John F. Kennedy's trips to the Far East this year, "Invitation to India" and "Invitation to Pakistan."

United States Information Agency films cannot be shown in this country but at a special showing arranged yesterday at the request of the press by USIA film chief, George Stevens Jr., both were revealed to be of exceptional beauty, cogently written and professionally spoken by Raymond Massey. The Government agency had a bargain in Massey, who worked for union scale, $180, for the 22-minute film on India, $120 for the 15-minute one on Pakistan.

Because this reviewer had groaned over the rambling TV hour presented by NBC and especially over its miserable, patronizing soundtrack, I was keenly interested in seeing the films on the same subjects made by USIA at a cost of $50,972 for the one on India and $27,160 for the one on Pakistan. By professional standards, these costs for color films are modest.

Apart from shimmeringly beautiful Eastman color photography, the films focus as much on a visitor's appreciation of each land's history as on Mrs. Kennedy herself. The First Lady's own appearances are exquisite. Unhurriedly, she walks and talks with the great and the lowly with a fragile gentleness that does her country credit.

Already some copies of the films are in both countries. The bulk will be sent out in the next few weeks, in nine languages, including English for India, in English, Bengali and Urdu for Pakistan. They will be loaned free to theaters of both countries and also will be shown by USIA from its mobile screen units and libraries and also loaned to schools and labor organizations, eventually in all parts of the free world.

Leo Seltzer served as producer-director and Doris Ransohoff (Mrs. Seltzer) was the writer for both films. A month ago at the White House, Mrs. Kennedy contributed her own words as charming soundtrack leaders for both pictures.

Hearst Movietone News was the contracting agency for both. It seems almost a pity that our own natural reluctance for an official propaganda agency addressed to our own citizens will keep the general public from seeing such expert and beautiful little films.

—H.L.C.

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John F. Kennedy

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Colorado Group Needles Kennedy

By Drew Pearson

President Kennedy bristled a bit when a Colorado publisher questioned him last week about appointing so many relatives to Government jobs.

Pearson

The question arose at an off-the-record luncheon given to Colorado newspaper executives. Hugh Shearman, editor and publisher of both the Trinidad, Colo., Chronicle-News and the Lake Charles, La., American Press, bluntly asked the President:

"What can you possibly gain by having so many of your family in Washington?"

"Nobody complained when President Eisenhower made Herb Brownell his Attorney General," replied the President with some asperity. "My brother, who was my campaign manager, is merely following this precedent. My brother is a dedicated public servant and is serving without pay."

"Sargent Shriver," Mr. Kennedy continued, referring to the head of the Peace Corps, "happened to marry my sister. He has put across one of the outstanding achievements of this Administration. Even Barry Goldwater is for the Peace Corps.

"As far as my brother Teddy is concerned, anyone has a right to run for Congress. He has a tough fight ahead and I'm not at all sure he'll win."

Pepper's Politicking

The President also spoke with some feeling about the Billie Sol Estes case.

"It seems awfully strange," he said, "that some newspapers go out of their way to play up news of the Billie Sol Estes case but don't publish news about the much more serious scandals connected with stockpiling in the previous Administration. When I saw that the Herald Tribune did not carry any news of this, I decided I didn't want to read it any more.

"It was the only way I could dramatize the failure of the press to carry a fair report."

"You'd better hang on to television, Mr. President," said Fred Betz, publisher of the Lamar, Colo., Daily News. "If you didn't have TV you'd have a worse time with the American press."

A good part of the White House luncheon, however, featured a discussion of the stock market slump and fear of a depression.

Jack Foster, of the Rocky Mountain News of Denver tried to bait the President on his speech at Yale in which he asked for the cooperation of business. Foster claimed that Mr. Kennedy was for deficit spending and therefore businessmen were not at all sure that he really wanted a stable economy.

To this the President replied that Government spending such as that being done by Canada did not lead to inflation, and merely because the bankers said so did not make it so.

"When Eisenhower took $50 billion out of the economy," he said, "he produced depression. The economy wouldn't take that out."

'Ideas, Not Politics'

Then, talking very rapidly and rather vigorously, he asked for business cooperation.

"What do they want me to do?" he asked. "I'd like to have them come in here and tell me what they think, if they have a constructive program. But I'm not interested in having them talk politics. The time to get me is in 1964, not now. Now we have much work to do. Why don't they come in here with ideas—now?"

Mr. Kennedy was interested in a business diagnosis made by Maurice Brodie, director of the U. S. National Bank of Denver which was outlined to him at the meeting by Gene Cervi, editor of Cervi's Rocky Mountain Journal, and which compared the Hoover depression with the economic problems faced by Mr. Kennedy.

The Brodie diagnosis was that conditions in 1929 and 1961 were similar except that Mr. Kennedy had the tools

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and means to do something whereas Hoover didn't. The answer, according to this diagnosis was not merely to say that stocks were too high but to encourage business prospects for the future. The stock market would gather strength if business prospects were good for 1963 and 1964, otherwise the market would continue dropping.

The President agreed with this.

Hugh Sheerman of Trinidad made an oblique reference to Adam Clayton Powell, the Congressman from Harlem and to Congressmen who have received money from Billie Sol Estes. He asked point blank what the President was going to do about Congressmen who kept wives in Puerto Rico on a Government salary of $12,000.

"I know who you are talking about," replied the President. "But that's what the people send me. If the people keep on electing these Congressmen there's nothing we can do about it."

"In the Executive branch of Government we can do something," he said, and called off the names of those fired in connection with the Billie Sol Estes case.

"But in the case of H. Carl Anderson," he said, referring to the Republican Congressman from Minnesota who sold $4000 in coal-mining stock to Estes and then didn't deliver the stock, "that is up to the people who elect him."

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J. F. Kennedy

UPI-14
(KENNEDY)
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL--FOREST SERVICE INSPECTOR ARTHUR BALOQUI SAYS THERE IS A PLOT ON FOOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY WHEN HE COMES TO BRAZIL IN NOVEMBER.
ON A SUNDAY-NIGHT TELECAST, BALOQUI DISPLAYED WHAT HE SAID WERE DETAILED PLANS OF A MURDER PLOT DESIGNED TO TAKE KENNEDY'S LIFE AS HE RIDES WITH PRESIDENT JOAO GOULART DOWN RIO DE JANEIRO'S RIO BRANCO AVENUE.
BALOQUI CHARGED RECENTLY THAT COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS ARE ACTIVE IN RIO DE JANEIRO STATE.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

U. N. Debate in Background

Stevenson Most Eloquent In Plea to Remain Cool During Cuban Tension

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

Adlai Stevenson was at his most eloquent yesterday as he recalled "the Great Emancipator who sits brooding behind me" at the Lincoln Memorial to point a moral for our times.

He never mentioned communism or the Soviet Union or Cuba. But what he said was reflective of the argument now raging in the United States over how to deal with Soviet-Communist penetration of Cuba.

The same argument, in a more subdued tone, can also be heard within the Kennedy Administration.

What Stevenson said at the Emancipation Proclamation centennial ceremony was this:

As was the case a century ago, "once more we doubt whether the human experiment can survive half slave and half free. Once more we feel, as men did in Lincoln's day, that the future of mankind itself depends upon the outcome of the struggle in which we are engaged."

But even in the depth of the Civil War, Lincoln never defined his cause "in terms of white and black, good and bad, excellence and evil." He never "stooped to the cheap rhetoric of the patriotic occasion;" he avoided "the snap judgements into which self-righteousness can so easily lead us all."

For this, "Lincoln was bitterly attacked," and he was "accused of weakness, even of treachery, because he could not go along with the single-minded jingoism of much of the propaganda of his day."

From this history Stevenson drew a parallel of a danger today "that those who do not see things in stark contrasts of black and white will be denounced as feeble and even treacherous." America must recognize its own shortcomings, including the uncompleted promise of the Emancipation Proclamation, said Stevenson. And then he added:

"That we make no claim to final righteousness will help us to keep open all the paths to negotiation and fruitful compromise. It does not—any more than it did for Lincoln—make us compromise with violence, aggression or fraud . . . Truth was never the enemy of liberty, and it is no coincidence that the greatest statesman of liberty, the greatest champion freedom has ever known, was also the man who claimed least infallibility for himself and for his cause."

All that Stevenson, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, said yesterday could probably be put down as appropriate for the Emancipation observance. But in the light of the division over Cuba it seems obvious that he was saying much more.

Within the country and within the Administration there are those who see the problem in "black and white," who are ready for "snap judgements" in favor of an American military attack on Fidel Castro's regime. Some of those who have opposed this line of reasoning already are being "accused of weakness, even of treachery . . ."

Chester Bowles, President Kennedy's foreign policy aide, said last Sunday that an attack on Cuba would bring Soviet diplomatic and political victories, lessen American influence in world affairs, and produce a rising tide of United States resentment against the United Nations and forfeit America's traditional claim to moral leadership.

This does not appear to be a very popular line of argument today; nor is Bowles himself very popular in many quarters. Stevenson himself has been accused of having had a hand in preventing direct United States participation in the Bay of Pigs fiasco in the spring of last year.

What Bowles said bluntly and what Stevenson said more indirectly, however, is in tune with President Kennedy's current "keep cool over Cuba" position. But the President knows, and his party's politicians say, that the country is very much in a "do something about Cuba" mood despite his efforts to isolate the war hawks.

The President has not gone as far as either Stevenson or Bowles in publicly supporting a go-slow policy toward Cuba, probably he cannot. Of course, what Stevenson said can be applied far beyond the Cuban issue to the larger problem of East-West relations.

Here the President, too, has been castigated by some for a "no win" policy. But Cuba today is the focus of the argument on what United States policy should be in a world where "once more we doubt whether the human experiment can survive half slave and half free."

The argument already deep in politics with an election only six weeks away. What Adlai Stevenson said yesterday, standing in front of Daniel Chester French's massive statue of Lincoln, will not resolve the argument. But he drew upon history to provide some high pertinent thoughts.

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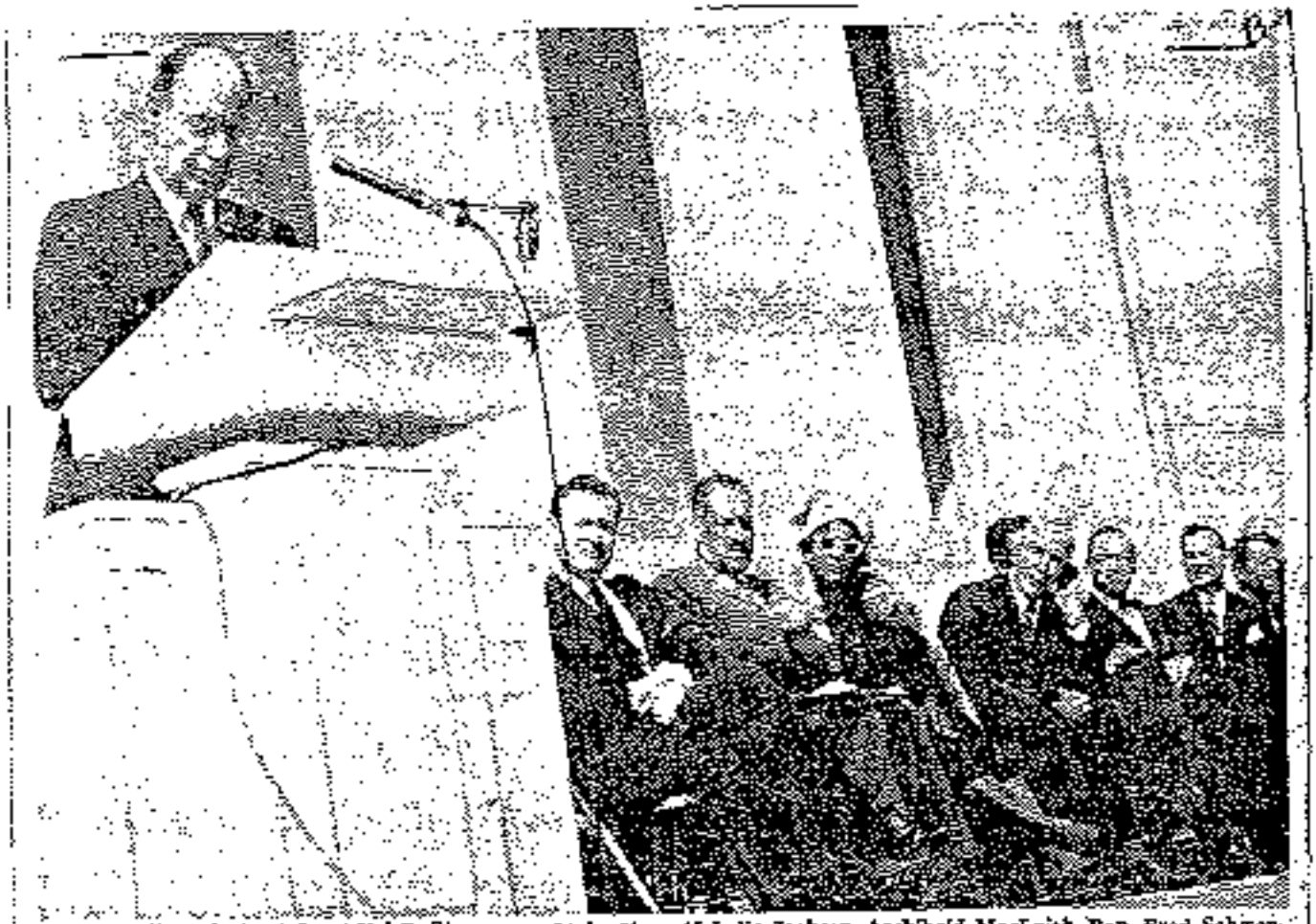
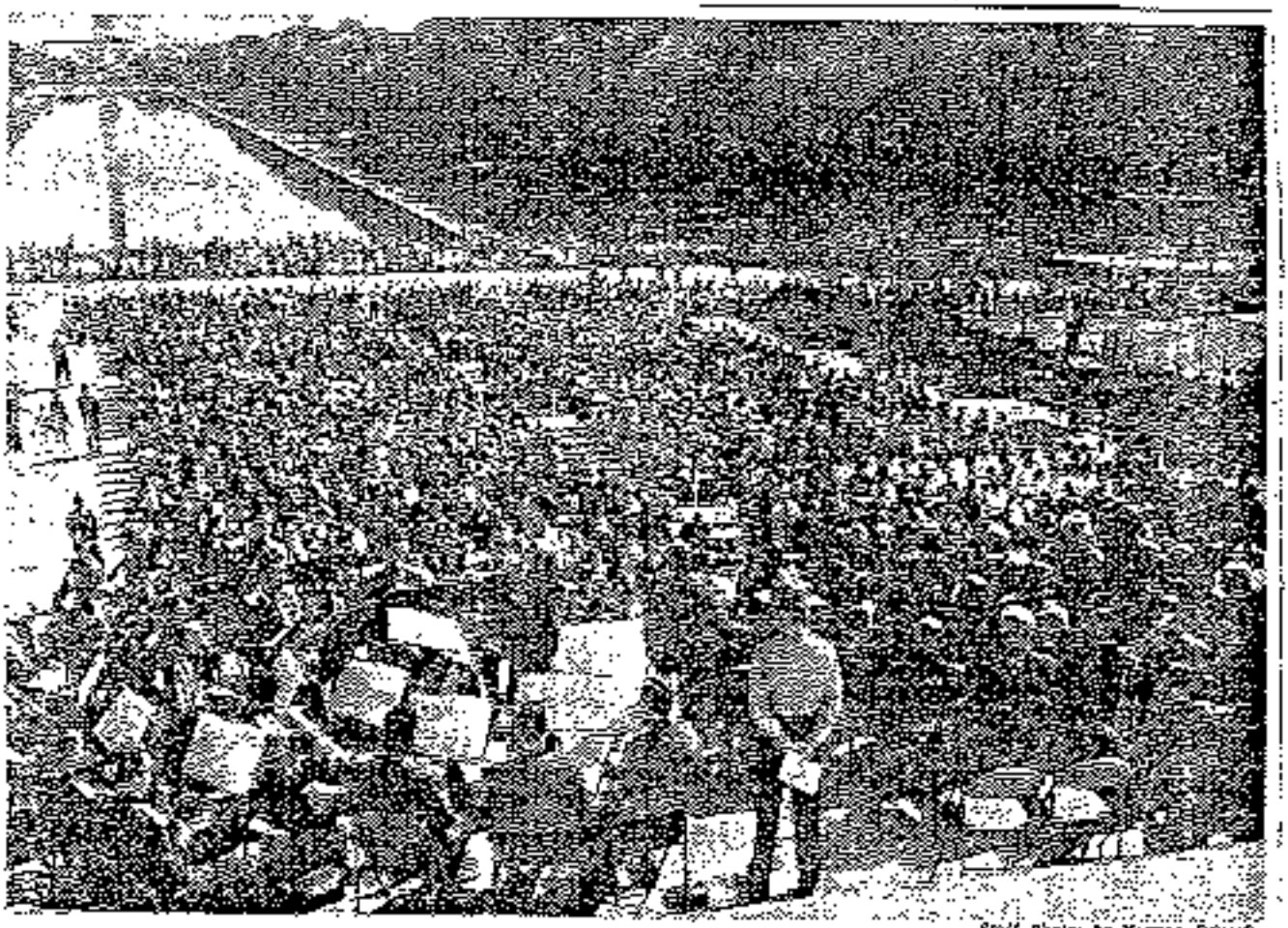


United Nations Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson speaks at the Emancipation Proclamation Centennial program at Lincoln Memorial. Seated on the rostrum are, from left, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, United States Court of Appeals Judge Thurgood Marshall, singer Mahalia Jackson, Archibald MacLeish, Rep. Fred Schwengel (R-Iowa), who is partly hidden; Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Special Assistant to the President; Ralph E. Becker, chairman of the arrangements committee, and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.



Staff Photo by Norman Dresser

Spectators at yesterday's Emancipation Proclamation Centennial program as seen from the Lincoln Memorial.

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These Days

By George E. Sokolsky

States' Rights

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WHEN the President of the United States campaigns to aid Senators and Representatives of his party for re-election, he is wholly within his rights. While he is, in this country, the head of state, the Prime Minister and Commander-In-Chief of the military forces, he is also the leader of his party. In all his capacities, any President will desire that the majority of both houses of Congress be of his party. This, for him, means that the chairmen of committees, with whom he has to work daily, will be of his party.

Sokolsky

When, however, the President of the United States campaigns for a Governor of a state, he steps out of line. Unless he is a citizen of that particular state and a voter in it, whoever is Governor is none of his business. Such interference is usually resented and most Presidents have been politically smart enough to stay away from such activities.

New York and California, however, present special problems for President Kennedy. In both states, the candidates for Governor in 1962 may be candidates for President in 1964. Richard Nixon's chances in California have slightly improved in recent months, but only because the Democrats have become too conclusive, which it is dangerous to be at any time.

In New York State, Nelson Rockefeller is running against a phantom, Robert Morgenthau, hand-picked in Washington and forced down the throats of the Democrats.

THEREFORE the need to bring in the President. He will, of course, draw a crowd and cheers. But it will be for himself not for the phantom.

The issue in this state unfortunately is whether Nelson Rockefeller is to be the Republican candidate for President in 1964. Should he win by more than 800,000 votes, he will be the Republican candidate. The current estimate by politicians of both parties is that he will win by 750,000 votes.

THE TIME for the Kennedys to have fought off Rockefeller was before the Democratic Convention in New York State took place. Instead, they chose a man whose greatest political virtue was his Jewish ancestry. He is a grandson of Henry Morgenthau Sr., a son of Henry Morgenthau Jr., and a relative of former Senator Lehman.

Jews abhor the buying and selling of the Jewish vote by politicians. The record in New York establishes beyond doubt that there is no Jewish vote, just as there is no longer a German vote or an Irish vote. Whenever a candidate has attempted to use this issue, he has been defeated, as he should be. It is resented as an impertinence. It is most resented when the one who uses it has no history of Jewish association and affiliation.

There was once a candidate for Mayor of New York who discovered that it was no advantage among Jews to appear suddenly and assert his Jewishness. The story goes that he became a member of 15 synagogues in one day and was roundly defeated. Had he been a member of one synagogue the whole of his life, one might have believed in his sincerity. Fakers are not needed anywhere.

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Today in National Affairs

Did Kennedy Have Right To Ban Housing Bias?

By David Lawrence

WASHINGTON.

America today has a virtual dictatorship in the White House.

For, "by one stroke of the pen," President Kennedy has just put into effect a "law" of his own to ban discrimination in housing.

Congress six times has refused to pass such a law, and Sen. SPARKMAN, of Alabama, Democrat, warned on Oct. 9 that such an Executive Order as has now been issued would be unconstitutional because an executive order cannot supersede a plainly expressed wish of Congress. Mr. Sparkman told the Senate at the time: "If there is a prevalent national desire to kill our Federal housing programs, this would be a way to do it."

The President's action is not authorized under any previous law of Congress or by any provision in the Constitution. Yet, under the new order, citizens now will be subject to "such civil or criminal action" as the Attorney General "may deem appropriate" if they do not conform to the rules and regulations to be issued by "each executive department and agency subject to this order."

The order itself prohibits discrimination because of "race, color, creed, or national origin in the sale, leasing, rental or other disposition" of certain residential properties and related facilities—though privately owned. This discrimination is prohibited if Federal funds have been involved in the purchase, construction or operation of any of those properties. This applies also to the insuring or guaranteeing of loans by the Federal government. Nearly half of the houses and apartment projects built nowadays are financed by FHA or Veterans Administration loans. So the construction industry may soon feel a serious impact from this order.

Today the "law" concerns only mortgage money obtained under programs insured or guaranteed by Federal agencies, but tomorrow the same "authority" may be invoked to bar a citizen from getting a mortgage loan at a bank or at a savings and loan institution, unless he agrees to sign an affidavit [illegible] right to dispose of his property to whom he pleases or to leave it to persons of his own choosing.

Southerner's Comment

The unfairness of racial discrimination is widely recognized, but the remedy does not lie in an unconstitutional or illegal use of executive power. There are lots of difficult problems that face the Executive, but solutions will never be found in "an audacious usurpation of power," as Sen. Stennis of Mississippi, Democrat, calls the new executive order. Sen. Robertson of Virginia, Democrat, characterizes it as "absolutely unconstitutional" and as having been issued for reasons of "political expediency." Sen. Javits of New York, Republican, applauds it, as do others in Congress who believe "the end justifies the means."

The phrase "by one stroke of the pen" was frequently used by Mr. Kennedy in the Presidential campaign of 1960 when he criticized President Eisenhower for failing to issue the same kind of executive order that now has been promulgated. Mr. Kennedy evidently feels he has the right to sign such an order barring discrimination in any private project that receives a Federal loan or Federal assistance of any kind. Does it also become a President's privilege to specify how many employees of each race or religion or color or national origin shall work in a defense plant, or how many pupils in those categories shall attend private schools that happen to have mortgages directly or indirectly financed by banks or private institutions which are under Federal supervision—as most of them happen to be?

The new executive order doesn't cite a single Federal statute as legal authority for the action taken. It mentions instead such broad phrases as "The public policy of the United States as manifested in its Constitution and laws." The President's order also says that the executive branch of the government has the "obligation and duty to assure that those laws are fairly administered and that benefits thereunder are made available to all Americans without regard to their race, color, creed, or national origin."

For All Time . . . ?

But once the Federal government has any connection, however remote, with a loan to a contractor or prospective owner of a house, does the fact that such a loan has been made give the Executive Branch of the government authority for all time thereafter to regulate the sales and leases made by tenants who may become owners of the property? When the Federal government guarantees or insures a loan, does it have the right to coerce contractors and citizens generally to do its bidding—assuming that the terms of the loan have been met by the payment specified?

If the Federal government now makes a loan to a college, moreover, does this give the President the right to issue executive orders stating how the educational institution—public or private—shall be operated and what proportion of students shall be from each race or religious group?

Executive orders heretofore have been directly related to a specific statute and have usually been regarded as a means of implementing a provision but not as adding any new law or new authority which has not been explicitly set forth in the statute itself. The Constitution says the President "shall faithfully execute the laws." But the President, merely by citing the "public interest," cannot issue his own laws or regulations governing the conduct of the citizen.

Congress could, of course, nullify the effects of the executive order by a specific statute. It is, incidentally, assumed here that the President purposely delayed the issuance of the order until after the adjournment of the recent session of Congress.

If the latest executive order is not withdrawn, it could mean that America has a government which is no longer based on the words of the Constitution but on the political whims of the man who happens to occupy the White House.

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UPI-108

ADD 2 KENNEDY-CENTRAL AMERICA (UPI-81)

KENNEDY WAS INVITED TO ATTEND THE COSTA RICA SESSION IN A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA, WRITING ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND THE OTHER CENTRAL AMERICAN CHIEF EXECUTIVES.

THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ANOTHER LATIN AMERICAN PRESIDENT, GEORGE ALESSANDRI RODRIGUEZ OF CHILE, WILL VISIT WASHINGTON DURING THE SECOND WEEK OF DECEMBER. KENNEDY INVITED HIM.

ADDITIONALLY, KENNEDY IS TO MEET NEXT WEEK WITH FORMER PRESIDENTS JUSCELINO KUBITSCHEK OF BRAZIL AND ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO OF COLOMBIA TO DISCUSS WAYS OF STIMULATING THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS PROGRAM OF AID TO LATIN AMERICA.

WHILE EHW HITE HOUSE GAVE NO SPECIFICS ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MEETING, THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS AND OTHER ECONOMIC MATTERS ARE CERTAIN TO HAVE A TOP SPOT ON THE AGENDA. ONE SUBJECT WILL BE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THAT PROGRAM AND THE NEW COMMON MARKET AGREEMENT AMONG THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS ALSO ARE MOST CONCERNED ABOUT COMMUNISM, BOTH BECAUSE OF THEIR NEARNESS TO FIDEL CASTRO'S CUBA AND BECAUSE THEIR SAGGING ECONOMIES MAKE THEM RIPE FOR INTERNAL SUBVERSIVE EFFORTS.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Kennedy After 2 Years in Office

By Drew Pearson

It was two years ago this month that John F. Kennedy came into the White House like a young lion, full of restless energy, suddenly finding himself king of the political jungle. He felt exhilarated, cocksure over his new powers.

Pearson

Asked by a friend how he liked the White House, Mr. Kennedy enthused: "This is a damn fine job!"

But in some ways, he acted like a caged lion. He would pace the corridors, prowl around the White House, poke his shock head unexpectedly into subordinates' offices, riffle through the paper work on their desks, not to pry but to speed up red tape.

It was difficult for him to get used to going to work simply by riding the tiny elevator from his upstairs living quarters down to his oval office.

Rather than summon his secretary for dictation, he would stride into her office, shuffle through her desk for a quick letter—standing up. He was informal with his aides, jestered with them, enjoyed cracking dry jokes and playing small pranks on his handyman, Mugsey O'Leary.

The public saw little of this side of the President, for few men have been better schooled at concealing their inner emotions. He carefully set out to build up public confidence in himself. People were uneasy about his youth, his Catholicism, his sudden rise to power.

There was also resentment on the part of Republicans over his hairline victory, that he should get all the prize with only half the votes.

So Mr. Kennedy showed the public none of his youthful exuberance, none of his cocky confidence. He sought instead to appear moderate, mature, cautious. But inside the White House, he was still the young lion.

A Sober President

Two events jolted Mr. Kennedy with the stark reality of the Japanese destroyer which once crunched into his PT boat in the Pacific. One was the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the other his confrontation with Khrushchev in Vienna.

A suddenly sober Jack Kennedy, his confidence shaken, pulled back into his oval lion's den to lick his wounds. This was a period of agonizing personal reappraisal. He surrounded himself with trusted aides, tended to distrust the experts he had inherited, the advice he had accepted without being able to evaluate it. He was a lion whose mane had been singed and who was going to approach his next fire with utmost caution.

During the past year, Mr. Kennedy has become better acquainted with his technicians, and his old confidence has been restored. But it is a more mature, more cautious confidence. He is now impressed more with the responsibilities than the powers of his great office.

Lines of Loneliness

Other changes have occurred to the President during the past year. More and more, he betrays the loneliness of great decision, the isolation of the Presidency. He has become more preoccupied, more inclined to sit along with his thoughts. In deep crisis, he sometimes seeks the solitude he used to shun.

He hasn't lost his sense of humor, but he seldom wisecracks now during the discussion of a grave problem. He puts off any banter until the solemn matters are out of the way. Then he might ease the tension with a light remark.

But his offhand remarks are likely to be grim. He wasn't joking, for example, when he asked his friend, Under Secretary of the Navy Paul Fay Jr., whether he had built a bomb shelter.

"No," said Fay, "I built a swimming pool instead."

"You made a mistake," said the President—and he meant it!

Mr. Kennedy's work habits have also changed. He takes more homework to his living quarters at night. The lighted window on the third-floor-rear

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

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of the White House—at 2 a.m.—is the president alone with a problem.

JFK's Thin Skin

Outwardly cool, Kennedy sizzles inwardly; often explodes in the privacy of his oval office. But it is always the small annoyances that cause his anger to flare. A serious crisis makes him freeze, almost as if his blood had turned to ice.

The past two years have heightened his impatience over petty irritations but deepened his coolness in a crisis.

Probably the President's greatest weakness is his thin skin. He has not yet learned to shake off criticism. His ire over the New York Herald Tribune, for example, was real—indeed.

A newspaper or a columnist may support him 90 per cent of the time, but it's the 10 per cent criticism that sticks in his throat.

A strong President—in fact, any President—cannot avoid criticism. The longer he remains in office, the more enemies he makes and the more bitter they become. If Kennedy remains sensitive to criticism, this could become his Achilles' heel.

But it must be said that John F. Kennedy has grown in office, that his character has been tempered by the fires of crisis.

The young lion is now wise in the ways of the jungle.

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5-10 (Rev. 10-11-60)

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SPI-91

(KENNEDY-CHICAGO)

WASHINGTON--PRESIDENT KENNEDY IS EXPECTED TO DEPART ABOUT 10 A.M. SATURDAY FOR CHICAGO WHERE HE WILL SPEAK AT THE DEDICATION OF O'HARE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TERMINAL AND AT A DOWNTOWN CIVIC LUNCHEON, THE WHITE HOUSE SAID TODAY.

PRESS SECRETARY SALINGER SAID THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE WILL ARRIVE IN CHICAGO ABOUT 11:30, SPEAK AT A LUNCHEON AT THE CONRAD-HILTON HOTEL AND RETURN TO WASHINGTON ABOUT 6:30 P.M.

HESAID IT IS LIKELY THAT KENNEDY WILL FLY TO CAMP DAVID SATURDAY NIGHT TO SPEND THE WEEKEND RELAXING WITH HIS FAMILY IN THE CATOCTIN MOUNTAINS NEAR THURMONT, MD.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-79

ADD 1 KENNEDY, WASHINGTON (UPI-16)

NEWSMEN ASKED SALINGER TODAY WHETHER KENNEDY ALSO MIGHT VISIT MEXICO OR OTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS.

"I WON'T KNOW UNTIL WE DECIDE WHETHER WE ARE GOING TO MAKE THE TRIP" TO COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA, THE PRESS AIDE REPLIED.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Transcript of President Kennedy's Conference with Newsmen

Following is the official transcript of President Kennedy's news conference yesterday.

A-24

Lie Tests

Q: Mr. President, when a Government department feels it necessary to check on a news story that is displeasing to that department, how do you feel about using lie detectors on men you have appointed to office?

A: Well, are you talking about a hypothetical case or an actual case?

Q: I am talking about a case that started at the Pentagon, but was called off today.

A: No, well I think that the case (Defense) Secretary (Robert S.) McNamara was asked to investigate how this Air Force document was put out to the press. And at the suggestion of the (Senate Investigations) Committee, investigation was begun. I think that it was a mistake to suggest a polygraph, and I think Secretary McNamara, when he learned that in the investigation that the document was suggested which would indicate that the witness might be willing to accept a polygraph, I think he decided that this was in error, and he and (Air Force) Secretary (Eugene M.) Zuckert changed it. So I don't think we need concern ourselves in the future about it. As a matter of fact, no polygraph was given.

SEC Report

Q: Mr. President, do you intend to support SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) staff recommendations for legislation designed to curb certain abuses in the securities industry?

A: I will have to see the recommendations when they come to the White House and then we will have a chance to look at it and then I can give you a better answer, after we have examined it.

Troops in Cuba

Q: Mr. President, two weeks ago you said you wanted to wait until the end of March before taking another look and saying something about the Soviet troops in Cuba. Do you have any new information for us on how many have been pulled out and what can be done to get the rest of them out?

A: Well, we estimate that 9000 Soviet troops left in November, immediately with the missiles and with the bombers. And we estimate that in the last month approximately 9000 Soviets have left. If we accept the figure, which was always a rough calculation, that there were 21,000, 22,000, Soviets there at the height of the crisis we could get some idea of where approximately we think the figures are today.

It is bound to be a generalized figure because it is impossible to take a detailed head count. That still leaves some thousands on the island. We hope they are going to be withdrawn and we will continue to observe very closely in the next days, the immediate weeks ahead, whether there are going to be further withdrawals which, of course, we wish for.

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Korea Regime

Q: Mr. President, again two weeks ago you indicated that the situation in Korea had not yet hardened to a point where any talk by you would be helpful. There does appear to have been a hardening situation in the meantime. Would you say how you feel now about the continuation of military rule in Korea?

A: As you know, the conversations have been going on between the military group and the civilian opposition. It is our hope that a situation will develop which will permit the blossoming of democratic rule, in responsible and stable democratic rule in South Korea. These conversations have not finished. The United States Government feels that this is a reality, in a final sense, a decision for the people of South Korea. We indicated what our hopes are, but this is a judgment which the people of South Korea must make, and the responsible officials in South Korea. In any case, it is our hope that an accord will be reached between the military group, its chairman, and the civilians, so that we will see in the future an emerging pattern of democratic rule. But as of today, the situation is not clear.

Exiles' Raids

Q: Would you be willing to discuss with us, sir, the political and military difficulties of preventing these hit-and-run raids by Cuban exiles who believe they are striking a blow for freedom?

A: Well, obviously Florida is a long coast, and it is possible for some people to go from Florida and strike at a target and come back. We have attempted to discourage it for a number of reasons. We believe it is ineffective. There was a raid conducted in Cuba left around ~~[illegible]~~ I think, the evening of

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The National Observer
Date

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17th and 18th, it returned. A number of the people who took part in it came to Washington and held a press conference. It does not seem to us that this represents any real blow at Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. It gives additional incentives for the Soviet Union to maintain their personnel in Cuba, to send additional units to protect their merchant ships. It is not controlled. No one in a position of responsibility knows about it. So that it will bring reprisals, possibly on American ships. We will then be expected to take a military action to protect our ships which may bring a counteraction.

I think that when these issues of war and peace hang in the balance, that the United States Government and authorities should—and when American territory is being used—should have a position of some control in the matter. So we don't think that they are effective, we don't think they weaken Castro, we don't think a rather hastily organized raid which maybe shoots up a merchant ship or kills some crewman, comes back, holds a press conference, it doesn't seem to us that that represents a serious blow to Castro and, in fact, may assist him in maintaining his control.

Now, I want to contrast that kind of action with action of some other Cubans, and I don't criticize these men who took part in this. They are anxious to see their island free, but we just don't feel that this advances their cause. I contrast that with some others.

For example, between 300 and 500 members of the brigade who were prisoners, who were at the Bay of Pigs, have joined the United States Army, 200 as officers and 250 as enlisted men who are now in training, and who I think will be very fine soldiers, and can serve with the common cause. The head of the—the commander of the brigade, Oliver, who is a Cuban, a Negro, got all of his marks at 100 in joining the service. So I think there are a good many very determined, persistent Cubans who are determined that their island should be free, and we wish to assist them.

We distinguish between those actions which we feel advance the cause of freedom and those hit-and-run raids which we do not feel advance the cause of freedom and we are attempting to discourage those.

Study on Spending

A: Mr. President, two weeks ago six Republican members of the Joint Economic Committee, House and Senate, wrote you a long letter of suggestions about Federal expenditures, including a request that you establish a presidential commission on Federal expenditures, somewhat similar to the Clay commission on foreign aid. What would be your position on that suggestion?

A: Well I think we have the Bureau of the Budget which oversees and gathers together all of the recommendations which we wish to make for programs. We then submit it to the Congress, the House and Senate, and they finally appropriate the money. We do not. So that the House and Senate has its opportunities with its staff, the Appropriations Committee. We have probably the most effective staff in Washington, for the amount of work they do and the men employed, in the Bureau of the Budget. I am very satisfied with this procedure.

Contract Policy

Q: Mr. President, is it valid, sir, for the Government to give a defense contract to a firm in order to keep that firm as part of the production arsenal of this country; and (2) did that happen in the case of the TFX award to General Dynamics?

A: No to the last part. In the first case, if it is a hypothetical case, I would say it would depend on the circumstances, how great the need is. Is it for particular kinds of tools which we might need in the case of an emergency? I can think of cases where it would be valid. It has nothing to do with the TFX.

Record of Congress

Q: Mr. President, even though this is a new Congress, hasn't it in its three months of life made a very low record of accomplishments, and what do you think is the trouble?

A: Well, I must say that I am familiar with these stories in March and April that the Congress isn't doing anything, and I think this Congress is going to act on the major pieces of legislation.

The House Ways and Means Committee is now considering the tax bill. The House Rules Committee reported out the bill for aid for medical construction and education today in the House. The Senate this afternoon is considering the transit bill. It will be considering in the next few days the youth employment opportunities bill.

So I would say that you will see in April and May and June a good many important pieces of legislation coming to the floor. But I think that this is, if I may use that word again, a rhythm of January and February, and then March the story starts to be written about the Congress not doing anything in April, and then in May we begin to get some bills to the floor and some are defeated and then there are those stories about Presidential leadership.

Newspaper Strike

Q: Is there a lesson in the recent newspaper strike that might lead to the settling of labor disputes in this particular industry by means other strikes in the future?

A: No, I don't see it. I think that unless the unions and the employers are ready to accept compulsory arbitration, and there is no indication that either would be, I don't see that we are going to be able to set up any mechanical operation which would stop a city strike.

Now, a state may want to set up emergency procedures, which the Federal Government has in cases affecting the national health and safety. That's a state judgment. But I don't see any Federal actions that can be taken. I do feel, looking at that strike, that that strike could have been settled many days before it was, on conditions quite similar to what was finally accepted. But neither side was prepared to take those actions which would have brought it to an end. But I don't see any mechanical changes we can make in laws which would affect the situation.

Egypt Missiles

Q: Mr. President, Israel has been evidencing growing concern over the manufacture of missiles in Egypt, and unofficially has asked the United States to use its good offices with Bonn to discourage the use of German scientists in this endeavor.

Can you tell us anything about that point, and secondly, can you tell us anything about Israel's requests for more armaments from this country?

A: Well, as you know, the German government itself has indicated its displeasure and there is some question whether it may be a breach of the law, the German scientists who are working on missiles, air engines and air frames for the U.A.R. There are not a great number of them, but there are some of them, and of course, they do affect the tensions in the Middle East. So I think this matter has been very strongly brought to the attention by the Israeli government and by other interested parties who are seeking to diminish rather than increase the arms race in the Middle East.

Now, on the question of what military assistance we would give the Israelis, as you know, the United States has never been a supplier of military equipment directly to the Israelis. We have given economic assistance, the Israelis, themselves, have brought equipment, a good deal of it from France. We will just have to see what the balance of the military power may be in the Middle East, as time goes on. We are anxious to see it diminished rather than participate in encouraging it.

On the other hand, we would be reluctant to see a military balance of power in the Middle East which was such as to encourage aggression rather than discourage it. So this is a matter which we will have to continue to observe. We have expressed our strong opposition to the introduction or manufacture of nuclear weapons in the Middle East, and we have indicated that strongly to both of the countries. So we have to wait and see as the time goes on. At the present time there is a balance which I think would discourage military action on either side and hope it will continue

Budget and Space

Q: Mr. President, General Eisenhower has taken a crack at the national budget. He told Charlie Halleck (Rep. Charles A. Halleck, R-Ind.) in a letter that he thought it could be reduced by about $13 billion. The general was especially critical of your space program. He said that there were enormous sums being wasted in that field. Would you care to comment?

A: Well, I think that President Eisenhower referred us to Maurice Stans, his Budget Director, for guidance, and I have examined the record. Under Maurice Stans, this country had the largest peacetime deficit in history. It took a $500 million surplus and put it into a $12.5 billion deficit. It had the largest outflow of gold to dollars in our history, 1959, about $3.9 billion. We had two recessions, 1958 and 1960, and we had the highest peacetime unemployment, 1959, since World War II. That is not a record that we plan to duplicate if we can help it.

Secondly, the United States Congress almost unanimously made a decision that the United States would not continue to be second in space. We are second in space today because we started late. It requires a large sum of money. I don't think we should look with equanimity upon the prospect that we will be second all through the sixties and possibly the seventies. We have the potential not to be. I think having made the decision last year, that we should make a major effort to be first in space, I think we should continue to do so.

President Eisenhower—this is not a new position for him. He has disagreed with this at least a year or year and a half ago when the Congress took a different position. It is the position I think he took from the time of Sputnik on. But it is a matter on which we disagree. It may be that there is waste in the space budget. If there is waste, then I think it ought to be cut out by the Congress, and I am sure it will be. But if we are going to get into the question of whether we should reconcile ourselves to a slow pace in space, I don't think so.

This Administration has concentrated its attention since it came into office on strengthening our military. That is one of the reasons why you could not possible put in the cut which has been recommended, nine or ten billion dollars, without cutting the heart out of the military budget. The fact of the matter is when we came into office, we had 11 combat-ready divisions, and we now have 16. We increased the scheduling on Polaris, nearly double per year. We increased the number of planes on the 15-minute alert from 30 per cent of our strategic air force to 60 per cent. In a whole variety of ways—in the Navy we have added about 46 vessels, and strengthened ourselves in defense and space.

In nondefense expenditures, the fact of the matter is we have put in less of an increase in our three years than President Eisenhower did in his last three years. I am concerned that we are not putting in enough, rather than too much, because the population of this country is growing, three million people a year. I think we ought to go ahead with what we are talking about. We ought to have effective tight budget control, which we have tried to have. The Congress may be able to improve on it. But this idea that you can cut the budget wholesale without cutting very essential national programs, and, No. 2, taking 39 billion out of the economy is just bound, in my opinion, to put you on an economic decline instead of a rise. I think we ought to recognize that the percentage of our budget expenditures as a percentage of our Gross National Product are about the same as they were all through the fifties. The budget may have gone up because the country is growing and the population is growing, but so is our Gross National Product. The debt as a percentage of our Gross National Product is steadily declining. I think we are in a good position, providing we can prevent an economic decline of the type we had very rapidly in 1958 and 1960. I think we can do that if we have effective programs of the dimensions we are talking about, plus the tax cut, because we have to have, just to absorb the people coming into the labor market, we have to have a $25 billion increase in our Gross National Product to absorb the people coming into the labor market, let alone cut down the unemployment. So that is my view of the matter.

Latin Difficulties

Q: Mr. President, as you know, we have had difficulties lately in both Guatemala and Argentina, two countries which under the Alliance for Progress were making efforts to get on their feet economically and politically. I wonder how you feel about these developments? Do you regard these as symptomatic of the problem the Alliance is trying to attack?

A: I think so. I do regard it as symptomatic. There is instability, part of it through the Hemisphere comes from maldistribution of wealth, part of it comes from inadequate wealth, part of it comes from the fact that they have been in a depressed state really since 1957 and 1958, because of a drop in commodity prices. Part of it comes from illiteracy and it is very hard to maintain a democratic form of government as we have seen even in Western Europe, which has many advantages. So to do it in Latin America, with so many disadvantages, is extremely complicated. Great progress has been made, and a good many democratic governments now exist, and I saw one of the finest in Costa Rica the other day, but I certainly would agree with you that what is happening in Guatemala and Argentina is symptomatic of the challenges which face us in this Hemisphere and which the Alliance is trying to meet.

Recognition Policy

Q: Mr. President, Venezuela has said it does not intend to recognize the new government in Guatemala because it took power by force. This is a recurring problem in various places. Are we going to have any consistent or uniform policy on whether or not to recognize governments that take power by force?

A: No. We have not any consistent policy, because the circumstances sometimes are inconsistent. What we are interested in now is what assurances we get as to when a democratic government—or when elections will be held. This government which has taken over in Guatemala has indicated that it will provide a return to democratic rule. When we have a clear idea of that and also what the position will be of the other Central American countries who are so intimately associated in the Common Market and other ways, we will then be able to make a judgment as to whether it is in our interest to proceed ahead.

Chandler Visit

Q: Mr. President, we have a brand new issue in Kentucky in the Democratic primary. The question is: how much time Governor Chandler spent with you on Monday.

Mr. Salinger, (Presidential Press Secretary Pierre Salinger) and Mr. O'Donnell (Presidential Assistant P. Kenneth O'Donnell) was there, said you popped out and shook his hand. Mr. Chandler got back in Kentucky and said he spent one half an hour with you and he said Mr. Salinger has stopped managing the news and is now not telling the truth. Can you tell us how much time you spent with Mr. Chandler?

A: Well, I have never attempted—Governor Chandler called up and talked to, I think, Mr. O'Donnell on Monday morning and he said he was in town and he was there with his wife and two sons and his granddaughter and would like to pay a friendly call. And I was glad to see the former Governor and Senator and one whom I have known for a good many years. So I was delighted to have him by and I wouldn't possibly clock him.

European Trip

Q: Mr. President, on your trip to Europe, there have been a lot of rumors about other cities than Rome and Bonn and Berlin wanting you to visit them. I wonder if there is anything you can tell us now about what other cities you might visit, possibly London or Paris, and also if you could tell us when you might be going?

A: No, we have no plans to visit London or Paris. We will be going, I would think, the last half of June, Rome and Bonn, and Berlin. That is our present schedule.

Peace Corps

Q: Mr. President, we are told that the principal reason that you have asked Congress to increase the size of the Peace Corps to 13,000 is because of the new emphasis on Latin America. But isn't there some danger that these countries will be disappointed if that goal isn't reached?

A: Yes, we are going to attempt to make a major effort in Latin America in the Peace Corps. I would hope that this month, when we must really get our applications for the summer, when most of the students will be available, I would hope they would put their applications in in April.

We need nurses, teachers, those who are knowledgeable in the mechanical arts, liberal art school graduates. I would hope that we would get a good, strong, volunteer group in April. We will concentrate on Latin America, and I think based on our experience already with them, it will be most useful.

Diplomatic Academy

Q: Mr. President, tomorrow they start hearings in the Senate on the new foreign service academy. Why is this necessary? Why wouldn't it be better to have returning officers go to the schools in Pennsylvania, Harvard, or Chicago, and see something of the country to which they are returning, while they are doing their studies?

A: Well, I think you might say, "Why don't we eliminate the National War College?" I think that the problems which they face are very specialized, particularly those ambassadors or ministers or Foreign Service officers who go to Latin America, Africa, and Asia, the Middle East, where you have a good many paramilitary, economic, social, political problems, all the rest. I think that we need the—the Foreign Service Institute has indicated a response to that need. But we need a much stronger service in the same way that we need the National War College. That doesn't mean that some students may not continue to go to the places you named, but I think we need one here Washington which is directly tied to the work of the State Department, particularly the work in the areas which I have described, where an ambassador—I just looked. I saw Ambassador Guillion this morning from the Congo.

When you think of the decision, for example, which our ambassador in Guatemala must now make, our ambassador in South Korea must have made over the last three weeks, and we depend heavily, of course, upon the judgment of the people there, the judgment that our ambassador in Laos has had to make over the last year, the judgment of our ambassadors in Pakistan and India. These are the most important, significant—the judgment of our ambassadors in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. I think we need this school, because I think these men deal with questions which are so intimately related to the work of the Department itself, that I think that the Institute ought to be here, close to the Department and working with it.

Rail Strike Action

Q: Mr. President, Sir, do you plan to take any action to head off the threatened railroad strike?

A: Yes, we will, and this afternoon we are going to announce the appointment of a board.

Khrushchev's Troubles

Q: Mr. President, what is your evaluation of Khrushchev's present status and the nature of the political struggle that is apparently now going on in the Kremlin? And is the uncertainty in the Kremlin affecting U.S. policy decisions right now, for instance, over Cuba?

A: No, but I would think it is possible that Khrushchev is subjected to the same—I don't think we know precisely, but I would suppose he has his good months and bad months like we all do.

Space Race

Q: By when do you think we will be first in space, and in view of Russia's current lunar probe, do you think we will beat the Russians with a man to the moon?

A: I don't know. We started well behind. Quite obviously that had a tremendous advantage in big boosters and we are still behind, because obviously we haven't gotten our new boosters yet, which we won't get until 1964, '65 and '66. We will have to wait and see but I can assure you it is an uphill race at best, because we started behind, and I am sure the Russians are making a major effort. Today's indication of what they are doing makes me feel that their program is a major one, and it is not spongy, and I think that we would have to make the same ourselves.

So I would say we are behind now, and we will continue to be behind, but if we make a major effort we have a chance, I believe, to be ahead at the end of this decade, and that is where I think we ought to be.

British Relationship

Q: Mr. President, will we be able to maintain our special relations with the United Kingdom if Mr. Harold Wilson and the Labor Party win the next election?

A: I don't know any reason why our relationship should change with Great Britain. It has existed with Labor governments and Conservative governments. I think it is a relationship based on history and common interest. And we also have strong relations with other countries of Western Europe, and we have special relations in Latin America. I think, Mr. Wilson said, and I think probably Mr. Macmillan has said, that the word "special" is probably not the most appropriate word to describe it. It is a very strong, intimate and reassuring relationship, and I think it will exist regardless of who is in power.

Congress Standards

Q: Mr. President, sir, I wonder if you think that there should be a double standard for Congressmen and one for men in the Executive Branch of Government. I am referring to these articles on cheating Congressmen which Jack Anderson wrote about the other day. And I wonder if you think since you have been in Congress and the Executive Branch, if there should be the same standard for no conflict of interest and honesty as Congress insists upon for the Executive, and if you think these should be the same thing for congressmen?

A: I think this is a matter where the Congress is the best judge of their own standards. As a matter of fact, I think the Constitution so states. And I would think that they would be jealous of their reputation as really any man or woman should be.

Balance of Resources

Q: Mr. President you said a moment ago that your Administration had no intention of emulating the record of the Eisenhower Administration in a number of economic respects, and you have often stated your desires to move the country ahead in a number of social fields, education for instance, and yet you say that in your first three budgets your nonspace, nondefense expenditures are less than in the last three Eisenhower budgets.

My question is this: Does this balance of resources, this commitment of resources disturb you?

A: Yes, I would like to see the United States able to do more in some areas, even though the programs we have suggested in education, if accepted by the Congress would be very important, not only this year but also in the other years. That is a major program. So I think we have a solid basis for action. But I do think it is.

On the other hand, I think that the defense program is, in my opinion, essential, and I think the space program is vital. But what we are now talking about are those who wish to cut this program, the civilian and the nondefense expenditures, such a substantial figure. For example, those who say that we should cut our foreign assistance by a num

and a half, even though this assistance is vital in the maintenance of a good many countries' independence, while at the same time, as I have said before on other occasions, anti-Communist speeches are made, they want to prevent any Communists taking over in Latin America, they want to deny Latin America any economic assistance and they want us to do something about Cuba, because it is Communist. I don't understand that logic. I think the Budget we have sent up is soundly based. I don't think there is always a question of whether we are expending enough for civilian needs. But it still is a large budget, a large deficit, and I think we have done about as much as we now can do. In other years we may have to do more, because this year we held our nondefense expenditures to the same figures as last year.

Greenwood Incidents

Q: Mr. President, yesterday, according to reports, comedian Dick Gregory was manhandled by police in Greenwood, Miss. Do you have any comments on the voter registration drive in Greenwood, and particularly do you think the Justice Department can do more in terms of speed and effectiveness to enhance the effort down there?

A: We have had a suit there since last August against the registrar on the ground of discrimination in the voting. We have now a suit which we launched the other day against the denial of the rights of the voters themselves, and that is due for a hearing very shortly, perhaps this week.

Then I would hope that the court would find that there has been a denial of rights, which seems to be evident, but which the court must decide. If we secure the passage of the voting bill which we sent up to the Congress this week, in the case of the voter registrar case, a registrar would be permitted to sit during the period that the case was being considered, because what we now have is a registrar who is charged with discrimination in denying certain citizens the right to vote and he has been sitting since last August when our suit was filed, and the suit, because of the law's delay, has not yet been settled. So that is an area where there is a vacuum in the law, and I would hope we could fill it. But on the subject itself, we have two Federal suits and both of them are very important and both of them, I hope, will result in actions which will bring justice in Greenwood, Miss.

Q: Thank you, Mr. President.

Associated Press

Smiling as he finishes replying to one question at his news conference, the President calls for another query.

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JFK, Labor Kick Off Early

VICTOR RIESEL: INSIDE LABOR

WASHINGTON, May 5. —Lilting Viennese music, bejewgled women in gay gowns, men in white tie and tails gave the White House an old-world touch last Tuesday night at the State dinner to Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg — but never was European royalty closer to American political reality. No one talked audibly of the coming Presidential election. But this banquet, like so many other recent social gatherings — including two labor luncheons — at the White House, will have an impact on the 1964 Presidential campaign.

Surrounding the Grand Duchess were many in the arts of America, including Helen Hayes, Rex Harrison and Dore Schary. But among the men in tails, there was a full cross section of this land—Supreme Court Justice Byron White, Sen. Paul Douglas, and Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz. There were others from industry and politics including Ed Pauley, California businessman, Democratic National Chairman John Bailey, and New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner who sat at President Kennedy's table.

Intriguingly, the only labor leader present was Alex Rose, president of the headwear union who, among other things, is dedicated to making John and Jackie Kennedy hat conscious. Dave Dubinsky, head of the militant ladies' garment workers' union, who with Mr. Rose was among the founders of New York's Liberal Party, had been invited but could not attend for personal reasons.

THE PRESIDENT, ALEX ROSE AND DAVE DUBINSKY
Laboring in the vineyards

AT ONE POINT Mr. Rose turned to Secretary Wirtz.

"This is the second time," said the hatters' union chief to the Secretary of Labor, "you and I have been here in the State Dining Room in a week. We were at lunch with the President last Wednesday. Now we're here with him again, for dinner. If he asks me to breakfast I will be able to claim having finally had three square meals."

Wirtz laughed and then with eyeball to eyeball seriousness responded:

"You get me Al Hayes (president of the big machinists'

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union—YEH to help me on this Boeing crisis and I'll get you that breakfast invitation."

They chuckled again. There had been many invitations to Mr. Rose from the President and there undoubtedly will be more. The hatters' leader is considered labor's shrewdest political strategist. Rose spent many private sessions with Mr. Kennedy early in '60. There were also confidential memoranda.

Mr. Rose was one of three on a small labor steering committee during the Democratic National nominating convention—a committee made up of himself, Arthur Goldberg and Walter Reuther. They visited John Kennedy in his suite the morning after the nomination and discussed the vice presidency before it was offered to Lyndon Johnson.

Now the President once more is mobilizing his labor support for his legislative program. But John Kennedy is not overlooking his liberal labor forces which were his mainstay in the '60 election—and which made it possible for him to beat Richard Nixon.

Of that liberal-labor steering committee, Arthur Goldberg is now on the Supreme Court. Reuther is in the Midwest directing national unionizing drives, conferring with auto companies' executives and maintaining constant contact with labor leaders around the world.

Mr. Rose's friendship and political sagacity will be one of the administration's mightiest assets in the next seventeen months.

The President's high command knows that it must have union support to supply the wherewithal to get out millions of new voters. The last contest wound up with too uncomfortable a photo finish.

•

NEW YORK STATE saved Mr. Kennedy. And the Liberal Party there saved New York. Rose guides the Liberals. It was this political party which gave Mr. Kennedy his margin of victory. By actual count the Democratic ticket lost to Mr. Nixon in New York by 22,510 votes. It was the Liberals' 406,176 votes for John Kennedy which swung the state—and also provided the edge for his popular vote lead over his opponent.

Mr. Rose came to the party for the Grand Duchess as a personal friend of Mr. Kennedy. But such a friendship—coming from a state which has the Republican combination of Nelson Rockefeller, Senators Jack Javits and Ken Keating, and now Richard Nixon—is a mighty welcome one indeed.

All this swirled around Grand Duchess Charlotte that night—as it will around others during many gay events in the White House from now on.

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Washington Merry-Go-Round

Jackie Irks Congressional Wives

By Drew Pearson

Jacqueline Kennedy has done a great job for the United States in winning friends, all the way from Venezuela to Vienna. But on Capitol Hill, where her husband has to win votes, the wives of Congressmen say she's a dud.

Pearson

They say she has snubbed and snooted them. Anything as corny as Kansas on the 4th of July, they say, is just too American for Jackie.

Every year the wives of Congressmen give a big breakfast for the First Lady and go to a lot of trouble to make it a bang-up success. This year Jackie bowed out, which is why they're especially burned up. But last year they were irked, too. They had invested $150 in a bottle of very fancy French perfume. Jackie said thank you and then sat down.

"Wouldn't you have thought she'd have had enough courtesy to say just a few words to all of us who were so thrilled to have her and had tried so hard to please," exclaimed one congressional wife.

This year the wives are really boiling over. Jackie's excuse for declining their annual breakfast was her pregnancy. However, the ladies of Capitol Hill point out that she had attended all the toilderol for Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg the night before, and that she had let the congressional wives go ahead with their breakfast plans for many weeks, though obviously knowing she was pregnant.

Finally, the wives note that on the very same day that Jackie snubbed their breakfast, she turned up in New York to attend the Metropolitan Opera, a trip which is a lot more vigorous than merely going a few blocks to a noon breakfast in Washington.

The President, perhaps sensing the ire of the snubbed ladies, graciously substituted for his wife and did a fine job. But even this didn't quiet the ire of the ladies who rule the roost on Capitol Hill.

Avalanche

Some of the big drug companies are reported about to snow the Food and Drug Administration under with such an avalanche of paper that it won't be able to properly check on the dangerous qualities of new drugs.

The avalanche of paper would begin descending on the Food and Drug Administration between now and June 8.

Behind this strategy is the fact that the new Kefauver Drug Act requires drug companies to advise Food and Drug of all experiments being made on human beings before June 9. A new Bureau of Food and Drug has been set up to handle this work under Dr. Frances Kelsey, the doctor who kept thalidomide off the U. S. market.

Some drug companies, therefore, plan to comply with the law by sending such multitudinous paperwork to Washington that it will take months to go through it. Plans detailing some 2000 experiments will be filed in triplicate. Not all of the big companies plan to follow this strategy, but Food and Drug officials estimate that if even half of them do FDA offices will be deluged with truckloads of papers, which if stacked on top of each other, would be higher than the Washington Monument.

Meanwhile, Dr. Kelsey, who has to pass on these applications, occupies an office in a bleak temporary war building. Her sole assistants are two borrowed chemists and a doctor from another division.

Even if the entire Bureau of Medicine dropped its work in order to help her, Dr. Kelsey estimates that it would take them 40 working days just to make a cursory inspection of the papers.

"Suppose there is another thalidomide in that bunch of papers," she was asked.

"It's too frightening to think about," she replied.

Note — FDA Commissioner George Larrick told Congress last month that he has 40 new medical officers and 20 supporting personnel coming into his agency but no place to put them. Office space is at a premium, and Rep. Albert Thomas (D-Tex.) won't permit the General Services Administration to sign contracts to rent new office space in advance of construction.

Headlines & Footnotes

The sex magazine, Eros, is giving the Post Office headaches. First, the magazine sought mailing addresses at Middlesex, N. J., and Intercourse, Pa. Then it began mailing out promotion for a risque-sounding book called "Housewife's Guide to Selective Promiscuity" . . . the protests have been pouring in, heaviest volume ever received on any subject in postal history.

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REC 51

UP1-178
(ALA.)
WASHINGTON--TWO ALABAMA CONGRESSMEN TODAY DISPUTED PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LEGAL RIGHT TO SEND TROOPS INTO THEIR STATE IN CONNECTION WITH UNREST IN BIRMINGHAM.

BOTH CRITICIZED KENNEDY IN SPEECHES TO THE HOUSE.

DEMOCRATIC REP. ARMISTEAD SELDEN SAID KENNEDY'S DECISION TO MOVE TROOPS INTO ALABAMA ON A STAND-BY BASIS WAS NOT "SATISFACTORILY EXPLAINED" BY THE PRESIDENT IN HIS WIRE YESTERDAY TO GOV. GEORGE C. WALLACE.

SELDEN SAID THERE HAD BEEN "NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE" IN THE BIRMINGHAM SITUATION FROM LAST WEEK WHEN THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED THAT NO VIOLATION OF A FEDERAL LAW WAS INVOLVED.

REP. GEORGE HUDDLESTON, JR., ALSO A DEMOCRAT, SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO LACKING CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY, THE PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT SEND IN TROOPS BECAUSE LOCAL POLICE HAVE THE SITUATION UNDER CONTROL.

HUDDLESTON PRAISED BIRMINGHAM POLICE FOR ACTING "IN A CONSISTENTLY COMMENDABLE AND COMPETENT MANNER."

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EVANS

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UPI-5

(KENNEDY REPORT)

WASHINGTON--PRESIDENT KENNEDY SAID LAST NIGHT THAT RED CHINA, NOT RUSSIA, IS THIS DECADE'S GREATEST THREAT TO WORLD PEACE.

THE PRESIDENT SAID "WE WOULD BE FAR WORSE OFF -- THE WORLD WOULD BE -- IF THE CHINESE DOMINATED THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT."

KENNEDY MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN UNUSUAL RADIO AND TV INTERVIEW COVERING HIS FIRST TWO YEARS AS PRESIDENT, WHICH HE SAID HAD GIVEN HIM "GREAT SATISFACTION."

THE INTERVIEW RANGED OVER A WIDE NUMBER OF SUBJECTS, BOTH DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL, BUT KENNEDY'S EMPHASIS SHOWED HIS CONCERN WITH WORLD AFFAIRS.

KENNEDY SAID "I DON'T THINK THERE IS A NEED" FOR A MEETING BETWEEN HIM AND SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV NOW, AND "I THINK HE PROBABLY FEELS THE SAME WAY." BECAUSE OF CUBA, "IT IS GOING TO BE SOME TIME BEFORE IT IS POSSIBLE FOR US TO COME TO ANY REAL UNDERSTANDINGS WITH MR. KHRUSHCHEV."

WITHOUT MINIMIZING THE DANGER OF RUSSIA'S GOAL OF WORLD COMMUNISM, KENNEDY SAID "WE ARE BETTER OFF WITH THE KHRUSHCHEV VIEW THAN WE ARE WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNIST VIEW, QUITE OBVIOUSLY."

OTHER SUBJECTS THE PRESIDENT TOUCHED UPON:

CONGRESS--THE HOUSE NEXT YEAR WILL BE "SLIGHTLY AGAINST US, MORE THAN IT WAS," AND CONTROVERSIAL LEGISLATION WILL BE "VERY CLOSELY CONTESTED." UNLESS THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE CAN BE KEPT AT ITS PRESENT SIZE, HIS WHOLE LEGISLATION PROGRAM "WOULD BE EMASCULATED." HE SAID "WE ARE THROUGH" IF THE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP IS CHANGED FROM 15 TO 12.

EDUCATION--HE WILL TRY AGAIN NEXT YEAR, BUT KENNEDY CONCEDED THAT CHANCES FOR ENACTMENT OF AID TO EDUCATION WERE HURT BY THE FEDERAL ROLE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI SEGREGATION DISPUTE, BUT, HE SAID, "WE COULDN'T POSSIBLY DO ANYTHING ELSE" BUT USE FEDERAL FORCES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

BUSINESS--ASKED ABOUT HIS PRESSURE ON THE STEEL INDUSTRY LAST SPRING TO RESCIND ITS PRICE INCREASE, HE SAID HE WOULD DO IT AGAIN IF THE ISSUES WERE THE SAME. SPEECHES WOULD NOT SETTLE SUCH ISSUES, HE SAID. "THERE IS NO SENSE IN RAISING HELL AND THEN NOT BEING SUCCESSFUL."

CUBA--HE MADE HIS DECISION IN THE ILL-FATED BAY OF PIGS INVASION ON UNANIMOUS BUT WRONG ADVICE. IN THAT CASE, HE SAID, THE UNITED STATES "PICKED THE WRONG DECISION," BUT "WE DID PICK THE RIGHT ONE" IN THE RECENT CUBAN CRISIS.

SKYBOLT--THE ADMINISTRATION FEELS IT WOULD NOT GET $2.5 BILLION WORTH OF NATIONAL SECURITY" OUT OF THIS MISSILE, WHICH THE BRITISH WANT. REACTING TO CRITICISM OF THIS COUNTRY'S DECISION TO DROP DEVELOPMENT OF SKYBOLT, KENNEDY SAID "RICH WESTERN EUROPE" SHOULD PAY A GREATER SHARE OF THE DEFENSE AGAINST COMMUNISM.

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UPI-29

(RELEASE AT 10:00 A.M. EDT)

(KENNEDY)

WASHINGTON--PRESIDENT KENNEDY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT HOLD ANY FURTHER NUCLEAR TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE "SO LONG AS OTHER STATES DO NOT DO SO."

KENNEDY ISSUED THE PLEDGE IN ANNOUNCING THAT THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND BRITAIN WILL BEGIN "HIGH-LEVEL" TALKS IN MOSCOW SOON IN AN EFFORT TO RESCUE A GENERAL NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY.

THE PRESIDENT SAID SOBERLY THAT "THE HOPES OF ALL MANKIND" GO WITH THE MEETINGS, WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO START IN MID-JULY UNDER AN AGREEMENT REACHED BY KENNEDY, SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MACMILLAN.

THE PRESIDENT THEN SAID IN THIS CONNECTION THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL PROVE "OUR GOOD FAITH AND SOLEMN CONVICTIONS" BY HOLDING

OFF ANY FURTHER NUCLEAR TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE "SO LONG AS OTHER STATES DO NOT DO SO."

"WE WILL NOT BE THE FIRST TO RESUME," THE PRESIDENT DECLARED. "SUCH A DECLARATION IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR A FORMAL BINDING TREATY -- BUT I HOPE IT WILL HELP US ACHIEVE ONE."

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UPI-30

ADD 1 KENNEDY, WASHINGTON (UPI-29)

THE PRESIDENT REVEALED THE "TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS" IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY HERE.

THE MOSCOW TALKS ALSO WERE ANNOUNCED IN LONDON AND IN MOSCOW. WHILE KENNEDY GAVE NO DATE, THESE REPORTS SAID THE TALKS WOULD START IN JULY. COMPETENT SOURCES SAID THEY WOULD NOT INVOLVE A SUMMIT MEETING FOR SESSIONS AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS LEVEL.

INSTEAD, THESE SOURCES SAID, THE DISCUSSIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE COUNTRIES WHO HAVE "THE HIGHEST CONFIDENCE" OF THE NATIONAL LEADERS. THESE WILL NOT NECESSARILY BE PERSONS IN OFFICIAL POSITIONS.

IN ANNOUNCING THE MOSCOW TALKS AND HIS DECISION TO REFRAIN FROM ATMOSPHERIC TESTS AS LONG AS OTHER NATIONS DO SO, KENNEDY CALLED ON ALL AMERICANS TO "RE-EXAMINE OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD PEACE AND FREEDOM HERE AT HOME."

HE AGAIN WENT INTO THE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE, THE FOREMOST DOMESTIC ISSUE RECENTLY, ASSERTING THAT "IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL CITIZENS IN ALL SECTIONS TO RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF ALL OTHERS AND TO RESPECT THE LAW OF THE LAND."

KENNEDY SID IT WES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT AT ALL LEVELS -- LOCAL, STATE AND NATIONAL -- TO "PROVIDE AND PROTECT THAT FREEDOM." BUT HE SAID CONGRESS TOO MUST DO ITS PART.

REFERRING TO HIS FORTHCOMING CIVIL RIGHTS PROPOSALS, WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO PREVENT FUTURE RACIAL VIOLENCE SUCH AS BIRMINGHAM, HE SAID IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH "WHEREVER THAT AUTHORITY IS NOT NOW ADEQUATE, TO MAKE IT ADEQUATE."

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UPI-35

ADD 2 KENNEDY, WASHINGTON

IN DISCLOSING THE FIVE-YEAR-OLD DEADLOCK OVER A NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY, KENNEDY SAID IT WAS AMERICA'S INTENTION TO CONTINUE EFFORTS AT GENEVA TO BRING ABOUT PARTIAL ARMS CONTROL IN HOPES OF EVENTUALLY ACHIEVING COMPLETE DISARMAMENT.

"THE ONE MAJOR AREA OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS WHERE THE END IS IN SIGHT -- YET WHERE A FRESH START IS BADLY NEEDED -- IS A TREATY TO OUTLAW NUCLEAR TESTS," THE PRESIDENT SAID.

"CONCLUSION OF SUCH A TREATY -- SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR -- WOULD CHECK THE SPIRALLING ARMS RACE IN ONE OF ITS MOST DANGEROUS AREAS."

"IT WOULD PLACE THE NUCLEAR POWERS IN A POSITION TO DEAL MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH ONE OF THE GREATEST HAZARDS WHICH MAN FACES -- THE FURTHER SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS," KENNEDY SAID. "IT WOULD INCREASE OUR SECURITY -- IT WOULD DECREASE THE PROSPECTS OF WAR."

THE PRESIDENT SAID THIS GOAL WAS "SUFFICIENTLY IMPORTANT TO REQUIRE OUR STEADY PURSUIT, YIELDING NEITHER TO THE TEMPTATION TO GIVE UP THE WHOLE EFFORT NOR THE TEMPTATION TO GIVE UP OUR INSISTENCE ON VITAL SAFEGUARDS."

THE PRESIDENT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT NO TREATY "CAN PROVIDE ABSOLUTE SECURITY AGAINST THE RISKS OF DECEPTION AND INVASION."

"BUT IT CAN -- IF IT IS SUFFICIENTLY EFFECTIVE IN ITS ENFORCEMENT AND IF IT IS SUFFICIENTLY IN THE INTEREST OF ITS SIGNERS -- OFFER FAR MORE SECURITY AND FAR FEWER RISKS THAN AN UNABATED, UNCONTROLLED, UNPREDICTABLE ARMS RACE," KENNEDY SAID.

HE SAID THE WORLD KNOWS THE UNITED STATES WILL NEVER START A WAR.

"WE DO NOT NOW EXPECT A WAR," KENNEDY SAID, BUT "WE SHALL BE PREPARED FOR WAR, IF OTHERS WISH IT. WE SHALL BE ALERT TO TRY TO STOP IT. BUT WE SHALL ALSO DO OUR PART TO BUILD A WORLD OF PEACE WHERE THE WEAK ARE SAFE AND THE STRONG ARE JUST."

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE MADE HIS ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING STUDENTS SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVING FROM HONOLULU WHERE HE APPEALED TO THE NATION'S MAYORS TO HELP REDUCE RACIAL TENSIONS.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

President Won't Miss This Event

By Jack Anderson

It will take a major crisis to keep President Kennedy from his wife's side when their baby is born. For his presence, say confidants, has become an issue in their marriage.

Anderson

He was away when she suffered a miscarriage, again when her first child was stillborn, once more when baby John was delivered.

Unforeseen circumstances kept him away. Just the same, in those hours of her greatest need for him, Jackie Kennedy hated politics and their demands on her husband.

Her biographies tell how she had prepared for her first baby at Hickory Hill in the Virginia hunt country, how she was often left alone to rattle around the huge house while her husband was off politicking. After her miscarriage she couldn't bear to enter the nursery she had so lovingly designed.

But the biographies don't mention two later incidents which must now be on her mind.

On the eve of the 1956 Democratic Convention, Jackie was pregnant again. Yet she pitched in to help her husband get the vice presidential nomination.

He lost by an eyelash which, at the time, seemed a crushing blow to his ambition for higher office. His disappointment was so overwhelming that, in the strict privacy of their room, he and Jackie cried without shame.

Their friend, Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla.), broke in on them and joined in the tear shedding.

It was decided that JFK should take off for the French Riviera for a rest. Smathers suggested that a mutual friend, William Thompson, would make a fine traveling companion. Jackie immediately phoned Thompson and persuaded him to make the trip with her husband.

With Jack gone, the strain of the Convention caught up with Jackie. She was rushed to the hospital for an emergency caesarean operation. Her baby was born dead, her own life barely saved.

Frantic phone calls were made to JFK in the south of France, but he couldn't be reached until the crisis was past. That was another time that Jackie hated politics.

Wrong Number

Painfully mindful of what happened in 1956, Jackie stayed away from the 1960 convention. But the later election excitement brought on the premature birth of John Jr., and again Jack Kennedy was not with his wife at the crucial hour.

He was about to take off for Palm Beach when she started having pains. Jackie phoned Andrews Air Force Base, giving their private unlisted number.

The call arrived a few minutes before takeoff time. But the signal officer, in attempting to verify the number, garbled it and reached the wrong house in Georgetown.

Thinking it a practical joke, he didn't tell the President-elect. Mr. Kennedy didn't get the news until he reached Palm Beach, then turned around and flew right back.

Now, intimates say, he is determined not to miss the birth of his next child.

Biggest Engine

Three years ago, this column reported that the United States could get the jump on Russia in rocket power by building bigger solid-fuel engines.

Later, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara authorized a low-budget program to test the feasibility of using solid fuels in big boosters. But the Defense Department continued to spend most of its development funds on the cumbersome, liquid-fueled Saturn engine.

The first giant solid-fueled engine, believed to be the largest single engine in the world, was successfully test-fired ahead of schedule at Coyote, Calif., a few days ago.

Intelligence reports indicate that Soviet scientists were caught napping, having neglected solid fuels.

Yet instead of exploiting this breakthrough, McNamara actually has slashed the solid-fuel program from $46 million to $16 million, which is considered mere petty cash in the Pentagon.

At the same time, he will end up spending nearly $3 billion on the liquid-fueled Saturn. Apparent reason: Most of his rocket advisers are liquid-fuel men.

Name for a Lake

The late Sen. Joe O'Mahoney would be dismayed over the efforts of his friends in

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the Senate to put his name on the map.

They are trying to immortalize him by pinning his name on a new man-made lake, which is now backing into his native Wyoming hills.

But most of the lake created by the Flaming Gorge Dam is spreading over northeastern Utah, which is solid Republican territory. Joe was a Wyoming Democrat.

Not even his erstwhile constituents on the Wyoming shores can agree how "Lake O'Mahoney" would be pronounced.

Some say O-Mah-Hone-ee. Others insist it's O-MAY-hone-ee or O-MAY-hun-ee. A few pronounce it correctly O-MAH-hun-ee. The irreverent simply say, "Oh my honey."

Since the lake is located in the heart of dinosaur country, where the best preserved dinosaur bones and most complete skeletons in the world are being dug out of the foothills, why not call it Dinosaur Lake?

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

K and JFK Trade Banter, Respect

By Jack Anderson

AFTER NEARLY three years of crisis and confrontation, a grudging admiration has grown up between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev.

No two adversaries could be less alike. One is young, handsome, born to wealth, and has become the elected leader of a free people. The other is old, ugly, a self-educated peasant, and rose from oblivion to become master of the Kremlin.

Yet intimates assert these two opposites have developed a respect amounting to liking, for each other.

Khrushchev has joked to visitors that if Mr. Kennedy had been born under the hammer and sickle, he would have made a good Communist. Mr. Kennedy has remarked that if Khrushchev had been born in Iowa, he could have become an Iowa politician.

But the President constantly reminds his aides: "Never forget, Khrushchev's aim is to bury us."

And Khrushchev, talking to a White House man in Moscow, said of Mr. Kennedy: "He's no relative of mine. He is a big capitalist. I am a Communist. I have a very definite attitude toward capitalists."

From intimates who understand the unique relationship between Mr. Kennedy and Khrushchev, here is a thumbnail sketch of the great poker game for peace and the two principal players who face each other across the globe.

THE DIALOGUE between them began with an exchange of cables in January, 1961, over the release of two U. S. pilots from Soviet prison. When the men were freed, Mr. Kennedy was encouraged. He had established communication with Khrushchev, and it had paid off. With persuasion and reason, perhaps wider understandings might be possible.

The new President took pains not to disrupt this delicate dialogue. More than once, he toned down statements which he felt might offend Khrushchev needlessly.

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Mr. Kennedy went so far as to sound out the Kremlin, indirectly and unofficially, about calling off the cold war for six months during his Administration's shakedown.

Apparently Khrushchev regarded this as naive, decided to find out whether it might also be a sign of weakness. He started bearing down on the East-West pressure points to test the young President's mettle.

As the tension tightened, the opponents' curiosity about one another grew. Khrushchev reportedly read everything he could get on Mr. Kennedy: speeches, voting record, long reports on his background and personality. Later, in Vienna, Khrushchev was able to quote excerpts from Mr. Kennedy's speeches to him.

SIMILARLY, the President ordered a report on Khrushchev, which was compiled in a black, loose-leaf book and kept constantly updated. Mr. Kennedy also pored over transcripts of all conversations between Khrushchev and American officials, questioned almost everyone who had spent time with the Soviet leader.

By the spring of 1961, each was impatient to look the other over. Khrushchev dropped the first hints that it might be a good idea to get together. Mr. Kennedy felt a personal encounter might reduce the risk of miscalculation. So a meeting was set for Vienna.

The weather was sparkling as champagne, and so was the opening mood. Khrushchev was at his jovial best, Mr. Kennedy at his most charming.

When the talks reached the subject of Berlin, however, the temperature plummeted to zero. Khrushchev repeated his determination to sign a separate peace treaty with the East Germans, give them control of the access routes to the city, and back them up with Russian might.

Mr. Kennedy replied bleakly: "We have a legal right to be in Berlin, and we intend to stay there." The two men looked at each other across the brink.

Though exchanges were often sharp and brutal, both men kept their tempers. Mr. Kennedy flung at Khrushchev: "We admit our mistakes. Do you ever admit you are wrong?"

Khrushchev replied quickly that he had admitted Stalin's mistakes.

"Those weren't your mistakes," snapped Mr. Kennedy.

THE PRESIDENT quoted a couple of Mao Tse-tung's favorite proverbs — "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" and "The journey of 1000 miles begins with one step"—during the discussions. Cracked Khrushchev: "You seem to know a great deal about the Chinese."

"Not nearly as much as you're likely to learn," retorted Mr. Kennedy prophetically.

Khrushchev made several references to the President's youth.

"If I were as young as the President," he remarked, "I would devote more energy to the Communist cause. But, even at the age of 67, I am not renouncing competition."

Mr. Kennedy asked what Khrushchev was doing at age 44.

"I was head of the Moscow Planning Commission and looking forward to becoming head of the Communist power," said the ebullient Nikita.

"At 67," replied the President, "I would like to be head of the Boston Planning Commission."

"Perhaps the World Planning Commission?" suggested Khrushchev slyly.

"No," said Mr. Kennedy. "Boston would be fine."

Despite the banter, it was clear to the President that Khrushchev had come to Vienna to bluff him down to the wire. The parted, with Khrushchev repeating his Berlin threat and Mr. Kennedy warning it would be a "cold winter."

This was followed by the Berlin crisis, but Khrushchev nimbly stepped back. He promptly prepared a new test for Mr. Kennedy in Cuba. The United States began to mobilize, and the world held its breath. But again, Khrushchev pulled back.

If he once believed Mr. Kennedy was an easy mark, he no longer thinks so. Mr. Kennedy, on the other hand, regards Khrushchev as cactus tough, realizes the Soviet leader is not through testing him.

The Vienna encounter, the steely test, have given Mr. Kennedy and Khrushchev an appreciation for one another. They have the same appalling responsibility of a finger on the trigger, share a horror of nuclear war.

Out of this relationship may yet come hope for the world.

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Oilman Wynne Pays Cordial Call

By Jack Anderson

Texas oil tycoon Bedford Wynne dropped by the Democratic National Committee last week to discuss campaign contributions and tax changes.

ANDERSON

The two subjects are not unrelated. Indeed, oil men have learned that the bigger their contributions, the safer their tax benefits.

Wynne was closeted for 45 minutes with Dick Maguire, a backroom politician who handles favors and favors for the Democratic Party. Maguire never forgets a big contributor who may be in need of Government consideration.

There are few more deserving contributors than oilman Wynne, who staged a $1000-a-plate dinner last January to pay off the Democratic debt. The dinner raised a whopping $500,000, largely from the oil crowd.

Shortly after this happy event, Wynne's oil partner, John Murchison, paid a private 90-minute call on the President. The visit was never announced, and no one overheard their conversation. But Murchison returned to Texas smiling, and told fellow oilmen not to worry about tax reforms.

Now the House Ways and Means Committee is putting the finishing touches on a tax bill. Wynne chose this moment to show up in Washington and volunteer his services again to raise money for the Democratic cause in 1964.

Wynne's trip was probably unnecessary. For there is little danger that the Congressmen will plug the most gaping of all tax loopholes: The oil depletion allowance.

Slick Oil Lobby

Behind the Congressmen, cracking the velvet whip, are the oil lobbyists. They are the most skilled, most elite of all Washington pressure people. Well-tailored and turned out, they are skilled at the "soft sell," seldom are found engaged in blatant lobbying.

They belong to the hush-hush, plush-plush Carlton Club on the second floor of Washington's Sheraton-Carlton Hotel. Here, in an atmosphere of elegant dignity, they entertain Congressmen and Government officials. There are afternoon poker and gin games, subdued bull sessions, lots of liquor.

When their oil privileges are threatened, however, these backroom boys can drop their dignity and lobby at any level it takes to win. They can retain a Senator's law firm, if necessary, or deliver campaign cash to a needy Congressman.

Those who cannot be persuaded or pressured are investigated. During the gas bill fight, the oil lobby ran a complete genealogy on Senators, who suddenly received letters from almost forgotten relatives asking them to support the bill.

Commented Sen. George Aiken (D-Vt.): "They have checked on whom you have ever been associated with, who are your friends, who has supported you in the past, anybody who has ever worked for you or with you. And they get them to contact you."

The Giant is Standard Oil of New Jersey, which also does the most subtle job of disguising its power. It maintains only a modest office in Washington, and handles Government relations from New York City, thus attracting less attention.

Esso's Quiet Men

The quiet, suave squads of Standard Oil men, who commute regularly between Manhattan and Washington, are discreetly directed by Judge Cecil Morgan, a dignified, gray-thatched Louisiana gentleman.

The genial Judge works closely with Humble Oil, whose Washington office is headed by young, handsome Walker Sprague, a former Eisenhower official.

Gulf Oil's Washington office is run by Kermit Roosevelt, grandson of rough-riding T. R. Socony uses Chris Herter Jr., son of the former Secretary of State; and Texaco has Jim Pipkin, a roly-poly Texas politician type.

These men pull powerful strings both on Capitol Hill and in the Government departments downtown.

Headlines, Footnotes

Republican leaders have hushed up an abortive attempt last October to oust Rep. William Miller (N. Y.) as their National Chairman. Although he put down the rebellion, the anti-Miller forces are plotting to try again.

The mysterious Mark Spernay, who has been twitting Government officials in a series of satires in Esquire magazine, is really John Kenneth Galbraith, the tall, tweedy former Ambassador to India. Now back, teaching economics at Harvard, Galbraith is still a White House consultant. At least he was before this column went to press.

President Kennedy's popularity has skyrocketed in West Germany, whose leaders are disgruntled about the testban treaty. Periodically, the German people are asked by a Gallup Poll affiliate to name the world leader in whom they have the highest confidence. Only 14 per cent named Mr. Kennedy last September. But by July, an astounding 61 per cent selected him. Their own leader, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, dropped from 23 to 6 per cent on the same polls.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

First Lady's Cruise Causes Stir

By Drew Pearson

There's been a lot written in the European press about Jacqueline Kennedy's cruise on the yacht of the glamorous Greek shipping magnate, Aristotle Onassis, once indicted for cheating Uncle Sam and required to pay a whopping $7 million fine.

Pearson

Actually the publicity began long before Mrs. Kennedy arrived. It resulted from the fact that her sister, Princess Radziwill, spent most of the summer on the Onassis yacht, or as guest of the big, brusque, and charming ship owner at his home.

The monthly magazine "Pictures from Greece" for September devoted two pages to Lee Radziwill, including one picture with Onassis, featuring the fact that "she came here at the invitation of Aristotle Onassis" and was dividing her time between two cabanas at Voulagment, the bathing beach near Athens, the Onassis yacht, and the Onassis home, "Mikrokavouri," which means "little crab."

Onassis has been separated from his wife ever since Maria Callas, the famed opera star, left her husband for alleged matrimony with Onassis—which later cooled off.

Onassis, who now owns Olympic Airline as well as a vast fleet of ships, is a former stevedore who married the daughter of Stavros G. Livanos, one of the great shipping tycoons of Greece. His brother-in-law was S. S. Niarchos, another big shipper, who married another daughter of Livanos.

All were part of the shipping cabal which bought American surplus ships at the end of the war for a shoestring and parlayed their fleet into one of the largest in the world.

After the war, a kindly Uncle Sam, with too many ships on his hands, wanted to rehabilitate the merchant marine of European nations.

Greek merchants bought 98 Liberty ships for a paltry down payment of $21,780 per ship, plus a Greek government loan guarantee and Greek certificates extended under the Marshall Plan.

They did not carry Marshall Plan goods to Greece free, as did French, British and Italian government steamers. In addition, some bought ships privately from the United States and transferred them to Panamanian, Liberian, or Honduran registry. They paid almost no taxes in Greece, and as Greek citizens with income from Panama or Liberia, they were not required to pay taxes in the United States.

But by 1948, the United States woke up to the way its surplus ships were being used, and a law was passed cutting out sales to foreign nationals.

Some Greek ship owners got around this by forming dummy corporations whose major stock was owned by American citizens.

This was how Mrs. Kennedy's doubtful and handsome host, Aristotle Onassis, got indicted. He had set up a dummy corporation, including an ex-Congressman and an American Ambassador, which he used to cloak the purchase of American Government tankers.

The Truman Administration investigated. The Eisenhower Administration inherited the investigation and indicted both Onassis and his American partners on a criminal charge of conspiring to deceive and defraud the United States.

The most embarrassed man in Washington was the man who brought the indictment—Herbert Brownell, then Attorney General. For it was the law firm of Lord, Day, and Lord, of which Brownell was senior partner, which had advised Onassis that it was legal for him to set up these dummy corporations.

However, the Justice Department, of which Brownell was then boss, ruled that this was a criminal offense.

To get out of the embarrassment, a deal was made by which Onassis, instead of standing trial, could pay what he called a "ransom."

It totaled $7 million.

Italian-Americans were about as flabbergasted at the invitation to ex-King Umberto

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of Italy to attend the annual Al Smith dinner as they would have been if Joe Valachi, the famed Senate songbird, had been invited to the party.

The invitation came from Cardinal Spellman, who has run the Al Smith Foundation for many years.

Doubtless the famous and much loved Democratic Governor of New York would have turned over in his grave had he known about it. For the Italian people have voted overwhelmingly to oust the House of Savoy, and since that vote the Monarchy has become increasingly unpopular. The Monarchist vote for seats in the Italian Parliament has now dwindled from around 15 to about 10 and has ceased to be a factor in Italian politics.

Umberto reigned over Italy only during the month of May, 1946, and since then has sometimes been called "King of the May." Despite this, invitations to the Al Smith dinner referred to Umberto as "His Majesty."

Under the Italian Constitution, Umberto is forbidden to return to Italy. He lives in exile in Portugal. But he is not forbidden from visiting the largest Italian city next to Rome—New York—and will tour the United States on behalf of the American Committee on Italian Migration—a sure way to block passage of the Italian immigration bill.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

JFK Urged Jackie to Hurry Home

By Jack Anderson

President Kennedy, impatient over his wife's prolonged absence from the White House, phoned her in Morocco earlier this week and urged her to hurry home.

Anderson

He was irritated, say intimates, over her failure to get back in time to help entertain the Irish Prime Minister.

He also was disturbed over the tittle-tattle, the acid-sweet whispers going around Washington about her Mediterranean merry-making.

Intimates explain that Jack and Jackie Kennedy are independent, strong-willed individuals who have had their share of the spats and slights, the trials and tantrums of married life.

One of their closest friends suggests that Jackie, distraught over the loss of her baby, had been chilled by her husband's absorption with world problems.

"Running off to the Mediterranean was her way of punishing the President," muses this friend, "but it is more likely to make a marital martyr of him."

Intimates recall too many tender little incidents, however, to believe there could be any serious trouble between the First Couple.

"Where's Jackie?"

On election night in Hyannis Port, as Jack Kennedy was surrounded by the tumult of victory, Jackie strolled off alone. Suddenly he missed her.

"Where's Jackie?" he demanded, and strode off to find her.

The day they moved into the White House, before departing for the glittering inaugural balls, the new President announced to the few friends who were to accompany them: "I want to drink a toast to my wife."

Then he raised his champagne glass to Jackie, radiant in white, and said: "I have never seen you look more beautiful."

Intimates insist Jackie is intensely loyal to her husband, gives him sympathy and understanding during the soul searching every President must endure.

Yet she never intrudes, rarely visits his office. Only during the Cuban crisis, when the world hung on the brink of a holocaust, did she break her rule and drop by the office once or twice a day. In her own way, she tried to ease the strain.

At least once during the crisis, intimates say the President leave his desk to walk with her in the garden.

Their marriage may not have been sprinkled entirely with rose petals, say those who should know, but it has become firmly rooted.

CIA Intrigue

The real reason for CIA chief John Richardson's recall from South Viet-Nam was the shocking discovery that he had been reporting to President Diem's ruthless brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, what opponents were saying about the government.

Richardson developed a close relationship with Nhu during Operation Montagnard, a CIA campaign to win over savage mountain tribesmen and turn them against the Communist guerrillas.

Nhu cut red tape and removed obstacles to help the CIA fulfill this and other missions. In turn, Richardson passed on to Nhu information his agents picked up from political opponents of the ruling family.

American Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge was horrified when he learned of this, and arranged for direct orders from Washington stopping the practice.

Lodge and Richardson still couldn't agree, however, on U.S. policy toward the ruling family. Lodge contended that Diem and Nhu are so unpop-

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[illegible] hurting the war effort. Richardson insisted there is no alternative but to work with the family.

In the end, Lodge demanded and got Richardson's recall.

Pushup Politics

Oklahoma football coach Bud Wilkinson has told friends he may toss in the towel as director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness because of a disagreement over wooing ex-President Eisenhower.

The quietly sincere Wilkinson wanted the Council to publicize Ike as an example of a man in his 70s who keeps fit by exercising.

The proposal was taken up with White House aide Timothy (Ted) Reardon, who opposed any publicity campaign that would build up Eisenhower.

Wilkinson felt this violated a promise that politics would be kept out of the physical fitness program. This is one reason, Wilkinson told friends, that he may quit the Democratic Party and run for the Senate as a Republican.

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JFK Score on Church and State

By Drew Pearson

During the election campaign that put the first Catholic President in the White House, I received a great deal of critical mail from Protestants because I claimed that John F. Kennedy, if elected, would observe the constitutional separation of church and state. I said at that time, however, that if he did not, I would report it.

Pearson

Here is a report on two phases of the church and state issue where the first Catholic President has taken important and significant positions regarding his own church.

The first is in regard to South Viet-Nam where he has opposed one powerful group inside his church. The other is in regard to Federal aid to Catholic colleges where he has sided with his church.

Very little has leaked out about the manner in which the United States got so heavily involved in Viet-Nam on the side of the unpopular minority Diem family. But the man who had most to do with it was Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, who has made four pilgrimages to South Viet-Nam where he was welcomed as a savior. He was instrumental in persuading the Eisenhower Administration to send heavy relief funds and later military forces to that country.

On Spellman's first trip, around Christmas 1955, he made headlines with a $100,000 gift to Catholic refugees who had fled from the Communist north to the south. But simultaneously, the Eisenhower Administration gave a Christmas gift of $20,571,428 of U.S. aid and food to these refugees, most of them Catholic.

JFK Cracks Down

Ever since then, Cardinal Spellman's drive has been to bolster the Catholic minority in a country which is about 10 per cent Catholic and over 90 per cent Buddhist. He has been the No. 1 supporter of the unpopular Diem family. When Diem's brother, Archbishop Ngo Dinh Thuc, was refused an audience with the Pope last summer, it was considered significant that he came immediately to New York to call on Cardinal Spellman. It was on the Cardinal that Mrs. Ngo Dinh Nhu also paid her first call when she arrived in the United States.

It should be noted that the Vatican disagreed with Spellman on Viet-Nam, as it has on many things. Not only did Pope Paul refuse to receive Diem's brother, the Archbishop, but last summer during the climax of the anti-Buddhist persecution, Paul sent a message to Saigon asking "mutual respect for legitimate liberties."

President Kennedy, though a little slow in coming to grips with the Vietnamese crisis, finally lined up against Spellman and the Catholic ruling family. He recognized that the Catholic rulers had made themselves so unpopular that there could be no effective opposition to communism as long as they were in power.

The White House did not conspire to throw out the Diem family. What it did do was to withdraw U.S. payments of $250,000 per quarter to the special forces which had kept Diem in office. This was the U.S.-armed and equipped terrorist outfit, paid by all the U.S. taxpayers, which raided the Buddhist temples last August and dragged worshippers off to jails. When their pay was cut off by our Central Intelligence, it was the tipoff that the downfall of Diem was inevitable.

JFK Wenzels

On another vitally important church-state front it is only fair to report that the President has weaseled. Not only has he compromised on the question of separation of church and state when it comes to church colleges, but he has permitted $15,783,156 worth of government land to be given or sold at a discount to Catholic institutions. The total amount paid for this

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$13,122,184 worth of property was $119,014.

What may make it embarrassing for Mr. Kennedy politically at the next election is the fact that he has appointed Catholic officials to be in charge of these give-aways and discount sales. His Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Anthony Celebrezze, is the top man in charge of giving surplus property to schools and churches.

Under him is another Catholic ex-Congressman Jim Quigley of Pennsylvania, who handles education. And the General Services Administrator in immediate charge of surplus Government property is Bernard Boutin.

These are able and conscientious men. I know them personally and am sure they would not favor their own religious faith. However, this is not going to satisfy the Protestant critics of the first Catholic President when election time rolls around.

One of the most important discount giveaways of Federal property was 22 choice acres, part of Mitchel Field, L.I., deeded to Cardinal Spellman's archdiocese for a parochial school and convent. The property, valued at $540,000, was sold to the church at a 70 per cent discount.

The New York regional director of HEW who handled this was Joseph B. O'Connor, also a Catholic.

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Goldwater and Party Finances

By Drew Pearson

TUCSON—One facet of Barry Goldwater's political career which moderate Republicans are now examining with a view to reorganizing the party is the cavalier manner in which he handles party finances.

The fact that his son Barry Jr. collected several thousand dollars in speaking fees and traveling expenses in six short weeks last fall has not gone down well. The Johnson girls received no fees and paid some of their own expenses when they spoke for their father.

There is also the lesser known fact that when Goldwater was chairman of the Republican Senate Committee he paid $2000 monthly to the Adrenochrome-spray company of which Stephen Shadegg was president. This was at the time Shadegg was ghost-writing Goldwater's book "The Conscience of a Conservative." Naturally, other Republicans have never liked the fact that money contributed for the re-election of all Republican Senators apparently was used to boost the ambitions of one Senator for President.

Known only to a few insiders, however, is the fact that the Senator from Arizona put one of his close personal friends, Molly Malone O'Connor, on the payroll of the same Republican Senate Committee and that she was responsible for a $30,000 shortage.

Mrs. O'Connor is the daughter of the late Senator George Malone, Republican of Nevada, and when reached by this column in Scottsdale, Arizona, she was as frank as she is charming. She readily admitted the shortage, said it was not $35,000 as reported, but about $30,000.

"I could have crawled into a hole and died," she said. "We had to make up the money in an unusual way.

"I told Barry that I didn't know anything about economics. I can't even balance my own check book. But he told me to go ahead anyway."

'In Hideous Ill-Repute'

Under questioning, Mrs. O'Connor admitted that Sen. Goldwater had drawn $30,000 out of his own account to make up the shortage. The Republican Senate Committee, she said later repaid him.

The shortage was discovered as Goldwater was relinquishing the chairmanship of the Senate Republican Committee to Sen. Thruston Morton of Kentucky; the books had to be balanced before Morton took over.

Shortly after the shortage was discovered, Mrs. O'Connor said she was asked to resign. "I was in hideous ill-repute," she said, "as soon as Barry was no longer chairman."

Vic Johnson, staff director of the Republican Senate Committee, confirmed Mrs. O'Connor's story. He said the committee had held a fund-raising dinner and repaid Goldwater $30,000 out of the proceeds.

Mrs. O'Connor said that she was a friend of Sen. Goldwater, which seemed to be the reason she was working for the committee.

Friends and neighbors of Barry Goldwater were all rooting for him in Arizona, even if they didn't agree with him—chiefly because he's such a nice guy.

But one reason why he nearly lost his own state—his margin was 4000—was because the Latin American vote deserted him in toto.

The fact that Goldwater came out so strongly against civil rights had a lot to do with this, of course, but there was another important reason. Several weeks before the election President Johnson had appointed Raoul Castro as Ambassador to Salvador.

Raoul Castro, no relation to

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the Communist brother of Fidel Castro, was a Superior Court judge of ability and great popularity, and he was born in Mexico. His appointment help. swing the Latin American vote.

as rocks.

JFK the Cow Puncher

There is one chapter in the life of the late President Kennedy that not many people know about. He once worked as a cowpuncher for a strong Goldwater supporter in Arizona.

In 1936, when the late President was only 18, Arthur Krock of the New York Times telephoned Jack Speiden, who operates a big cattle ranch near Tucson, and asked him if he could take the two eldest sons of Joseph P. Kennedy on as ranch hands for the summer.

"Whatever you pay them we'll reimburse," said Krock, who is a close friend of the elder Kennedy, "but give them a tough work-out." Speiden was glad to have Joe Junior and Jack Kennedy, regardless of any financial arrangement. They arrived, two pale boys from Harvard, they left hard as rocks. They herded cattle, worked on the range, and there still stands on the Speiden ranch an adobe house built in part by the late President of the United States.

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Kennedy Censorship

Late President's Family Tries to Edit Every Book Written About Him

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

THE KENNEDY family is still exercising strict censorship over any book written about the President. No book is permitted to go to a publisher without being read and edited by Mrs. John F. Kennedy and/or Sen. Robert Kennedy, or in some cases several independent censors.

The Kennedys try to enforce this by persuasion or, failing this, by drying up sources of information.

Jim Bishop, as previously reported, got a stern letter from Mrs. Kennedy—at first pleading and then demanding that he not write a book about the assassination. Bishop also found that every source close to the late President had been instructed by Mrs. Kennedy not to talk.

On top of this, it's now revealed that Paul B. Fay Jr., Mr. Kennedy's Under Secretary of the Navy, had his book on JFK, "The Pleasure of His Company," examined by five Kennedys or their censors, and that Sen. Robert Kennedy actually had a secret agreement with the publisher that he, Kennedy, would have the final authority as to what would be in the book.

Fay was one of John F. Kennedy's close personal friends, having served with him in the South Pacific during World War II. During the latter part of his 21-year friendship with Kennedy, the late President himself suggested to Fay that he keep notes on their association and write a book.

Fay did so. And after the assassination, Bobby Kennedy helped Fay get a publisher, Harper and Row. But when the manuscript was finished—about 190,000 words—and it went to Mrs. Kennedy, she was not totally pleased.

She had it read by her old friend, Prof. Kenneth Galbraith at Harvard, who liked it; plus Ed Reed, Ted Nash and Ed McDermott. Finally, it was read by Bobby Kennedy, who objected to certain passages. It was at this point that Fay discovered Bobby had a side agreement with the publisher to have the last word as to what would be in the book. This was revoked by Fay.

However, he bowed to Mrs. Kennedy's wishes and chopped out some parts of the book. She was interested, he told friends, in making sure "that history would not have an unkind view of her husband."

In all, about 90,000 words were cut, though author Fay claims that a lot of this was eliminated because the publisher felt the book was too long.

"Seventy-five per cent of the things that were modified at Jackie's request, I agree with now," says Fay. But he didn't agree at the time.

Patience Pays Off

THE FIRST TIME Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of Indonesia, came to the United States, he came to negotiate a news contract with the then United Press. His country was under the Dutch, and he had founded an Indonesian press service, Antara, and he wanted more coverage from the UP.

The last time Malik came to Washington, last month, he came to bring the world's fifth most populous country back into the United Nations. President Sukarno yanked it out two years ago.

In between, Malik has seen a lot of turmoil, even for a newspaperman. He has seen

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his country occupied by the Japanese, retaken by the Dutch, facing war with the Dutch, then with Malaysia, then with the Communists.

He began as a young Communist - influenced student, grew to be one of the chief anti-Communist leaders of Indonesia and helped to give communism one of the worst setbacks it has received in all Asia.

Most people don't realize that the 13,000 scattered islands of Indonesia, when lumped together, constitute a huge land mass and have more people than any nation except China, India, Russia and the United States.

Welding these islands together under one central government is not easy. In the first place, communication between them must be by boat or plane. Some islands are so close to the Philippines that the Philippine and Indonesian people commute by boat into each other's back yards. Smuggling is routine; tariff collection is a nightmare.

The country needs docking facilities, airstrips and highways on the bigger islands to keep the country pulling together and prevent Communist influences from breaking off pieces.

In Washington, Malik got a sympathetic hearing on these problems, but no definite promises except on rice.

Note—The State Department wisely ignored congressional demands that the United States break relations with Indonesia at the time Sukarno was thumping his nose at Washington and Indonesian crowds were burning United States libraries. The waiting paid off.

Small Loans

THE SMALL BUSINESS Administration has been quietly obstructing antipoverty officials who are trying to encourage small business in the Nation's Negro ghettos.

The Economic Opportunity Act set up local centers to promote business with the idea that would-be merchants, especially Negroes, could apply for loans up to $15,000. The point of the program was to bring prosperity into the ghettos by building up small, Negro-owned businesses.

Yet the Small Business Administration has been spending less than half of its $30 million allotment on ghetto business loans. It has loaned money to such supposedly small businesses as American Motors, but the truly small businessmen are being squeezed out—despite the fact that the SBA was created for the specific purpose of aiding the small businessmen who don't qualify for bank loans.

The Washington center, for example, used to have 40 per cent success in helping applicants get SBA loans. Yet all 15 applications submitted over the past three weeks have been turned down.

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"I have a hunch," said this source, "that what Jackie as much as told Manchester is how she felt when writing Kennedy's book."

A Picture of Johnson

President Johnson is reported to be depicted in William Manchester's book on the assassination of President Kennedy as sympathetic to the Kennedy family since the tragedy but believed by the Kennedy group's hostility toward him.

"The overall impression you get of Johnson at this time," said a person in the publishing field who read the manuscript six months ago, "is that of a guy who is in a state of shock and who is confused by the Kennedy hostility."

According to this source, who is not involved in the current disagreement about the book, "Death of a President," Mr. Johnson was shown as being a "weak and ineffectual person" until the assassination made him President.

Texas Trip Urged

The manuscript, according to this person, shows the then Vice President to be of so little significance that immediately before the motorcade on the day of the assassination, important persons were trying to avoid riding in his car.

The manuscript is said to have shown Mr. Johnson as pleading with President Kennedy to go to Texas to help solve a local political problem that Mr. Johnson should have been able to settle.

"Johnson," said the person who read this manuscript, "will absolutely hate it. There's no question about it to me. But to me Johnson does not emerge as an unsympathetic character."

Mrs. John F. Kennedy is portrayed on the day of the tragedy, according to this person, as "quite frantic, quite hysterical, quite ferocious."

"Her attitude is that she is going to end this thing right and that she is quite angry at the world for letting this happen," the person said.

In this book, which uses some material based on 10 hours of taped interviews with Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Manchester is reported to have quoted her as saying that she knew her husband was dead while he was being carried in the hospital, she was so sure he was already dead that she is reported as saying:

"The manuscript is said to tell of her wrestling with a nurse who would not allow her into the room with her husband at the hospital until a doctor told the nurse to let her pass.

On this day, said the person who read the manuscript, "Jackie kept saying she wanted to keep his blood-spattered clothes so they can see what happened."

Sides of Hostility

In the time after President Kennedy was pronounced dead at the hospital, overt indications of hostility between the supporters of Mr. Johnson and the Kennedy faction are reported to be in the book. One Johnson man, according to the man who read the book, was quoted to say, "Well, Kennedy's not the President any more."

The sense of the image as Mr. Johnson tried to determine how to act about being sworn in as President is not calculated, according to the person who read the book, to win friends for Mr. Johnson or to be received favorably by him.

Mr. Johnson is reported in the book as having had difficulty reaching Robert F. Kennedy, who was then Attorney General, about the swearing in and the oath. Though he apparently received noncommittal replies from the Attorney General's assistants and, eventually, from the Attorney General, he is shown in the book as having been certain he knew what had to be done.

A second person, also in the publishing business and not a part of the current dispute, recalled the portion vividly from the reading of the manuscript six months ago.

"You have the feeling that L.B.J. wanted to use Jackie to some extent because he wanted her to be in the picture in the swearing in," the second person said.

"L.B.J. Concerned"

"L.B.J. was concerned over a possible conspiracy and wanted to get out. He feared a Russian attack. He was rather brusk. L.B.J. wanted to establish instantly that he was the President. [Robert] Kennedy interpreted this as 'Here is this man who has been wishing he had been President all along and now he is grabbing it.'

"The book shows the whole episode as seen through Kennedy eyes. It isn't entirely pro-Kennedy, but when you get through you realize there is almost nothing in it that is unkind about the Kennedy family."

Of Robert Kennedy, as shown in the manuscript, this source said:

"Bobby emerges very much the way you would expect. He was very much in charge of things. Very much in a state of shock, yet doing what you would expect of him and very much taking over the family. He comes off very well in the book."

Then, referring to Jackie's reaction after the first day, as indicated in the book, this source said:

"She actually snapped back from the pretty well. By the time of the reception after the funeral, she was behaving very calmly."

There is a postscript in the book, according to this source, to the effect that Mrs. Kennedy still has the dress she wore the day of the assassination, but she is not sure where it is.

Moving Incident

One of the most moving incidents in the book, according to one of the persons who read the manuscript, concerns the Kennedy daughter, Caroline.

The source said the book described it this way:

When the assassination became known, the child was driving with a nurse and a Secret Service man near the White House. The Secret Service man with her did not know if the assassination was part of a conspiracy. The nurse wanted to take Caroline to her home. But the Secret Service man suggested they return to the White House.

On the way back to the White House, the Secret Service man noticed a car was following them. After a few turns, as the car continued to follow, the Secret Service man was seriously considering getting out and shooting the driver if he did not shake the second car.

However, the agent managed to evade the second car.

Mr. Manchester, in the book, is said to consider that the second car was driven by a Secret Service man trying to protect Caroline.

Indicative of the friction that developed between Kennedy and Johnson factions shortly after the assassination was an incident recalled from the book by this second person.

"When flying back," he said, "the Kennedy people did not want a [illegible] in the plane. At the last [illegible] must up to [illegible] make sure you report that we made in the back with the President and not up front with him."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World
Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

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Washington: The Death of Camelot

BY JAMES RESTON

WASHINGTON, DEC. 1—The capital is sad about Mrs. John F. Kennedy's law suit to stop publication of William Manchester's book on the assassination of her husband. No personal or political controversy about the Kennedys—and there have been many—has produced such unanimity in Washington. Everybody understands and sympathizes with Mrs. Kennedy's objection to certain parts of this ghastly story. But even the people who love her the most and are now rallying to her support—including Bobby Kennedy—are sorry she has insisted on taking this controversy to the courts. They deny this, of course, but it is true.

Too Many Copies

There are a number of reasons for this, the first of which is very practical. There are simply too many copies of Mr. Manchester's transcript of "The Death of a President" in circulation to be suppressed, no matter what the courts say. Twenty-five copies of his transcript were sent to magazine and other editors to see whether they wanted to pay between $500,000 and $1 million for the right to publish excerpts of the book. These have been read by hundreds, maybe even by thousands of editors, who are a competitive and gabby crew. How many more copies have been reproduced at night by junior editors and even office boys in this Xerox generation is beyond calculation.

Mike Cowles and Bill Attwood at Look Magazine, Cass Canfield at Harper and Row and all the other principals in the controversy will play it straight, no matter how irritated they are with each other at the moment, or how much the publishers have to lose—which could run into millions—but what is going on in other publishing houses which had copies of the original manuscript, even their bosses cannot know.

The world is full of bootleg book publishing companies, which pay no attention to the copyright laws of the West. In Formosa and Eastern Europe, publishers with cheap labor and no scruples think nothing of printing "In Cold Blood" or any other best-seller by the millions and selling it for a fraction of the cost in the United States, without permission from, or compensation to, the author.

A Temptation

It is not hard to imagine the temptation and profits involved in reproducing "The original manuscript unedited by the Kennedys" of the Manchester book by such companies. Millions of dollars are involved. One American company alone offered a million dollars for the American paperback rights.

Thus Mrs. Kennedy could easily win her case in the American courts and lose it in the world. And if she is worried about Mr. Manchester's frank disclosures about what the Kennedys thought about Johnson during the assassination crisis, she can forget it because Bill D. Moyers, the President's press secretary, has already read the offending passages, and no doubt the President has been told what he already knew or suspected before Mr. Manchester ever got involved in this unhappy incident.

The Private Tragedy

So much for the practical reasons of not trying to stop the unstoppable. The personal aspects are even more interesting. Mrs. Kennedy naturally wants to emphasize everything that perpetuates the good and minimizes the bad in the Kennedy story. She has a contract that says she can compel this with Manchester. The legend of Kennedy is more wonderful than the political history of Kennedy, and her contract with Manchester has deceived her into thinking she can make history conform to legend. No good wife would do otherwise, but she is holding up her hand to the avalanche. Kennedy is not only a husband but a President, not only a personal figure, but a historical figure, and while the courts can interpret contracts, they cannot command history.

It is not difficult to understand Jacqueline Kennedy's feelings. The Kennedy family has ever approved its biographers. She can do nothing now about the death of the President. What she is faced with is the death of Camelot, the killing of the myth. It is intolerable but also inevitable, and the lawsuit is only trying to slow the inevitable even more intolerable, especially for such a private person.

This is really the difference between Jacqueline Kennedy and Bobby Kennedy—and it has been a much more savage difference than the presentations to the court suggest. Bobby would like to preserve the Kennedy legend too—he is riding it to the Presidency—but he is primarily interested in the future and she in the past, and therefore he accepts the reality which she quite naturally rejects.

They're Both Right

Both are right in their own terms, but the Kennedys are now too important in the political life of the country to get legend ahead of history. They cannot rely on legal counsels. It is time to get down to reality. Manchester shows them at last not as a united clan, but as a human family with all the differences and yearnings and weaknesses of most families, and in the end that may be even better than the Kennedy myth.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
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New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

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"DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

The Widow, the Brother and the Defense

By JOHN CORRY

No one is exactly sure why, with so many things going for it, "Death of a President" became so deeply entangled in litigation last week. There were powerful interests involved, and none would gain by a drawn case. If it all came about because of a woman's sense of privacy, it is an awesome thing.

Substantial sums of money were involved for the author, William Manchester, and for the publisher, Harper & Row. The book was certain to be a best-seller. Look had agreed to pay $665,000 for the serialization rights and stood to recover nearly half of it by selling the European rights, and Dell Books had offered $1-million for the paperback rights.

But the underlying issues did not primarily involve money and specific contractual commitments so much as they did questions of good faith, deep personal feelings and convictions, and private rights versus an obligation to history and the public's right to know.

One problem, a literary man said, is that a literary lawyer did not write the contract that William Manchester and Senator Robert F. Kennedy signed.

For instance, did the contract mean that Mr. Manchester can never write anything about the assassination of President Kennedy?

"Certainly," one attorney said. "There must be some reasonable limitation to the restraint put on Mr. Manchester." Even if Mrs. Kennedy prevents publication of the book, he said, Mr. Manchester cannot be expected to be silent forever.

Choice of Author

Mrs. Kennedy chose Mr. Manchester to write the authorized version of the assassination in February, 1964, "in the interest of personal accuracy." She said she would prefer that no book be written at all, but that if one had to be written it ought to be done without "distortion and sensationalism."

In the suit she filed Friday in State Supreme Court, Mrs. Kennedy said that the publication of "Death of a President" would "result in precisely the sensationalism and commercialism which we—Robert F. Kennedy and I—have sought so strenuously to avoid."

She asked that Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., which plans to publish "Death of a President" in the spring, and Cowles Communications, Inc., which plans to serialize it in Look magazine, be forbidden to do so. She asked that Mr. Manchester return the letters she and her daughter, Caroline, had written to the President, and the tapes of the tape recordings he had made in two lengthy interviews with her in April.

Mrs. Kennedy was relying on common law copyright to retain the letters, but a man who spoke for her last week said he really had no idea if she could regain the tapes. It is what is on the tapes, apparently, that agitates Mrs. Kennedy the most.

"Jackie," a friend said, "made no attempt at self-censorship during the interview, not that there was anything improper said, but she did reveal her innermost thoughts."

'Like Movie Magazine'

"To have it in a book, just like a movie magazine," he said, is repugnant to her."

Mrs. Kennedy has demonstrated strong feelings before about what she believes to be her private life. Paul Fay, who was a friend of her late husband and once a member of his Administration, recently published a book, "The Pleasure of His Company." It reflected his friendship with Mr. Kennedy, and it was passed off by most critics as a pleasant piece of trivia, which, they supposed, was what he had intended it to be.

However, Mrs. Kennedy objected to the book, supposedly because Mr. Fay had taken advantage of a friendship to write it. Two weeks ago she rejected a donation from Mr. Fay to the Kennedy Memorial Library in Cambridge, Mass., because of her distaste for the book. Senator Kennedy is thought to have disliked it, too, considering it too flippant, but with far less passion than Mrs. Kennedy.

The suit to prevent the publication of "Death of a President," however touched on larger things than Mrs. Kennedy's sense of privacy. For one thing it involved a celebrated name, Kennedy, in a dispute with celebrated publishers. For another, it draws attention to relations between Senator Kennedy and President Johnson. Mr. Manchester has written a book that depicts Mr. Johnson as overbearing, even boorish. The book was authorized by the Kennedy family; it could be construed, or misconstrued, as a statement of its official position.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times E3
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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The dispute was scheduled to reach a hearing before Saul S. Streit, the sitting justice of the State Supreme Court, on Dec. 27. It was certain to center around the question of whether the Kennedys did give Mr. Manchester, Harper & Row and Look magazine permission to publish. Mrs. Kennedy and the Senator say they did not.

Harper & Row says Mr. Manchester received a telegram from the Senator last July that said "members of the Kennedy family will place no obstacle in the way of publication of the book." This, it says, was an indication that it could publish, even though the memorandum Mr. Manchester and Senator Kennedy signed on March 26, 1964, stated that "the text shall not be published unless and until approved" by Mrs. Kennedy and the Senator.

The author and his publishers also assert that throughout the year since Mr. Manchester finished the manuscript, a gaggle of New Frontiersmen have looked at it, suggested revisions, and generally given the impression that the original agreement was of no consequence.

Senator's Affidavit

However, in the affidavit he filed in support of Mrs. Kennedy's suit, the Senator said it was incorrect to infer that because "certain of Mrs. Kennedy's friends and my friends read portions of the manuscript and made suggestions as to its text, Mrs. Kennedy and I have somehow approved the manuscript."

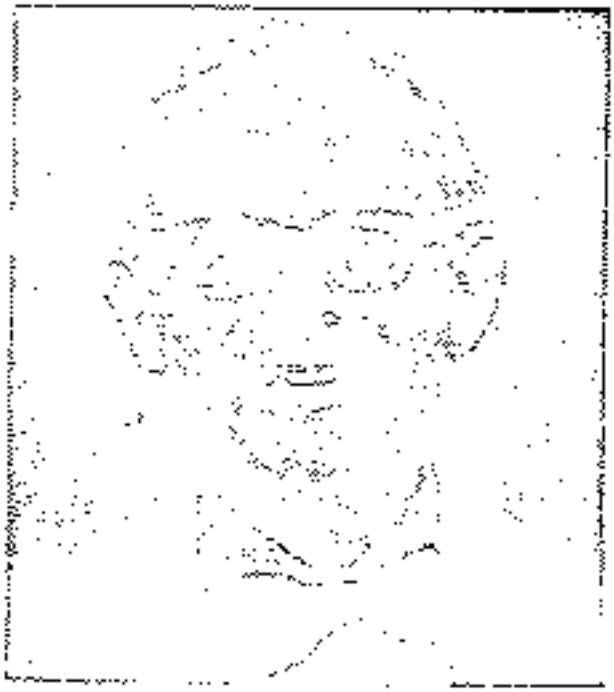
Senator Kennedy said he had never read "Death of a President" and that "no one who read the manuscript had authority to approve it on behalf of Mrs. Kennedy or me."

Mrs. Kennedy said, "I have never seen Manchester's manuscript. I have not approved it, nor have I authorized anyone else to approve it for me."

There were reports that the Senator was not enthusiastic about a suit, that he believed there was little profit in pursuing an author and two publishers through a court, and that he would not have objected strenuously if the book had been published.

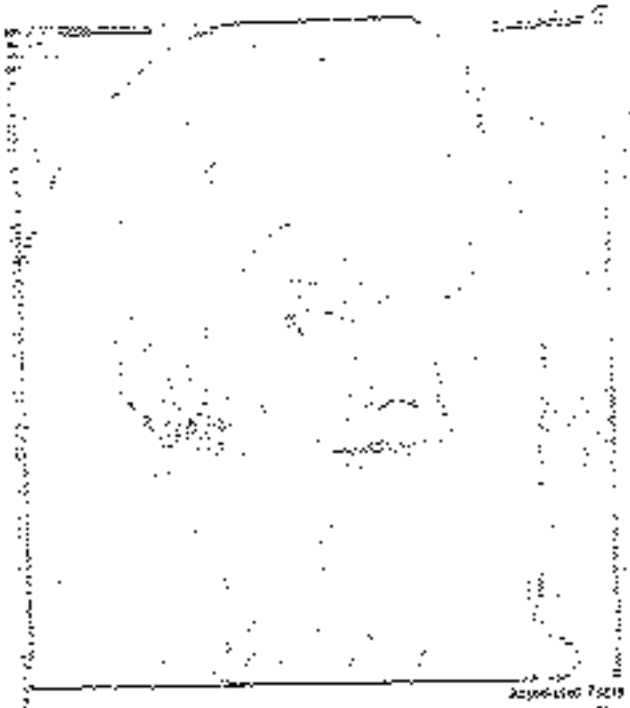
Nonetheless, one of the number of persons who spoke for the Kennedy family last week said, "There is an absolute identity of views between Bob and Mrs. Kennedy."

WILLIAM MANCHESTER, author: "I believe every reader . . . will find here much which is new and some, perhaps, which is disturbing."



Associated Press

GARDNER COWLES, editorial chairman of Look: ". . . it would be improper to withhold this significant document from the American people. . . ."



Associated Press

JACQUELINE KENNEDY: "To expose . . . all . . . I endured in those terrible days does not seem to me to be essential to [a] historical record."

The New York Times (by Jacques Lowe)

SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY: ". . . at no time did I ever give my approval or consent to the text of the manuscript [or] any publication thereof . . ."

Manchester Book Settlement Involved Kennedy Children

NEW YORK (AP)—Many changes made to settling the Kennedy book controversy out of court with Harper & Row involved what the late president's two children said and did in the immediate period following his assassination.

A source close to the Kennedy family said that in all roughly 6,000 to 8,000 words figured in the changes in William Manchester's book, "The Death of a President."

"Many changes involved the children and their reaction in the period of the assassination and what they said and did," the source said. "It was nothing embarrassing, but it was very sensitive and could be difficult for the children in the future."

An official of Harper & Row said the changes involved a total of about 8 pages out of 656.

Suit Withdrawn

Mrs. John F. Kennedy's lawsuit to block publication of the book was withdrawn yesterday when Harper & Row and Manchester agreed to delete or modify certain personal passages of concern to President Kennedy's widow.

The settlement, which came after nearly a month of negotiations, clears the way for Harper & Row to go ahead with its scheduled publication of a hard-cover edition in April and a paperback edition to be published by Dell Books at least a year later.

"In settling the current controversy, a few personal passages of concern to Mrs. Kennedy have been deleted or modified by mutual agreement of all parties," said Cass Canfield, chairman of the executive committee of Harper & Row.

"The changes . . . have affected neither its historical interest nor its narrative power," Canfield said in a statement.

Manchester Explains

Manchester said "out-of-court statements are often called compromises."

"In this case," he said "a more accurate description would be a resolution of misunderstanding."

Manchester, wearing a bright PT-109 tie clip of the type made famous by President Kennedy, read a prepared statement to a news conference.

He declined to answer questions afterward. He left almost immediately after reading his statement, describing himself as a "very sick man" who was under doctor's orders.

Manchester spent two weeks in a Connecticut hospital during the negotiations.

No Political Deletions

In his statement, Manchester referred to Mrs. Kennedy, saying: "None of the deletions which have been made during the last few weeks are political in character. Essentially, what has happened is this:

"Certain passages which she considered personal were pointed out to me, and I therefore struck them out. I retained all material which I considered vital to the historical record. An attorney acting on Mrs. Kennedy's instructions then initialed each page of the final text, and so did I.

"I wish to reaffirm my voluntary pledge to safeguard source material which I gathered during the project. All tapes, documents, exhibits, transcriptions of my 1,000 interviews and my manuscript will be catalogued and then placed under seal for 100 years. This material will be available to no one without my written permission."

The 10 hours of taped conversation that Manchester collected from Mrs. Kennedy will be returned to her to be placed under seal at the Kennedy Memorial Library in Cambridge, Mass. Much of the material to which she objected was obtained through these interviews.

Another point in the agreement prohibits publication of letters from President and Mrs. Johnson to Mrs. Kennedy and the Kennedy children, Caroline and John, without the express consent of the President.

The source close to the Ken-

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The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington) 25
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune (New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date JAN 17 1967

nedy family said John and Caroline each received one letter from the President immediately after the assassination. Later, both the President and Mrs. Johnson wrote Mrs. Kennedy.

"They were brief warm notes," the source said. "Very pleasant. To the children, they were very nice letters about their father, letters to keep in the future. There is no problem with the content. But the letters belong to the writer both legally and morally."

Responsibility

In a statement issued on behalf of Mrs. Kennedy by associates of the family, it was disclosed that another part of the agreement stipulates that on the title page of each copy of the book there will appear the following words:

"Harper & Row wishes to make it clear that neither Mrs. John F. Kennedy nor Sen. Robert F. Kennedy has in any way approved or endorsed the material appearing in this book. The author, William Manchester, and the publishers assume complete responsibility."

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BY ROBERT E. SULLIVAN
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK (UPI)--MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY AGREED MONDAY TO THE PUBLICATION OF "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT." SHE WON HER BATTLE TO STRIKE FROM THE BOOK ALL PASSAGES SHE CONSIDERED TOO INTIMATE.

THESE PASSAGES, ACCORDING TO THE AGREEMENT, WILL BE PLACED UNDER SEAL FOR 100 YEARS.

THE OUT-OF-COURT SETTLEMENT OF LAWSUITS AGAINST AUTHOR WILLIAM MANCHESTER AND THE PUBLISHERS, HARPER & ROW, WAS ANNOUNCED BY ALL PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE LITERARY SENSATION.

MANCHESTER READ A STATEMENT SAYING, "CERTAIN PASSAGES WHICH SHE (MRS. KENNEDY) CONSIDERED PERSONAL WERE POINTED OUT TO ME, AND I THERE-FOR STRUCK THEM OUT." HE ALSO PLEDGED THAT ALL TAPES, DOCUMENTS, EXHIBITS, AND TRANSCRIPTIONS OF MY "1,000 INTERVIEWS AND MY MANUSCRIPT" OF THE BOOK "WILL BE CATALOGUED AND THEN PLACED UNDER SEAL FOR 100 YEARS. THIS MATERIAL WILL BE AVAILABLE TO NO ONE WITHOUT MY WRITTEN PERMISSION."

THE 700-PAGE BOOK, AN ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS BEFORE, DURING AND FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, WILL APPEAR IN APRIL.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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1ST ADD 2ND NIGHT LD BOOK NEW YORK 285A XXX APRIL.
MANCHESTER BLAMED THE ENTIRE CONTROVERSY ON MRS. KENNEDY. NONE OF THE DISAGREEMENTS WOULD HAVE TAKEN PLACE, HE SAID, HAD MRS. KENNEDY READ THE MANUSCRIPT IN THE FIRST PLACE.
DECRYING THE "FLAGRANT PUBLICITY" THE AFFAIR HAD RECEIVED, MANCHESTER SAID HE WAS "AWARE THAT ON OCCASION IT HAS UNJUSTLY STUNG" PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON, "WHO HAS BEEN THE VICTIM OF UNAUTHORIZED, FALSE AND MALICIOUS VERSIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT'S CONTENTS."
MANCHESTER SAID NONE OF THE DELETIONS MADE DURING THE WEEKS-LONG NEGOTIATIONS LEADING TO THE SETTLEMENT "ARE POLITICAL IN NATURE," MRS. KENNEDY'S CLOSEST ADVISORS ADDED THAT THE HISTORICAL RECORD HAD BEEN LEFT INTACT.
THEY ALSO SAID THE KENNEDY FAMILY REALIZED NOW IT HAD BEEN A MISTAKE TO "AUTHORIZE" THE WRITING OF A BOOK ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION.
WILLIAM J. VANDEN HEUVEL, ONE OF THE ADVISORS, SAID, "THE KENNEDYS AUTHORIZED THIS BOOK BY THEIR PARTICIPATION IN ITS PREPARATION, A FACT THEY NOW THINK IS A MISTAKE."
MANCHESTER WAS CHOSEN IN 1963 BY MRS. KENNEDY AND HER BROTHER-IN-LAW, ROBERT F. KENNEDY, TO WRITE THE BOOK. THEIR ADVISORS SAID IT HAD BEEN THEIR FEELING THAT BY SUBMITTING TO ONE INTERVIEWER THEY WOULD PREVENT A "PROLIFERATION OF DEMANDS" ON THEIR TIME BY OTHER WOULD-BE AUTHORS.
MRS. KENNEDY'S LAWYER, SIMON RIFKIND, SAID A DECREE SIGNED BY THE PRINCIPALS INVOLVED URGED ALL NEWS MEDIA AGAINST LEAKING UNAUTHORIZED VERSIONS OF THE BOOK. HE SAID HE WAS SENDING COPIES OF THE DECREE TO ALL MEDIA, INCLUDING THE WEST GERMAN MAGAZINE STERN, WHICH ALREADY HAS PUBLISHED TWO OF THE 25 PORTIONS DELETED FROM THE BOOK.
LOOK MAGAZINE, ORIGINALLY A DEFENDANT IN THE SUIT, LAST MONTH CAME TO TERMS WITH THE KENNEDYS ON PRINTING A SERIALIZATION OF THE BOOK. IT HAD SOLD RIGHTS TO THE CONDENSATION TO STERN BEFORE MAKING ITS DELETIONS.
THE U.S. MAGAZINE HAS ANNOUNCED IT WOULD BRING LEGAL ACTION AGAINST STERN IN AN EFFORT TO FORCE THE WEST GERMAN WEEKLY TO COMPLY WITH THE DELETIONS.
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A KENNEDY FAMILY SPOKESMAN, RICHARD GOODWIN, SAID, "THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO INTENTION (ON THE PART OF THE KENNEDYS) OF BRINGING ANY FURTHER LAWSUITS." HE SAID THE COURT ORDER WAS BEING DISTRIBUTED TO MEDIA "IN THE HOPE AND EXPECTATION THAT THEY WILL HONOR IT."

HE ADDED THAT THE FAMILY WOULD "FOLLOW VERY CLOSELY" THE LOOK PROCEEDINGS AGAINST STERN.

MONDAY'S AGREEMENT, APPROVED BY STATE SUPREME COURT JUDGE SAUL STREIT, CALLED FOR THE DESTRUCTION WITHIN 45 DAYS OF ALL COPIES OF ALL ORIGINAL VERSIONS OF THE BOOK BY ALL PARTIES, EXCEPT THAT HARPER & ROW AND MRS. KENNEDY MAY KEEP ONE FILE COPY AND MANCHESTER MAY RETAIN TWO FILE COPIES.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MRS. KENNEDY MADE IT CLEAR MONDAY THAT ALTHOUGH HER OBJECTIONS TO THE PUBLICATION OF "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT" HAD BEEN REMOVED, SHE NEITHER APPROVED NOR ENDORSED MATERIAL APPEARING IN THE BOOK.

GOODWIN SAID MRS. KENNEDY "SEES NO NEED TO ALTER HER PREVIOUS STATEMENTS" ON THE TASTELESSNESS AND INACCURACY OF THE BOOK "AND WILL HAVE NO FURTHER COMMENT."

MANCHESTER SAID MRS. KENNEDY'S EARLIER JUDGEMENT "WAS BASED ON ISOLATED FRAGMENTS WHICH HAD BEEN READ TO HER BY ASSOCIATES OF THE FAMILY.

"I MAY SAY THAT SHE HAS HAD COMPLETE ACCESS TO MY ENTIRE MANUSCRIPT SINCE LAST MARCH AND HAS BEEN GIVEN EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO READ IT," HE SAID. YET, HE ADDED, SHE TOLD THE COURT WHEN SHE FILED SUIT SHE HAD NEVER READ IT.

"THIS MAY SOUND BAFFLING," HE SAID, "BUT THERE IS AN EXPLANATION, AND IT IS QUITE HUMAN. THE FACT IS THAT THOSE CLOSE TO HER HAD HOPED TO SPARE HER THE ORDEAL OF A FULL READING.

"IN RETROSPECT, IT SEEMS OBVIOUS THAT HAD SHE DONE SO THEN---HAD HER AUTHORITY NOT BEEN DELEGATED TO DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FAMILY---WE ALL WOULD HAVE FORESONE MUCH ANGUISH," MANCHESTER SAID.

THE WRITER ALSO SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO MRS. KENNEDY'S WITHDRAWAL OF LEGAL ACTION, SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY "WAS WAIVING HIS RIGHTS IN THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WHICH I SIGNED WITH HIM THREE YEARS AGO." THAT MEMORANDUM CONTAINED AN AGREEMENT THAT THE BOOK WOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED BEFORE NOV. 22, 1968, WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY, AND WAS THE BASIS OF MRS. KENNEDY'S SUITS.

AFTER READING HIS STATEMENT, MANCHESTER DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS A "VERY SICK MAN--UNDER DOCTOR'S ORDERS," AND LEFT THE NEWS CONFERENCE. HE RECENTLY WAS HOSPITALIZED WITH PNEUMONIA.

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A CONDITION OF THE SETTLEMENT WAS THAT ON THE TITLE PAGE OF EACH COPY OF THE BOOK PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES OR ABROAD WILL APPEAR THE FOLLOWING WORDS:
"HARPER & ROW WISHES TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT NEITHER MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY NOR SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY HAS IN ANY WAY APPROVED OR ENDORSED THE MATERIAL APPEARING IN THIS BOOK. THE AUTHOR, WILLIAM MANCHESTER, AND THE PUBLISHERS ASSUME COMPLETE AND SOLE RESPONSIBILITY."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Johnson Solicitude For Widow Recalled

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

The public at first did not know of the tension aboard the presidential plane as the dead President John F. Kennedy and the new President Johnson flew back from Dallas. But shortly after the return, signs began to appear that all was not well between the two most powerful political families in the United States—the Johnsons and the Kennedys.

Immediately following the assassination, members of the Kennedy staff spoke savagely of the fact that President Kennedy had gone to Texas at all and seemed to blame Mr. Johnson for luring him down there. Apparently they did not know—or else had forgotten—that it was Kennedy who took the initiative, that Johnson discouraged the trip.

Ted Sorenson, counsel to JFK, said he wished Texas could be blown off the map. Arthur Schlesinger Jr., remarked that he simply couldn't bear to hear American foreign policy proclaimed in a Texas twang.

The day after his return to Washington, the new President sent an aide, Richard Nelson, to the White House for two sheets of presidential stationery. Snarled a Kennedy aide: "Can't he even wait until the body is cold?"

—Johnson wanted the stationery to write longhand letters to the late President's two children, Caroline and John, Jr.

The Kennedy Ambitions

It was reported that on the night after the assassination, members of the Kennedy staff and family stayed up in the White House most of the night planning how they could rebuild the Kennedy image and take the headlines away from Mr. Johnson. Plans were laid for a state funeral in which the presidents, the prime ministers, and the kings of all the allied countries would march behind the casket.

When Franklin Roosevelt died in Warm Springs, Ga., and when Vice President Truman was immediately sworn in as his successor, Mrs. Roosevelt was asked by the man who replaced her husband: "What can I do for you?"

"The question, Mr. President, is what we can do for you," replied Mrs. Roosevelt. She moved out of the White House the next day.

The Johnsons remained in their home in Spring Valley for 15 days, during which Mrs. Kennedy lived in the White House. The period was so prolonged that newsmen started asking Mrs. Johnson when Mrs. Kennedy was expected to move. Mrs. Johnson retorted almost angrily: "I would to God I could serve Mrs. Ken-

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The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

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nedy's comfort. I can at least serve his convenience."

$50,000 for Press Aide

Some of the late President Kennedy's staff stayed away from their jobs for days at a time. Nevertheless, Johnson invited each one of them with their wives to the residence part of the White House to discuss their future. He offered them a chance to stay on with him or take other appointments in the Government.

When Mrs. Kennedy asked that the Cape Canaveral missile site be named after her husband, Mr. Johnson complied immediately, despite opposition from Florida residents. And he also sent a bill to Congress asking for $17,500,000 to finance the John F. Kennedy Cultural Center in Washington, an enterprise started by the Kennedys and supposed to be financed by private funds.

In addition, he put $50,000 in his own White House budget to be paid to Mrs. Kennedy annually for a public relations assistant, Pamela Turnure, plus a secretarial staff. This was the first time in history that the widow of a President had received funds for such an office.

Mrs. Kennedy, whose husband left her a $10 million estate, received $50,000 plus $10,000 until last year when the office expense was cut to $30,000. Her allowance is still double the expense enjoyed former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower.

What President Johnson didn't know was that in February, 1964, three months after the assassination, the office which he had given Mrs. Kennedy in the White House was used by William Manchester to begin collecting material for the book, "The Death of a President"—material in part critical of him.

Nor did President Johnson probably realize the bitterness of Mrs. Kennedy's feelings toward him — until the late spring of 1965, when he and Mrs. Johnson invited her to Washington to participate in the dedication of the Rose Garden in her name. When Mrs. Kennedy refused to come, the President sent her a picture of the garden, warmly inscribed. He was a little hurt to learn that she had laid it on a shelf.

In November the Johnsons invited all the descendants of previous Presidents to come to the White House for a reunion. The grandchildren of President Eisenhower accepted with pleasure, as did various other descendants. The Kennedy children did not show. They are much too young to know anything about the bitter resentment of their mother and their Uncle Bobby for the Johnsons, but they were made to play a part in the Kennedy feud.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Manchester's Johnson Slurs A

By Drew Pearson

The book "The Death of a President" gives the Kennedy side of the differences between the Kennedy and the Johnson families following John F. Kennedy's assassination. Drew Pearson was in Dallas on the day of the tragedy and in today's column endeavors to give the other side of the story.

I was in Dallas on the tragic day President Kennedy was assassinated. Since that time Jack Anderson and I have talked to various members of the Kennedy and Johnson staffs in order to get the facts regarding the friction and bitterness which William Manchester reports developed between Mrs. Jacqueline F. Kennedy and President Johnson.

Unquestionably there was friction. Bitterness developed during the tense moments after the assassination. However, the Manchester book tells only one side of the story.

Here is part of the other side:

First, friction occurred with the coroner in Dallas. Kenneth O'Donnell, secretary to Mr. Kennedy, and Brig. Gen. Godfrey McHugh, his Air Force aide, had been entrusted with the job of getting the body back to Washington. But the coroner refused to release it until he held an inquest.

Finally O'Donnell and McHugh prevailed upon him. Then they had trouble with a Dallas city ordinance against carrying a casket in an ambulance. They had purchased a casket but found it was necessary to get a hearse.

It took about an hour to overcome local red tape and drive Mr. Kennedy's body to the waiting airplane.

Meanwhile, Air Force One, the presidential plane, had been waiting for the body. This delay was on the personal order of the new President, and contrary to the wishes of the Secret Service.

Emery Roberts of the Secret Service staff had ordered the plane to take off immediately. The Secret Service had no idea, in the confusion of Mr. Kennedy's death, as to whether there was a widespread plot against both the President and the Vice President and felt the new President would be safer in the air en route to Washington.

But President Johnson ordered the plane to wait for Mr. Kennedy's body. Meanwhile he telephoned Robert F. Kennedy, the Attorney General, in Washington to ask for a legal opinion as to whether he should take the oath of office immediately or wait till he got back to Washington. Bobby Kennedy did not reply immediately. But Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach called back to advise that Mr. Johnson should be sworn in immediately. If there was a national emergency while the plane was in the air, such as a missile attack on the United States, the President was the only person, as Commander-in-Chief, who could give the order to launch American missiles in retaliation.

Incidentally, Mr. Johnson addressed Bobby formally as "General Kennedy" during this and other conversations.

Mrs. Kennedy's Ire

Mrs. Kennedy expressed indignation in the original version of the Manchester book that President Johnson used her husband's plane. However, the plane contained secret electronic communications equipment which only the President could use in case of emergency. Mr. Johnson had flown to Dallas in the Vice Presidential plane, but it did not carry this equipment. The Secret Service had decided that he must use Air Force One for the return journey in order to be able to use this equipment. Besides, he was the new President.

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The Evening Star (Washington)
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World Journal Tribune (New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
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The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date JAN 11 1967

After receiving word from the Justice Department that he should be sworn in in Dallas, Mr. Johnson sent for U.S. District Judge Sarah Hughes to administer the oath. While he was waiting for her, Mr. Kennedy's body was put aboard the plane, and Gen. McHugh told Malcolm Kilduff, press secretary, that Ken O'Donnell wanted the plane to take off immediately. McHugh was quite excited. He had rushed through the plane looking for Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Kennedy, later said that he had found Mrs. Kennedy kneeling beside her dead husband while Mr. Johnson was in the washroom changing his clothes.

But Kilduff told McHugh the plane could not take off.

"He may want to take off," Kilduff said, referring to O'Donnell, "but he isn't in charge any more. Johnson is now President."

Later, as Mr. Kennedy's body was about to be removed from the plane, O'Donnell is reported to have blocked the new President in the plane's aisle so he could not disembark with the body.

Rumors of Boorishness

Various stories have been circulated regarding the tragic flight back to Washington. Mrs. Kennedy is reported saying she objected to being called "Honey" and did not want Johnson near her; that she didn't want "that man to touch me." It was also reported that Johnson had come back to the rear of the plane and smiled on the casket.

According to Kilduff, the new President acted with dignity and sympathy.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Mrs. Kennedy Felt Some Remorse

By Drew Pearson

Jacqueline Kennedy's controversy over the Manchester book discloses one of the little known aspects of her life.

The public saw her as the most glamorous First Lady ever to occupy the White House—beautiful, charming, vivacious, evoking the cheers of Vienna and the plaudits of Paris and, with it all, demure.

Pearson

But she also had a will of her own. At times she could be imperious. She had experienced some stormy scenes with her late husband which perhaps contributed to this.

Twice before he became President she left him. And after he became President love did not always follow a serene path in the White House. Memory and remorse obviously flooded her mind as the head of her dead husband lay in her lap after the tragedy of Dallas; and some of it poured out to William Manchester during 10 hours of taping Mrs. Kennedy's story.

Some of the bitterness toward the Vice President from Texas who had urged her husband to go to Dallas also came out during the tense hours after the assassination. And one incident in the book relates to a conversation in Fort Worth when the raised voices of LBJ and JFK could be heard from behind closed doors arguing over Texas politics.

Afterward, Mrs. Kennedy quotes the late President as telling her that he didn't believe Lyndon; that if Lyndon told you one thing he meant another.

These are some of the passages Mrs. Kennedy wants suppressed.

Incidentally the book also reports that Bobby Kennedy, consulted by his brother before making the trip to Dallas, joined Vice President Johnson in recommending that he go.

Remorseful Memories

Mrs. Kennedy commissioned Manchester to write the book—or as she expressed it, "hired" him — in February 1964, three months after the assassination, when she was still remorseful about herself, still bitter toward the Johnsons.

Some of the remorse creeps into a remark she made to Manchester that she and her husband could not spend the last night together in the hotel room in Fort Worth because of mattress conditions, a reference which she wants suppressed. There is also a letter she wrote her husband from Greece—one of the trips she took to get away from the White House—in which she says, "I miss you and I hope you miss me."

Those who knew the Kennedys will say she should not be remorseful over leaving her husband on occasion. Once was shortly after the inauguration when she took the children off to Middleburg, Va. The hottest separation was in 1960 when Kennedy, after his failure to get the vice presidential nomination on the Adlai Stevenson ticket, went to see his father on the French Riviera.

She was pregnant at the time, and had a miscarriage while her husband was away. For a long time she wouldn't listen to his overtures for a reconciliation. I talked to Kennedy, then a Senator, about this. He blamed himself for the estrangement.

But living in Georgetown after the assassination, with the street in front of her house jammed with tourists, and photographers lying in wait when she dined at the Jockey Club with Marlon Brando, she continued remorseful and bitter.

This was why she moved to New York. There in a city of eight million she could have more privacy. Have she regained her composure and perspective.

Memories Once Again

But today litigation over the Manchester book has reversed all this. Once again the public spotlight is on her. Once again her memories go back to the tragedy of Dallas.

Jackie did not at first want him to run for President and she entered the White House with some reluctance. But once she got there she loved it.

Her refurbishing of the White House and her rummaging around the attic for old furniture made her famous as an amateur historian. Her husband was enthusiastic and very proud of her.

But though she did a great job as First Lady, she also did what she wanted to do. She called the tunes, not her husband. When she wanted to fly a station from Pakistan by Air Force plane, she did it—something the Johnsons would catch hell for today.

Yes, Mrs. Kennedy was a glamorous, charming and effective First Lady, but no one, not even her husband, could tell her what to do when she didn't want to do it.

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The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date DEC 23 1966

Manuscript Went to RFK

The publisher of Thimble's book has documentary evidence that the manuscript not only was submitted to Sen. Robert Kennedy (D-N.Y.) for approval, but that several corrections were made.

Though Kennedy has claimed he never saw the manuscript, Harper and Row, the publisher, has a signed receipt that 115 galleys were delivered to Kennedy's apartment on Aug. 18.

On the day of their arrival, Kennedy called in a group of literary friends to review the manuscript. They made corrections on pages 4, 45, and 80 and the publisher made the requested revisions.

(Los Angeles Sun-Mirror Examiner, Inc.)

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(JACKIE)
NEW YORK--MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY PROBABLY WILL TRAVEL TO HONG KONG, THAILAND AND CAMBODIA WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH OR SIX WEEKS, HER OFFICE SAID TODAY.
"SHE'S BEEN THINKING ABOUT A TRIP, BUT HASN'T SET A DATE," SAID AN AIDE, NANCY TUCKERMAN. "SHE HAS NO SET ITINERARY BUT PROBABLY WOULD VISIT HER SISTER IN HONG KONG AND GO TO THAILAND AND CAMBODIA TO [illegible]
"MRS. KENNEDY ALWAYS HAS BEEN VERY INTERESTED IN GOING TO THE FAR EAST," MISS TUCKERMAN SAID.
MRS. KENNEDY'S HALF-SISTER, MRS. LEWIS RUTHERFURD, IS IN HONG KONG WHERE HER HUSBAND IS A TEACHER. THEY WERE MARRIED LAST SUMMER.
THE KENNEDY CHILDREN, CAROLINE AND JOHN, WOULD REMAIN AT HOME, MISS TUCKERMAN SAID.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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How Kennedy Bible Was Lost in Dallas

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 7 (AP) —Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes, who administered the oath of office to President Johnson Nov. 22, 1963, after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, said today she gave Kennedy's personal Bible "to the first person I saw" after she had left the presidential plane.

"I didn't know who he was," Judge Hughes said.

She said the man asked:

"Don't you want to keep it?"

She said she answered: "No, it doesn't belong to me."

Author William Manchester reports in his book, "The Death of a President," that an unidentified man persuaded Judge Hughes to give him the Bible along with the card on which the oath had been typed.

". . . She surrendered them, assuming he was some sort of security man. He wasn't," Manchester also wrote.

"The last item of Kennedy memorabilia to be left in Dallas, his most cherished personal possession, was his Bible."

Judge Hughes told the Associated Press she remembers the man was in "a suit," adding: "He didn't come up to me. I immediately left the plane and the first person I saw I handed him the Bible."

She said there was no indication the man was a security agent.

Neither the whereabouts of the Bible nor the identity of the man Judge Hughes spoke to is known.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
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NEW YORK (UPI)-- AUTHOR WILLIAM MANCHESTER SUNDAY ACCUSED MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY AND OTHERS OF TRYING "TO SUPPRESS VITAL FACTS" CONTAINED IN THE CONTROVERSIAL BOOK "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT."

MRS. KENNEDY, HE SAID, ALSO INCITED SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY INTO A "TIGERLIKE" RAGE TO THE POINT WHERE HE DEMANDED THE PROJECT BE ABANDONED, ALTHOUGH BOTH HAD GIVEN HIM WRITTEN ASSURANCE THEY WOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO CENSOR IT.

MANCHESTER SAID MRS. KENNEDY "BLAZED HIGH AS A BONFIRE" PRIOR TO THE RECENT COURT BATTLE OVER DELETIONS FROM THE TEXT DEMANDED BY THE KENNEDY FAMILY. THE BOOK IS THE ACCOUNT OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND THE AFTERMATH OF NOV. 22, 1963.

THE ACCUSATIONS, INTERTWINED WITH PRAISE AND ADMIRATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S WIDOW, ARE CONTAINED IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF LOOK MAGAZINE, IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "WILLIAM MANCHESTER'S OWN STORY." IT WILL APPEAR ON NEWSTANDS TUESDAY.

"UNBELIEVABLE CHARGES WERE MADE, UNFORGIVEABLE WORDS SPOKEN AND TREASURED FRIENDSHIPS RUPTURED," MANCHESTER SAID OF THE TUMULT SURROUNDING THE BOOK AND ITS RECENT SERIALIZATION IN LOOK.

HE SAID MRS. KENNEDY AT FIRST FELT THE BOOK WOULD BE "DISREGARDED" BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"'I THOUGHT,' SHE TOLD ME LAST SUMMER, 'THAT IT WOULD BE BOUND IN BLACK AND PUT AWAY ON DARK LIBRARY SHELVES,'" MANCHESTER SAID.

HE ALSO SAID MRS. KENNEDY DID LITTLE TO HELP HIM IN HIS RESEARCH OF THE BOOK. THE KENNEDY FAMILY HAD SELECTED HIM TO WRITE IT AS THE DEFINITIVE ACCOUNT OF JOHN F. KENNEDY'S DEATH.

"ALTHOUGH MRS. KENNEDY HAS ASKED ME TO DO IT, I CAN THINK OF ONLY THREE DOORS SHE ACTUALLY OPENED FOR ME, NONE OF THEM VITAL," MANCHESTER SAID.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

MANCHESTER SAID AS EARLIER AS MID-1964 HE "FOUND IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH ANY SATISFACTORY PROFESSIONAL CONTACT" WITH EITHER MRS. KENNEDY OR ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

THE COURT BATTLE FOLLOWED DEMANDS BY THE KENNEDY FAMILY FOR CERTAIN DELETIONS IN THE MANCHESTER TEXT AFTER IT WAS BEING PREPARED FOR SERIALIZATION IN LOOK, WHICH PAID $665,000 FOR THE RIGHTS.

"WHEN MRS. KENNEDY ULTIMATELY SAW THE MANUSCRIPT, SHE ASKED ME TO CUT SOME 1,600 WORDS," THE MANCHESTER ARTICLE SAID. "IN SUM, OVER 75 PERCENT OF THE DELETIONS PROPOSED IN HER BEHALF DID NOT INVOLVE HER. THEY WERE AN EXTENSIONOF THE ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS VITAL FACTS."

HE SAID MRS. KENNEDY HAD ACCUSED HIM OF "COMMERCIALIZATION" IN SELLING THE SERIALIZATION RIGHTS. HE SAID HE WAS ASKED TO DELETE 6,472 WORDS.

HE SAID PAM TURNURE, MRS. KENNEDY'S SECRETARY, WAS ALLOWED TO READ THE MANUSCRIPT AND "HACKED OUT 77 PASSAGES OR PHRASES."

MANCHESTER WROTE THAT HIS LENGTHY INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. KENNEDY BROUGHT HIM ALMOST TO TEARS AND THAT HE DESTROYED 200 PAGES OF TEXT FROM HIS FIRST DRAFT WHICH HE THOUGHT "WERE EITHER TOO PERSONAL OR NEEDLESSLY CRITICAL OF MEN STILL IN PUBLIC LIFE."

HE SAID HE ALSO REFUSED TO DISCUSS THEM WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION DURING ITS INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION.

MANCHESTER WROTE OF THE CONTROVERSY SURROUNDING HIS BOOK THAT AFTER IT IS FORGOTTEN HISTORY WOULD RECALL THAT "IN OUR HOUR OF DISGRACE AND CONFUSION, JACQUELINE BOUVIER KENNEDY, WHO HAD LOST MORE THAN ANY OF US, HELD US ALL TOGETHER, REMAINED TRUE TO THE LEADER WE HAD LOST, AND, IN KINDLING THAT ARLINGTON FLAME, REKINDLED OUR NATIONAL PRIDE."

MANCHESTER SAID MRS. KENNEDY, IN A MEMO SENT TO ANOTHER AUTHOR ON OCT. 1, 1964, SAID THE BOOK WOULD BE PUBLISHED "WITH NO CENSORSHIP FROM MYSELF OR FROM ANYONE ELSE." HE SAID HE WAS SENT A CARBON COPY.

"I HAVE TOO MUCH RESPECT FOR HISTORY TO TAMPER WITH THE RESULTS OF HIS (MANCHESTER'S) RESEARCH. I HAVE NO WISH TO DECIDE WHO WRITES HISTORY..." THE MEMO SAID.

HE SAID SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY LAST JULY 29 SENT HIM A TELEGRAM SAYING "MEMBERS OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY WILL PLACE NO OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF PUBLICATION" OF THE BOOK.

MANCHESTER SAID SEN. KENNEDY WAS "PUZZLED" BY MRS. KENNEDY'S CHANGE OF ATTITUDE WHEN IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT LOOK HAD BOUGHT THE SERIALIZATION RIGHTS.

HE SAID HE WAS SUMMONED TO KENNEDY'S WASHINGTON OFFICE AUG. 12 AND "SPENT THREE OF THE MOST UNCOMFORTABLE HOURS OF MY LIFE" THERE WITH EVAN THOMAS, AN EDITOR OF HARPER & ROW, THE BOOK'S PUBLISHER, AND KENNEDY ADVISER JOHN SEIGENTHALER, EDITOR OF THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN.

THE PREVIOUS WEEK, MANCHESTER WROTE, MRS. KENNEDY "BLAZED HIGH AS A BONFIRE, AND BY THE FOLLOWING WEEK, THE SPARKS HAD IGNITED" KENNEDY. HE DESCRIBED KENNEDY AS "TIGERLIKE" DURING THE CONFRONTATION IN HIS OFFICE.

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1ST ADD MANCHESTER 3/17 NX ADV FOR 6 PM EST SUN MAR 19.

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"AT THE OUTSET, I WAS TRYING TO FIND OUT WHAT HAD GONE WRONG," HE WROTE. "IT WAS FUTILE. LIKE BOB, HE APPEARED TO BE WHOLLY IRRATIONAL. HE ACCUSED ME OF RAISING MY VOICE. HE PRETENDED TO LEAVE THE ROOM, HID IN AN ALCOVE, AND LEAPT OUT, POINTING AN ACCUSING FINGER AT ME. ONCE, HE BECKONED EVAN ASIDE AND HELD A WHISPERED CONVERSATION WITH HIM, GLARING MEANTIME AT ME."

MANCHESTER SAID THAT LATER SZIGENTHALER TOLD HIM NOT TO WORRY, "BOB HAD BEEN MUCH ROUGHER WITH HIM."

HE SAID HE DID NOT REALIZE A YEAR EARLIER THAT LETTERS TO HIM FROM MRS. KENNEDY "THAT HAD BEEN SIGNED 'AFFECTIONATELY, JACKIE,' WOULD NOW COLDLY END, 'SINCERELY, JACQUELINE KENNEDY.'"

HIS PRINCIPAL ALLY IN THE DISPUTE WITH THE KENNEDYS, MANCHESTER SAID, WAS HISTORIAN ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER JR., HIMSELF THE AUTHOR OF A BOOK ON THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION ENTITLED "A THOUSAND DAYS."

HE SAID SCHLESINGER SENT HIM A SIX-PAGE MEMO AND URGED THAT HE RESTORE SOME SELF-IMPOSED REFLECTIONS, DESCRIBING THE MANUSCRIPT AS "REMARKABLE AND POTENTIALLY A GREAT BOOK."

OUT OF SIX HIGH QUALITY WORKS ON THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION, MANCHESTER SAID, ONLY "MY 12 YEARS WITH JOHN F. KENNEDY" BY MRS. EVELYN LINCOLN, PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S PERSONAL SECRETARY, ESCAPED CENSORSHIP. HE SAID MRS. LINCOLN REMAINED SO AFFECTED BY THE ASSASSINATION SHE COULD NOT BRING HERSELF EVEN TO ATTEND PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S INAUGURAL IN 1965.

MANCHESTER SAID MANY KENNEDY AIDES AND OTHER PRINCIPALS OF NOV. 22, 1963 COULD BARELY WITHSTAND THE MEMORY TO SIT FOR INTERVIEWS.

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

TEXAS GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY JR., WOUNDED IN THE ASSASSINATION, SUDDENLY "WAS PERSPIRING AND SMOKING TWO CIGARETTES SIMULTANEOUSLY. IT WAS AS THOUGH I HAD STUMBLED UPON A SECRET PANEL LEADING TO A PAINFUL PAST."

MANCHESTER SAID TED SORENSEN, LONGTIME KENNEDY AIDE, SPEECHWRITER AND AUTHOR OF THE BOOK "KENNEDY," HAD TO BREAK OFF A MARATHON INTERVIEW ON CAPE COD PERIODICALLY TO REGAIN HIS COMPOSURE.

HE SAID ADM. GEORGE BURKLEY, PHYSICIAN TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IN RECALLING EVENTS AT PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL IN DALLAS, SUDDENLY "SAT IMMOBILE" FOR A FULL THREE MINUTES, "HIS WHITE KNUCKLED HANDS GRIPPING THE EDGE OF HIS DESK. WHEN HE FOUND HIS VOICE, IT WAS A DIFFERENT VOICE, HOARSE AND RASPING, LIKE A FILE."

MANCHESTER SAID THAT AFTER IT WAS AGREED TO CUT 1,600 WORDS FROM THE LOOK SERIALIZATION, MRS. KENNEDY FINALLY BROUGHT HERSELF TO READ THE COMPLETE MANUSCRIPT OF "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT." HE SAID ONE OF HER FRIENDS TOLD HIM SHE DID SO WITH "GROWING SURPRISE AND FASCINATION."

THE AUTHOR DID NOT DISGUISE HIS DISTASTE FOR DALLAS, ALTHOUGH HE SAID HE COULD NOT HAVE WRITTEN HIS BOOK WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF THOSE RESIDENTS THERE WHO AIDED HIM. HE SAID HE HAD "NEVER SEEN A CITY SO TIGHTLY HELD BY SO FEW...

"THERE IS SOMETHING ALMOST TEUTONIC ABOUT BIG D'S MATERIALISM, ITS DEFERENCE TO THE MEN OF SINEW," HE SAID.

MANCHESTER SAID HE ENJOYED AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, HOUSTON AND FORT WORTH BUT QUOTED A REMARK ATTRIBUTED TO GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN IN 1867: "IF I OWNED TEXAS AND HELL, I'D SELL TEXAS AND LIVE IN HELL."

ADV FOR 6 P.M. EST SUN. MARCH 19

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LIBRARY 3/17 NX
ADV FOR 6 PM EST SUN. MARCH 19
WITH MANCHESTER
FOR USE IN NORTH AMERICA ONLY

NEW YORK (UPI)--AUTHOR WILLIAM MANCHESTER SAID SUNDAY THE JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS., WILL RECEIVE MORE THAN $5 MILLION IN PROFITS FROM HIS BOOK, "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT."

IN NOTING THAT HE RECEIVED $665,000 FOR THE MAGAZINE SERIALIZATION RIGHTS, MANCHESTER SAID MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY "SEIZED UPON THE SERIALIZATION IN LOOK AND DENOUNCED IT AS 'COMMERCIALIZATION.'"

MANCHESTER MADE THE STATEMENT IN AN ARTICLE IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF LOOK MAGAZINE, FOR NEWSSTAND RELEASE TUESDAY, ENTITLEDD "MANCHESTER'S OWN STORY."

THE AUTHOR SAID "MOST OF THE OVERALL PROFITS" FROM THE BOOK WOULD GO TO THE KENNEDY LIBRARY. "IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THE LIBRARY WILL RECEIVE OVER $5,000,000," HE SAID.

ADV FOR 6 P.M. EST SUN MARCH 19
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MANCHESTER'S STORY OF THE BOOK FIGHT

Bobby Went Into a Tigerlike Rage

NEW YORK, March 29 (UPI) — Mrs. John F. Kennedy at first believed the book, "The Death of a President," would be discharged by the American public, bound in black and set aside to collect dust on dark library shelves.

She had little inkling the book she commissioned to tell the story of her husband's assassination and the turmoil of governmental change would create an international furor. When the tumult erupted, author William Manchester said yesterday, "Unbelievable charges were made, unforgivable words spoken and treasured friendships ruptured."

OWN STORY

Mr. Manchester said Mrs. Kennedy and others attempted "to suppress vital facts" contained in the controversial book. His accusations appear in an article in the current issue of Look Magazine entitled "William Manchester's Own Story." It will appear on newsstands tomorrow. The book was serialized in Look.

He also accused the former First Lady of inciting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy into a "tigerlike" rage to a point where he demanded the project be abandoned. This in spite of the fact, Mr. Manchester said, that both Mrs. Kennedy and the Senator had given him written assurances they would not try to censor the manuscript.

Mr. Manchester said Mrs. Kennedy "blazed high as a bonfire" before the recent court battle over deletions she demanded from the text. And the author said that as early as mid-1964, he found it "almost impossible to establish any satisfactory professional contact" with either the widow or the Senator.

But Mr. Manchester retained his admiration and praise of Mrs. Kennedy.

Long after the controversy surrounding the book is forgotten, Mr. Manchester said, history would recall that "in our hour of disgrace and confusion, Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, who had lost more than any of us, held us all together, remained true to the leader we had lost, and, in kindling that Arlington flame, rekindled our national pride."

But, he said, Mrs. Kennedy did little to help him research the book.

Mrs. Kennedy originally asked Mr. Manchester to delete some 642 words, the author said, but settled for 1800.

"In sum," he wrote, "over 75 per cent of the deletions proposed in her behalf did not involve her. They were an extension of the attempt to suppress vital facts."

Mr. Manchester charged that Mrs. Kennedy's private secretary, Pamela Turnure, was permitted to read the manuscript and "hacked out 77 passages or phrases."

The author said that after his lengthy interviews with Mrs. Kennedy, which he revealed brought him close to tears, he destroyed some 200 pages of text he believed were "either too personal or needlessly critical of men still in public life."

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune (New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date MAR 30 1967

77 MAR 27 1967

94-37271-A
NOT RECORDED
195 APR 24 1967

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MANCHESTER ADDS EPILOGUE ON FIGHT

Article Relates More Details of Kennedy Book Dispute

By JOHN CORRY

William Manchester defends his book, tells of his travail and takes issue with Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Senator Robert F. Kennedy in the April 4 issue of Look magazine, which is on sale tomorrow.

Writing about his dispute with the Kennedy family, he says: "No one has the right to distort the past. No fact, however disagreeable, may be expunged from the record."

This, he says, is why he fought the suit filed by Mrs. Kennedy to prevent the publication of "The Death of a President" by Harper & Row and its serialization by Look.

However, even before that, Mr. Manchester says, he was involved with two other books that disturbed Mrs. Kennedy. One was "Kennedy" by Theodore C. Sorensen, the other "A Thousand Days" by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. Both men had been advisers to President Kennedy and both were writing about his Administration.

Mr. Manchester says he tried to persuade Mr. Sorensen not to change his manuscript simply to please the Kennedys, but that "Ted took the easy way, giving way on point after point and weakening what would have been a great volume."

Says Schlesinger Balked

Mr. Schlesinger, he says, did not give way, which annoyed Mrs. Kennedy. Mr. Manchester says that he subsequently wrote to Mrs. Kennedy, without mentioning Mr. Schlesinger's name, and told her that it was unwise to tamper with history.

He says that Mrs. Kennedy "understood me clearly" and that she wrote to him and said she knew he had been "a comfort to Arthur." Mr. Manchester is certain, he says, that he helped "A Thousand Days" toward publication.

Mr. Manchester had been authorized by the Kennedys on March 26, 1964, to write an account of the assassination of President Kennedy. For the next [illegible] months, he says, he worked long and hard, and often in anguish.

He began his research in the offices of the Warren Commission, where he had access to the documents the commission used in its investigation of the assassination.

He says, Chief Justice Earl Warren "rather uneasily" asked him to read a first draft of the commission's report and to say, as a friend of the Kennedys, that its findings were acceptable to the family. Mr. Manchester says he felt this would be improper.

Saw Two Advantages

Furthermore, he says, he was not equipped to judge the report's text. His own investigation was only beginning, and he wanted to explore the full sweep of the assassination, not simply the crime.

While he was intimidated by the thought that he might be competing with the commission, he says, he felt that he had two advantages over it.

The first was that he would be working alone. "The single eye sees," he writes, "what the rows of eyes miss." Of the second, he says:

"As I knew then, and as the nation has since discovered, the prestigious names of Earl Warren's panel did little except glitter; the long hours were put in by junior staff men . . . I believe I had more investigative experience than any of them."

Mr. Manchester says he had promised Mr. Warren that he wouldn't visit Texas until after the President had accepted the commission's report. When he finally got to Dallas, where President Kennedy died, he says, his connection with the Kennedys was of little help.

Says He Got Little Help

In fact, he writes, Mrs. Kennedy failed to help him throughout the inquiry. "I can think of only three doors that she actually opened for me," he says, "none of them significant."

Nonetheless, Mr. Manchester says, he established a social rapport with both the Senator and Mrs. Kennedy. "After nine months and some gentle teasing" from Mrs. Kennedy, he writes, he began to call her Jackie.

Mr. Manchester says that he lived in a "state of continuous shock" for two years as he sought to recreate the death of President Kennedy. He speaks of enduring "blow after blow," and he writes that "grief is hardest to bear when it cannot be shared."

Mr. Manchester says that during his research he became a "repository of intimate confidences" that he was unable to tell anyone except the Kennedys, but that their staffs, particularly Mrs. Kennedy's, discouraged him from seeing them. He says he was forced to deal with intermediaries and that this "Byzantine labyrinth" led to Mrs. Kennedy's suit.

This withdrawal by the Kennedys, their failure to understand what he was doing, Mr. Manchester says, served to fuel the grief and left them unable to view the assassination rationally.

He cites a telegram he sent to the book's editor at Harper & Row asking him to cancel publication and to tell Mr. Manchester about it.

"And indeed," Mr. Manchester says, "it is this sheer insanity that explains the Kennedy behavior throughout the controversy."

Nonetheless, Mr. Manchester indicates that he felt no bitterness toward the Kennedys.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times 19
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

MAR 20 1967

NOT RECORDED
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4-4 (Rev. 12-8-66)

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Holmes
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Manchester Describes the Book Battle

By OSCR KELLY
Staff Writer

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., behaved with "sheer insanity" during the controversy over William Manchester's book, "The Death of a President," according to the author.

In an article in Look Magazine, on the news stands tomorrow, Manchester tells his story of the 25 months during which he wrote the book and "the months of tumult that followed."

On Aug. 12, 1966, he says, he spent "three of the most uncomfortable hours of my life" in Kennedy's Washington office and watched, appalled, "while he paced tiger-like between Evan Thomas, John Seigenthaler and me."

By that time, Manchester says, both the President's brother and his widow were "wholly irrational."

Typed Out Details

"He accused me of raising my voice. He pretended to leave the room, hid in an alcove, and leapt out, pointing an accusing finger at me. Once, he beckoned Evan aside and held a whispered conversation with him, glaring meanwhile at me," Manchester writes.

Thomas was Manchester's editor at Harper & Row and Seigenthaler, now editor of the Nashville Tennessean served in the Justice Department when Kennedy was attorney general.

Originally, Manchester says, he and Robert Kennedy agreed in a "memorandum of understanding" that the book would not be published until 1968 and then later realized that that would be in the midst of a presidential election campaign.

On Jan. 12, 1965, he says, he and Kennedy settled on 1966 or 1967 as the publication time.

Earlier, he said, Mrs. Kennedy had written a letter on Oct. 1, 1964 to another author, with a carbon to Manchester, in which she said: "He will present his finished manuscript and it will be published with no censorship from myself or from anyone else. I have too much respect for history to tamper with the results of his research."

"Honor Was the Issue"

In July of last year, he says, the senator sent him a telegram saying the Kennedy family would place no obstacle in the way of publication.

Although Manchester described the telegram in a reply as "superb" and "airtight," it's meaning later became a major issue in the controversy over publication of the book and its serialization by Look.

Mrs. Kennedy, Manchester says, was a heroine during the period immediately after her husband's murder and "in our hour of disgrace and confusion . . . held us all together."

But later, he said, "When I tried to tell her that the integrity of my work was not negotiable, she didn't understand. She simply looked me out . . . honor was indeed the issue. The difficulty was that her definition differed sharply from mine. I was a writer, not a courtier.

Almost everyone he talked to, Manchester said, assumed that his work would be of value chiefly to historians rather than becoming what may be the most widely read book of the century.

While he was doing his research, he looked forward to the time he would begin to write. But, "the instant I scrawled 'Prologue' across the top of a ruled yellow pad, I knew I was in for it . . ."

During his research and writing, he says, he had had some difficulties with the Kennedys, but nothing to indicate the trouble that lay ahead. On one occasion, he says, he asked Mrs. Kennedy for a personal letter of introduction. He learned she had had someone else send the letter.

And by the summer of 1964, he says, "I found it almost impossible to establish any satisfactory professional contact with either of the two principals" even though their personal relationship, when they met, continued to be cordial.

But there were flashes of lightning on the horizon.

Other Books In Making

In the summer of 1965, he says, Theodore Sorensen and Arthur Schlesinger Jr. were racing to meet publishers' deadlines and get Kennedy family approval on their books.

Manchester says he spent two hours begging Sorensen to hold out against proposed changes in his book, but he went along with the changes. Schlesinger held out and "his July was calm."

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune (New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date MAR 20 1967

In mid-1966, he says, increasing efforts — "an extraordinary onslaught" — were made to force changes in the manuscript.

Senator Is Embarrassed

But the real crisis apparently came when Mrs. Kennedy learned that he had signed — with the "unqualified approval" of Robert Kennedy — a contract that would give him $100,000 in serial rights from Look.

When the senator told her about it, Manchester says, she denounced it as commercialization and Kennedy, a friend told Manchester, left the house "dismayed, embarrassed and bewildered."

Manchester's bitterness over the resentment on the part of the Kennedys about the amount of money he was to receive shows clearly in his account. Although he doesn't say how much he expects to make, he implies that it will be far less than the $1 million he expects the book to earn for the Kennedy Library.

It was a time, he said, "in which unbelievable changes were made, unforgiveable words spoken and treasured friendships ruptured."

At one point, he said, he could hardly bring himself to believe that a U.S. senator was hanging on his hotel door and shouting his name."

0-19 (Rev. 4-29-77)

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Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ___
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Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___

Hoover Files Indicate He Told RFK He Had Data on a JFK Jilting Payoff

By Bill Richards
Washington Post Staff Writer

A-3

J. Edgar Hoover's private files indicate that Hoover told Robert F. Kennedy in 1963 he had information that Kennedy paid $500,000 apparently to quash a lawsuit by a woman who claimed she was jilted by John F. Kennedy 10 years before he became President in 1961.

The late FBI director's files, released by the FBI under a Freedom of Information request, are heavily censored. In addition, they note that neither Hoover nor the FBI actually saw court documents relating to the alleged lawsuit. According to Hoover's memorand to the former Attorney General the entire record of the suit was sealed by a judge in New York.

According to a Hoover memorandum addressed to "The Attorney General" and sent to Kennedy on June 5, 1963, Hoover noted that an Italian weekly magazine, Le Ore, published an article in 1961 claiming that a woman identified by the magazine as Alicia Purdom, at the time the wife of actor Edmund Purdom, said she had been engaged to marry John F. Kennedy.

The magazine said the engagement was broken off in 1951 after objection from Kennedy's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, concerning the woman's Polish and Jewish ancestry.

A separate memorandum sent to Robert Kennedy at the same time does not refer to Alicia Purdom by name but does discuss the alleged lawsuit. The heavily edited memorandum reads: "In addition to the bill of particulars, letters were exhibited which mentioned John F. Kennedy as an associate of this woman . . . When this suit was filed in New York just prior to the President's assuming office you went to New York and arranged a settlement of the case out of court for $500,000. All papers relating to this matter, including the complaint, allegedly were immediately sealed by the court."

Several persons close to Hoover and Robert Kennedy in the early 1960s claimed yesterday that there was little likelihood that the alleged cash payoff annually took place.

"I never heard of the woman, and I don't have any recollection of the memos," said John Seigenthaler, who was Robert Kennedy's administrative assistant in 1960 and 1961. "I shared an office with him, where he supposedly paid the money to New York and I lived with him at his house during that time, so I'm sure I'd have known," said Seigenthaler, who is now publisher of The Nashville Tennessean.

Courtney Evans, Hoover's liaison between the FBI and Kennedy's office, said he recalled receiving a memo on the Italian magazine article from Hoover in 1963 with instructions to pass it on to Robert Kennedy. "I'm sure we did," Evans said, "but I don't recall anything more about it."

Evans, who later transferred to the Justice Department to work under Kennedy when he became Attorney General, said the lawsuit was never mentioned to him either by Hoover or Kennedy.

According to Hoover's chronology Kennedy allegedly went to New York to arrange the out-of-court settlement of the lawsuit before John Kennedy's inauguration Jan. 20, 1961. Seigenthaler said he could recall only one trip by Kennedy during that period, a speech to a sports dinner in Pittsburgh.

Seigenthaler and others who were close to Kennedy also questioned whether Robert Kennedy would have been delegated to make such a settlement when Joseph Kennedy, the family's patriarch, was still alive and active.

Attempts yesterday to reach the woman named in Hoover's memorandum—whose name now is Alicia Corning Clark—were unsuccessful.

Much of the 2-inch-thick files kept by the late FBI director contain only a series of threatening letters directed at John Kennedy and forwarded to the FBI.

On one occasion in 1958, however, the FBI director was warned that Kennedy attended church in Tucson with an associate of organized crime figure Joseph Bonanno. Hoover's files also bolster previously reported relationships between Judith Campbell Exner and organized crime figures and repeat Exner's assertions that she was in telephone contact with President Kennedy's secretary, Evelyn Lincoln. Exner has claimed an intimate association with Kennedy when he was President.

The Washington Post
A-3
12-16-77

File

74-3?-?? -F-

NOT RECORDED
JAN 13 1978

13

Part 2

EH O&C # 13 (Part 2 of 3)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/23/62

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (94-NEW)

SUBJECT: RECORDED TELEPHONE MESSAGE OF DEFAMATORY NATURE DIRECTED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SARASOTA, FLA. RESEARCH MATTER

On the evening of 10/20/62, Sheriff ROSS BOYER, Sarasota, Fla., advised SA RAYMOND N. BYERS that a person dialing Sarasota telephone number 924-5455 hears a recorded message highly critical of President KENNEDY. This number was dialed by SA BYERS and the recorded message was heard. Shortly thereafter this number responded with only a busy signal and has been "busy" since that time.

Enclosed herewith are two clippings from Sarasota "Herald-Tribune", Sarasota, Florida, for 10/22/62, which quotes this message verbatim.

No investigation has been conducted by the Tampa Division, and the person responsible for this recording is unknown to the Tampa Division. No investigation will be conducted UACB.

2 - Bureau (Encls 2)
1 - Tampa
RNB:cwp
(3)

REC-15 94-37374-1

5 OCT 24 1962

50 NOV 2 1962

enc sent to Dept of Justice Sta. Service 10-26-62 SAW

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Phone Message Blasts JFK

A telephone hotline Sunday that was kept very busy, a number that, when dialed, brought a taped message that blasted President Kennedy and implied he was guilty of treason.

The message's vitriol centered upon what it claims are the Kennedy administration's plans to supply economic aid to Premier Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria, which it claimed would be used by Ben Bella to spread communism throughout African countries.

It termed the premier a "communist butcher" who had sworn "eternal allegiance" to the "communist Russian tyranny" in Cuba. And it wound up with this statement:

"How long will the American people put up with treason right in the White House itself? How long before the American people demand the impeachment of John F. Kennedy!"

Ben Bella visited Kennedy in the White House last week and immediately afterward flew to Cuba for a session with Castro.

The telephone number [illegible] begins with the phrase: "Let freedom ring . . ." And it wound up the same way.

News of the message spread somewhat like wildfire through the city; police, sheriff's office and newspapers received telephone calls from inquisitive residents trying to find out what it all meant.

One thing appeared certain: it was not linked to Project Alert. Vice Adm. Walter G. Schindler (USN, Ret.), stated emphatically that it was not connected in any way with that organization, of which he was the founder and is now a director.

The sheriff's office said that Sheriff Ross Boyer had been apprised of the taped message and had passed the information on to the FBI in Tampa.

When the FBI office was contacted by the Herald-Tribune, it said that it was checking in to it but did not expect to have any information until today.

"Let Freedom Ring" has a listing with the General Telephone Co. office here, and one can obtain the 924-5655 number for it by simply asking the information operator.

The address is listed as 6916 Point of Rocks Rd.

The message begins like this:

"Let freedom ring . . . Recently the President of the United States treated as an honored guest the communist butcher from Communist Algeria, Ben Bella. Soon after this visit this communist butcher proceeded to Cuba where he swore eternal allegiance to the communist Russian tyranny. The Kennedy administration is prepared to ship massive economic aid to the present Algerian government to assure that revolutionary government's survival.

"It should be noted that while the United States will be bolstering up the anti-Western Algerian government with food and funds, the Soviet Union will be supplying the arms.

"Fifteen Soviet MIG jet fighters are due to arrive this month in Algeria with trained flying and ground crews of 250 men.

"The message goes on to say that Ben Bella's government has established the "closest revolutionary solidarity with Cuba," and is sending Communist guerrillas there to train terrorists for action in Central and South America and also in the United States.

"The message is believed to have been taped on an "Electronic Secretary," a device which the telephone company itself sells, primarily for businessmen who wish to leave instructions for callers when they are out of town.

"The strong tone of the message is opposed to Kennedy, without speculation as to its legality in respect to that issue.

"The FBI in Tampa would not comment on this.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p2 Sarasota Herald Tribune
Sarasota, Fla.

Date: 10/22/62
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Roy Cook
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Tampa

94-37374-1

ENCLOSURE

November 1, 1962

VIA LIAISON
~~VIA LIAISON - SF - SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

JOHN F. KENNEDY

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

11-1-62 delivered O.H. Burton

My dear Mr. President:

As I mentioned in my note yesterday, all of us in the FBI were honored by your presence at the graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy. I thought you would like to have copies of the photographs made at that time.

Respectfully submitted,

94-373724-12d

REC-39

EX-120

19 NOV 2 1962

Enclosures (12)

1 - Mr. James Vincent Cetter

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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Tamm
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

51 NOV 7 1962

CJH:dau (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 1 9 16 AM '62
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

October 31, 1962

JOHN KENNEDY

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

10-31-62 Delivered to Pierce O'Donnell at 3:24 pm by Gardner

My dear Mr. President:

Members of the Seventieth Session of the FBI National Academy, their families and friends, along with the others in attendance at the graduation exercises will long remember with great pride your appearance this morning. Your personal interest and inspiring remarks are symbolic of our country's concern for the need of maintaining law and order. Your presence has added great distinction and dignity to this graduation exercise for those men who have dedicated their lives to the task of keeping the public peace all over this nation.

We, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are singularly honored by your generosity in taking so much valuable time from your pressing schedule and great responsibilities. On behalf of every one of my associates in the FBI, may I extend to you our sincere thanks and appreciation for your making this such a memorable occasion.

Respectfully submitted,

1 - Mr. Casper (Rewrite)

CT:DSS

94-37374-12

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI

NOV 7 1962

NOV 5 1962

From PHILIP M. TALBOTT

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY
15TH STREET AND NEW YORK AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
ST. 3-6200

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

November 2, 1962

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover: John Fitzgerald Kennedy

These extra copies might come in handy.

Don't bother to acknowledge.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Phil. Talbott

Phil. Talbott

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.
NOV 5 1962

EX-110

REC. 14 94-37374-122

10 NOV 7 1962

XEROX
NOV 13 1962

67 NOV 14 1962

The Washington Post November 1, 1962

Gold Badge Of FBI Given To Kennedy

United Press International

President Kennedy paused briefly from international affairs yesterday to pay respect to the nation's law enforcement officers.

The President spoke to the 70th graduating class of the FBI National Academy.

"Particularly at this time of international crisis we want to turn our attention to the enemy within and what you are doing to meet it," the President told 88 law enforcement officers, most of them from the ranks of local police departments.

Mr. Kennedy spoke briefly following the award of diplomas by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover awarded the President a special badge "making him a member of the FBI family."

The President addressed some of his remarks to the thousands of law enforcement officers throughout the nation.

"We have the greatest debt to all of you," he said. "You make it possible for all of us to carry out our private lives."

Kennedy also said he had "the greatest respect" for Hoover and for the "extraordinary men" who have made up the FBI over the years.

The main address was delivered by Benjamin M. McKelway, president of the Associated Press and editor of the Washington Evening Star. He said the FBI was a tribute to what can be accomplished in law enforcement. [illegible] the FBI [illegible], McKelway said, "could be [illegible] to every local police [illegible] in the country if the public demanded it." [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

94-37370-122

Kennedy Lauds Police At Academy Graduation

President Kennedy today praised dedicated law enforcement officers as one of the strengths of our society in an address to the 76th graduation class of the FBI National Academy.

He told 83 policemen from communities throughout the Nation and six foreign countries that police work is often unheralded and frequently criticized by the public it protects.

It was the President's first public appearance, with the exception of attending mass on Sunday, since the Cuban crisis last week.

The President said he was anxious to attend the graduation ceremonies because of his interest in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its director, J. Edgar Hoover.

In introducing the President at the Departmental Auditorium Mr. Hoover gave the Chief Executive an FBI badge and made him an official member of the organization.

In presenting the badge, Mr. Hoover said that an agent of the FBI must prove himself before he can win a badge. He said the President has done this by "commanding the respect of the world."

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and Mr. Hoover presented the diplomas to the graduates who completed a 12-week course of instruction at FBI headquarters in Washington and at the FBI's training center at Quantico, Va.

Editor Speaks

Benjamin M. McKelway, editor of The Evening Star and president of the Associated Press, was the main speaker.

He told the graduates they "are going home to a grim and very dark world" to combat crime.

He said so many today find themselves no longer safe to walk the streets of American cities, "including Washington," because of street crime. Mr. McKelway quoted Mr. Hoover as saying that every day 6,200 felonies are committed in the United States—or four serious crimes every minute.

For those of you returning to the war against crime, he told the policemen, "I have words of sympathy and understanding."

Mr. McKelway, citing Mr. Hoover for his work through the years, said direction of the supreme law enforcement agency of the Nation "could be dangerous . . . in unscrupulous or incompetent hands."

Hits Political Pressures

The quality of a police department, he went on, is a reflection of the attitudes of the people of the community. He hit at police departments that are subjected to political pressures.

Jacob C. Goodman, of the Charlotte (N. C.) police department, was president of the graduating class. He cited two achievements of the class.

The first was that six members of the class were from foreign nations, the first such group. The second was that the class fired "four possibles" at the academy. He explained a "possible" means a perfect score in firing of weapons.

John P. Malone, assistant FBI director, was master of ceremonies, and Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, of the George Washington University, gave the invocation and benediction.

Among the graduates, James W. Bentley, of the New York City Police Department, received the John Edgar Hoover Medal for excellence in the study of law enforcement.

Graduates from foreign nations were: Manoochehr Afshar of Tehran, Iran; Mario Castillo Ruiz of Bogota, Colombia; Sern Charoristana of Bangkok, Thailand; Tsao Pu Li, Republic of China; Rafael Morel Tinoco, Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, and Pacifico De Los Reyes Arias of Quito, Ecuador.

J. Edgar Hoover greets President Kennedy as he arrives at Departmental Auditorium today to address graduates of the FBI Academy.—AP Photo.

9-[illegible]-122

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-2-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AT 70TH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY GRADUATION FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

In accordance with previous procedure, the graduation exercises of the 70th Session of the FBI National Academy on 10-31-62 will be featured in the next available issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. The December issue is now being printed at the Government Printing Office and accordingly, this feature will appear in the January issue.

In addition to the address of Benjamin M. McKelway, President of the Associated Press and Editor of The Evening Star, the remarks of the President, John F. Kennedy, will be included in the feature article. We have a manuscript of Mr. McKelway's speech to which he followed very closely. In connection with remarks of the President, it is considered advisable that the attached transcript of these remarks be checked through our Liaison Section with the White House for approval and publication.

RECOMMENDATION: 11-6-62 - Endorsed to White House trying the President's Message. Approval of publication by Liaison - Investigator approved by Bureau Release, Pres. Secy. 11-9-62.

That the attached transcript of the remarks of the President at the graduation exercises of the 70th Session of the FBI National Academy on 10-31-62 be forwarded to the Liaison Section for approval at the White House for publication in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and "The Investigator."

Enclosure

2 ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure

REC-26

94-37374-123

NOV 14 1962

LJH:kmd

NOV 15 1962

NOV 16 1962

CRIME RECORD

ADDRESS BY HONORABLE JOHN F. KENNEDY
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
GRADUATION EXERCISES
70TH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
DEPARTMENTAL AUDITORIUM
OCTOBER 31, 1962

Gentlemen, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. McKelway. Gentlemen, I was anxious to come here this morning for several reasons. First, because of a long knowledge of the FBI, a long acquaintanceship with its personnel and the greatest respect for its Director, Mr. Hoover, who is one of the most distinguished public servants who have occupied positions of high responsibility in the long history of this Republic. And also because of the extraordinary men who have rallied to the standard of the FBI over the years and have served the public interest. I don't think that our citizens are as aware as they should be, as I have come to be, of the thousands of dedicated men and women who serve our country, who serve the public interest in organizations such as the FBI, the Secret Service, dozens of other governmental agencies, who day in and day out maintain the strength of our society. And their dedication is matched by the thousands of men and women who serve in our Armed Forces and who are rather ignored in ordinary times but who provide us the security which permits us to follow our private lives. This is also true of those of you who serve in police

94-37374-123
ENCLOSURE

work, whether it is in the FBI, whether it is in the various states or the communities, the counties, or those of you who represent the police forces of countries abroad. Most of the time your work is unheralded. You are frequently subject to criticism. When there is a failure to solve a crime, your failures are broadcast. What I want to emphasize this morning is the great obligation which all of our people owe to you and those like you who serve the great interest of our people in maintaining our society as we know it, in permitting it to function. Your work protects the family. Your work protects private property which is the basis of our social life and our family life. Your work permits us to meet our responsibilities as a Nation. And I want to say as President of the United States that we have the greatest debt to all of you. I am glad you are here at this Academy. This is extremely difficult and sophisticated work. It involves the most detailed modern communications, the kind of information on great movements of crime throughout the world, as well as throughout the country. It requires sophisticated law enforcement. It requires a great knowledge and feeling for civil liberties, the rights of those who are accused as well as the rights of those who are innocent. All of this means that this great Academy with its long tradition fulfills a great public need. I want to express our thanks to all of you. Those

who are here at this Academy, those who serve and direct our police work around the country, the policemen on the beat. Because they are the men, and women who serve with them, who make this country function, who make it what it is, who serve the public interest, who are frequently ill-paid, who frequently travel with hazard and danger, but who make it possible for all of us to carry out our private lives. The obligation of the 180 million Americans to you and those like you in dozens of pursuits is unlimited, and I think particularly at this time of crisis for our country, particularly the crisis outside of our country, I want to be sure that we focus our attention on the enemies within and on what you are doing to meet them, overcome them and protect us. I thank you.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, OCTOBER 21, 1962

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AT GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE
SEVENTH SESSION OF THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
DEPARTMENTAL AUDITORIUM

Gentlemen, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. McKelway:

Gentlemen, I was anxious to come here this morning for several reasons. First, because of a long knowledge of the FBI, a long acquaintanceship with its personnel, and the greatest respect for its Director, Mr. Hoover, who is one of the most distinguished public servants who have occupied positions of high responsibility in the long history of this Republic, and also because of the extraordinary men who have rallied to the standard of the FBI over the years and have served the public interest.

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All of this means that this great Academy, with its long tradition, fulfills a great public need. I want to express our thanks to all of you, those who are here at this Academy, those who serve and direct our police work around the country, the policemen on the beat -- because they are the men, and the women who serve with them, who make this country function, who make it what it is, who serve the public interest, who are frequently ill-paid, who frequently travel with hazard and danger, but who make it possible for all of us to carry out our private lives.

The obligation of the 180 million Americans to you and those like you in dozens of pursuits is unlimited. I think particularly at this time of crisis for our country, particularly crises outside of our country, I want to be sure that we focus our attention on the enemies within and on what you are doing to meet them, overcome them, and protect us.

I thank you.

END

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/6/62

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (94-70) (C)

REC 16

SUBJECT: RECORDED TELEPHONE MESSAGE OF DEFAMATORY NATURE DIRECTED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SARASOTA, FLA. RESEARCH MATTERS.

REFERENCE: Tampa letter to Director, 10/23/62
WFO letter to San Francisco, 10/30/62, captioned " PEOPLES WORLD" IS - C

For information of WFO, ref letter to Director reported that on 10/20/62, telephone number 924-5455, Sarasota, Florida, produces a recorded message highly critical of President KENNEDY and the present U.S. relationship with Algeria.

For information of Bureau, ref WFO letter [redacted] stated that [redacted] Washington, D.C. has previously received a copy of "Peoples World", a newspaper, and other related material, and on 10/24/62 he furnished a post card postmarked Berkeley, Cal., but bearing the return address of Freedom Front Publishers, P. O. Box 645, 6915 Point of Rocks Road, Sarasota, Fla. This postcard had written message "Wish you were here, Fidel." [redacted] said all the material bears a similar handwriting.

(b)(6)

On 11/2/62, SA RAYMOND N. BYERS dialed Sarasota, Florida number 924-5455, and received a recorded message starting "Let freedom ring." The recording then criticized the United Nations as foreigners who should not be permitted to have a voice in the problems of the United States. The recording pointed out that the action of President KENNEDY in connection with the blockade of Cuba was commendable, but in allowing the United Nations to have a voice in the negotiations he "sold the United States down the river." The recording ended with "Let freedom ring."

EX 109

REC 16 94-37724-13

NOV 8 1962

2-Bureau
2-WFO (100-20337)
1-San Francisco (Info)
2-Tampa (1-100-0-251B)
RNB/dk
(7)

Lt. Tampa 11/13/62

TP 94-70

[redacted] a very reliable contact of the Tampa Division, advised SA BYERS on a confidential basis that he investigated the origin of the previous recorded message concerning President KENNEDY, and found that the telephone 924-5455 is located in the home of Dr. WILLIAM CAMPBELL DOUGLAS, MD, 6916 Point of Rocks Road, Sarasota, Fla. He said Dr. DOUGLAS has a practice in Sarasota, but he could not be located for interview. [redacted] has never heard of Freedom Front Publishers. Tampa indices negative on DOUGLAS.

(b)(6)

The postcard sent to [redacted] bears return address of 6916 Point of Rocks Road, Sarasota, Florida, the address of Dr. DOUGLAS. P. O. Box 645, according to the records of the Sarasota Post Office, is assigned to [redacted]. Tampa indices negative on [redacted]

No investigation will be conducted by Tampa, UACB.

FD-22 (Rev. [illegible])

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [x] Return to Morley 7088B
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Subject Freedom Trust Publi
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

RA _____ Date 11-9 Searcher Initials JBL

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	62-0-62343	

(b)(6)

4-22 (Rev.)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [x] Return to Marby - 10RB
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations

Subject [redacted]
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

Re: _____ Date 11-9 Searcher Initials

Prod.

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
100-23450-2	
12-0-6147	
[illegible]	
47-[illegible]	
[illegible]	
100-23450-2	
NR 1+6 Ja	
[illegible]	

1-22 (Rev. 1-__-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 5527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 5524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention
- [x] Return to Morley Pol. RB

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [x] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of Fla
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations

Subject [redacted]
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 1-9 Searcher Initials JA

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	UR	
	Wood C.	
	William	
	200 and	
A	William C - CTD	
N1	[illegible]	
	William	
N1	26-222324	
	[illegible]	
	1/2	
	Rec'd	
	5	

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

6-22 (Rev. -60)
deral Bureau of Inve gation
Records Branch

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [x] Return to Morley 201 RB
  Supervisor / Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversi
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Subject [redacted]
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____
Re _____ Date 11-9 Searcher Initials JBK
Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
65	
alias	
12-39962-4	

SAC, Tampa (94-70)

REC. 16 62-37377-124

Director, FBI

November 13, 196

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Crime Records
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Morley

RECORDED TELEPHONE MESSAGE OF DEFAMATORY NATURE DIRECTED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY; SARASOTA, FLORIDA RESEARCH MATTERS

Reurlet 11/6/62.

The Bureau agrees that no active investigation should be conducted by your office concerning instant matter. However, you are instructed to keep alert through established sources and continue to keep the Bureau promptly advised of any pertinent information.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan captioned as above dated 11/9/62, JFM:kmo.

JFM:kmo
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOV 9 1962

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 9, 1962

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: RECORDED TELEPHONE MESSAGE OF DEFAMATORY NATURE DIRECTED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY; SARASOTA, FLORIDA RESEARCH MATTERS

Tampa letter 10/23/62 reported anyone calling Sarasota, Florida, telephone number 924-5455 heard a recorded message critical of President Kennedy and his Algerian policy. Tampa enclosed two newspaper articles from the Sarasota "Herald Tribune" concerning the phone number and that data was furnished to the Attorney General, the Justice Department and Secret Service.

Attached Tampa 11/5/62 letter indicates the telephone is located in the home of Dr. William Campbell Douglas, M.D., 6916 Point of Rocks Road, Sarasota, which is also the address of Freedom Front Publishers (FFP). That organization also uses Post Office Box 545 at Sarasota, which is assigned to [redacted] Sarasota.

(b)(6)

A call to 924-5455 on 11/2/62 by a Tampa Office Agent produced a recorded message starting and ending with "Let freedom ring" and criticizing the United Nations and President Kennedy for negotiating with it over Cuba but endorsed the President's action concerning the Cuban blockade.

(b)(6) [redacted], Washington, D. C., had received a post card bearing the FFP return address and the card contained the message, "Wish you were here, Fidel." Significance of that message not indicated in Tampa letter and UACB, Tampa is conducting no investigation.

REC-16

Bureau indices concerning Drs. Douglas and [redacted] and [redacted] are negative. There is one reference to FFP (62-0-62949) That is an anticommunist six-page illustrated pamphlet published by FFP captioned "Crazy Karl Marx," subcaption "A Short Story for the Young -- 8 to 14." The pamphlet indicates it is "Published for PROFIT Under the American Free Enterprise System" and the contents of it are very violent considering it was ostensibly written for children.

Enc.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Crime Records
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Morley

NOV 15 1962

56 NOV 21 1962

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: RECORDED TELEPHONE MESSAGE OF
DEFAMATORY NATURE DIRECTED AT
PRESIDENT KENNEDY; SARASOTA, FLORIDA

OBSERVATION:

FFP is apparently a patriotic, though rightist, organization and our indices contain no derogatory information regarding it or the people apparently associated with it. Pertinent information regarding the telephone calls has already been disseminated. While no investigation is being requested of Tampa, it is believed that office should be instructed to continue to keep the Bureau advised of pertinent information concerning instant matter coming to its attention through established sources.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Tampa.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/20/62

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (94-70)(P)

SUBJECT: RECORDED TELEPHONE MESSAGE OF DEFAMATORY NATURE DIRECTED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SARASOTA, FLORIDA., RESEARCH MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Rebulet to Tampa 11/13/62.

Transmitted herewith are two clippings from Sarasota, Florida Herald Tribune, November 16, 1962.

Tampa will continue to be alert for any pertinent information which will be immediately furnished to the Bureau.

(2) Bureau (Encl. 2)
2-Tampa

RNB:jw
(4)

126

REC-3

4 NOV 28 1962

ST-117

CRIME RESEARCH

55 DEC 3 1962

FD-350 (4-1-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

By LEE METCALF

The mystery surrounding a [illegible] telephone number listed as "Let Freedom Ring" was partially solved Thursday.

The telephone number, which responds to dialing with taped political messages, apparently belong to Dr. William C. Douglass, who lives at 6816 Point of Rocks Road, the address listed with the General Telephone Co. for "Let Freedom Ring."

Dr. Douglass has avoided numerous requests for a personal interview. However, Wednesday, the receptionist in his office at 1320 Hillview St., said that Dr. Douglass would answer questions submitted in writing.

Thursday, the questions submitted were returned by the receptionist with the following note attached:

"Please print the enclosed questions and answers in full or not at all. A Verifax copy has been retained by us."

(Signed) "Let Freedom Ring."

The questions and answers are as follows:

1. Since this is a program to promote "Americanism," there seems to be no reason for secrecy. Why has no sponsoring person or group been announced?

Answer: Why should they, but. The sponsors seek no personal publicity.

2. Is this program financed or connected with any local or national organization such as Project Alert? Specifically is it connected with the John Birch Society?

Answer: No.

3. Is it your voice which is being broadcast?

Answer: Various voices are used.

4. What other individuals, locally or nationally, are sponsors?

Answer: Same as No. 1.

5. Is this simply a public-spirited gesture on your part?

Answer: A public-spirited gesture of local patriots.

DR. WILLIAM C. DOUGLASS
Answers Questions

The messages, many of which quote various publications, are apparently taped on an electronic secretary device. There were many local inquiries as to their origin in mid-October, when one of them attacked the Kennedy administration for what it claimed were plans to supply economic aid to Premier Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria and concluded with the question:

"How long will the American people put up with treason right in the White House itself? How long before the American people demand the impeachment of John F. Kennedy?"

Dr. Douglas moved to Sarasota recently.

His biography is given in the November issue of the Sarasota Medical Society Bulletin, from which the accompanying picture was taken.

Dr. William C. Douglass came here from the Naval Air Station in Sanford, Fla.

He received his B. A. degree from the University of Rochester in 1948, his M.D. from the University of Miami School of Medicine in 1957, and served a rotating internship at St. Albans Naval Hospital, Long Island, N. Y., 1957-58. He also studied for six months in 1959 at the School of Aviation Medicine.

Dr. Douglass was in the Navy from 1944-48 and 1957-62, serving at the Naval Air Station at Sanford, Fla., Jacksonville, Long Island, Pensacola, Guam, Point Mugu, Calif., and then back to Sanford. He was obstetrician at Guam Memorial Hospital from 1958-1961 and in private practice in Ojai, Calif., for two months in 1961.

His hobbies are politics and government affairs, hunting, music, and golf; he is a member of the AKK medical fraternity and the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons; and he lives with his wife, Theo, and two children, Tracy and Campbell, at "Point of Rocks Road."

[Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.]

p10 Sarasota Herald-Tribune
Sarasota, Fla.

Date: 11/16/62
Edition:
Author: Lee Metcalf
Editor: Roy Cook
Title: "Let Freedom R

Character: RESEARCH
or MATTERS
Classification:
Submitting Office: Tampa

ENCLOSURE

1

126

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/23/62

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-0)

(b)(6)

SUBJECT: [redacted]

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated as above concerning subject. The information regarding subject is set out in form suitable for dissemination inasmuch as it concerns subject's feelings regarding the President of the United States.

Subject spoke to Complaint Clerk ROBERT H. SILVESTER.

WFO files contain no information identifiable with subject.

2-Bureau (Enc.5)
1-WFO
RHS:bdb
(3)

5- ENCLOSURES

EL-100

REC-38

94-37374 121

29

18 NOV 26 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

51 DEC 6 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

November 23, 1962

(b)(6)

[redacted]

On November 21, 1962, a telephone call was received at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from an individual who identified herself as [redacted] The caller stated she resides at [redacted], Washington, D. C., and that her telephone number is [redacted]

The caller advised the FBI that she wished to express her opinions about the President of the United States and the present administration. She stated she does not believe the President is loyal to the country and particularly commented that she does not believe the President's policy in the Cuban situation was correct. She advised that she believes the President should have taken stronger and more immediate action on Cuba when he became cognizant of Russian weapons in Cuba. John F. Kennedy

The caller advised that she would also like to state she believes the President is not loyal to the United States because he has surrounded himself with advisors who are not loyal. She stated she believes the President has "surrounded himself with men from Harvard who are leading the country to Socialism."

The caller also stated that she wishes her comments kept within the FBI and that she particularly does not want them to become known to the Attorney General of the United States.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

14-5-4121

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (94-37374)
ATT: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 12/14/62

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (62-657) (P)

SUBJECT: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

410368

Re Norfolk letter to the Bureau dated 6/22/62 submitting a leaflet critical of President KENNEDY.

Enclosed are five copies of a LHM with Autostats of leaflet, flyer, and envelope attached. In addition, the originals are furnished the FBI Laboratory for examination. These may be returned to Norfolk upon completion of the examination.

Autostats of the leaflet, flyer and envelope are being furnished Mr. J. G. OTTER, Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. OTTER has indicated that his office has an active investigation concerning this matter.

No further action is being taken by Norfolk in view of the fact Secret Service has an active investigation concerning this matter.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

Will examine and compare enclosed leaflet, flyer and envelope with specimens previously submitted of a similar nature.

EX-120

2 - Bureau (Enc.-8)(REGISTERED)
1 - Norfolk

94-37374-128

LWK:sel
(3)

REC 1

6 DEC 19 1962

3 ENCLOSURES

INDEXED

FILED

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

CRIME RESEARCH

53 DEC 28 1962

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

NF 62-657

Norfolk, Virginia

December 14, 1962

Re: Leaflet Critical of President Kennedy

On December 11, 1962, Mr. V. F. Patterson, Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), Norfolk, Virginia made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a leaflet critical of President Kennedy which Mr. Patterson said was received by another representative of ONI at Norfolk.

Mr. Patterson also made available the envelope in which this leaflet was received, postmarked December 3, 1962, at Portsmouth, Virginia, and addressed to:

PASTOR
BEACHLAWN BAPTIST CHURCH
15 th & MEDITERRANIAN
VIRginia Beach,
VA.

The envelope, along with the leaflet, contained a printed flyer entitled "THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS". This flyer indicates that the information was compiled by Rev. G. de Champlain.

The leaflet contains handprinting on front and back.

One Autostat each of the leaflet, flyer, and envelope is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Special Bulletin

KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!

(And, Friend. Don't You Smile)

BEAST KENNEDY IS GUILTY OF SEDITION AND GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY WHICH IS COMMUNISM. THE KENNEDY DEMOCRAT PARTY IS NOW THE SUBVERSIVE PARTY.

A CESS-POOL OF MINORITY - TERMITES WHO SEEK TO DESTROY THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WHITE PROTESTANT!

(AND, FRIEND, DON'T YOU SMILE)

Please Mail This Onward

O, GOD,
VATICAN BLACK ROBED BEASTS!
SAVE US FROM THE
KENNEDYS WHO HATE
PROTESTANISM AND WANT
TO DESTROY THE WHITE
PROTESTANT WITH
DARK, DANK CATHOLICISM
O, GOD, DO NOT ALLO
THE CATHOLIC BEASTS C
ROME TO KILL AND
MURDER US AS THEY
DID DURING THE PROTEST
REFORMATION!
O, GOD, SAVE US F
THE VICIOUS PAGANS WHO
GROW STRONGER EACH DAY
TEACH US HOW T
SPEAK UP AND SAVE RELIGIOUS

(BACK AND FRONT)

Roman Catholic, and rule over this great Protestant nation. In Christ's name, Americans awaken—stand guard—it shall not be so—"They Shall Not Pass."

All the above statements have been and can be verified and documented from history, encyclopedias, Canon Law, their own writings, bulls, and encyclicals.

Scatter this tract quickly. Put one in every letter you write. Help us defeat the Roman Catholic program of "making America Catholic."

—C. de Champlain

"Who will rise up for me against the workers of iniquity?" (Psalm 94:16). I will.

"Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." (Romans 10:13) - John 3:16.

John 3:16 "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Send for large 16-0 assortment of tracts and booklets for and about Catholics. (Rom. 3:20). Help save them and reach them for Christ while we have time. Jesus is coming soon. Wait 16-0.

Confraternity New Testament, paper cover $1.25
Bible Gospel of John ..... 10c each; 10 for $1.00
A Protestant Primer on Roman Catholicism — 144 page book
Domenica — paper cover $2.00

This is one of 1,000 different Gospel tracts published by the Detective Pub. House, 1500 W. Broadway, Minneapolis 11, Minn. U.S.A.
This tract costs 10c per 100; $1.00 for 900; $1.00 for 1000

CAN YOU REACH THE PEOPLE ?

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS

— compiled by —
Rev. C. de Champlain
A FORMER ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST
AND L. J. KING, EX-ROMANIST

DO YOU KNOW

THAT the Roman papal hierarchy is an enemy to our American government, and an enemy in disguise in that it is a sinister corrupt foreign political machine operating under the mask of religion?

THAT the oath taken by nuns, priests, Jesuits, cardinals and bishops, by reason of their unnatural, inhuman stipulations, constitute a perpetual menace to this nation?

THAT the Roman papal hierarchy seeks to make impossible all Christian growth and development in America by the enactment of laws against Bible reading by the masses and in our schools?

THAT the Roman papal hierarchy seeks to destroy our free public schools, to do away with free speech, free press, soul liberty and to force its oriental, ancient, superstitious, idolatrous, un-Christian practices upon the nation?

THAT the forcible enslavement and incarceration of women in Roman nunneries and factories is a blot on the good name of America and is certainly a shame to twentieth century civilization?

THAT Protestants owe it to all the world to expose the vagaries and paganisms of papal Rome, whereby she is attempting to force herself upon the children of men and thus destroy the peace, freedom, happiness and prosperity of all?

THAT Romanism is paganism in which man-created gods, represented by graven images, preside over the affairs of the world, especially the future world,

in which magic holds first place and is administered by an unscrupulous priesthood, which seeks by means of fear and force to impose its systems upon an unsuspecting world?

THAT if the masses of papists throughout the world were suddenly to reject the pagan doctrine of Limbo or unbaptized babies, purgatory—the mass—Virgin Mary—Mother-of-God worship—Pagan bone veneration—and priestly absolution, the treasury of the pope would be emptied within a very short time and millions of people would be free and happy.

THAT the popes have no notion of telling the people the truth about these man-made creeds and dogmas, for it is by and through these lies that they have enslaved the masses thus far, and hold them in bondage, for personal ambitions and that of the oligarchy?

THAT the "mass" is one of the pagan abominations—humbug and fraud of the age, by which the pope who always works by magic—holds millions of people in fear and superstition?

THAT it is our great function to expose and uncover this paganism and to reveal the truth to the people?

THAT a Roman Catholic president in the White House was planned by the hierarchy of enthroned cardinals, bishops and priests.

THAT Rome looks upon Washington as the future center of her power, and is filling our government departments with papists?

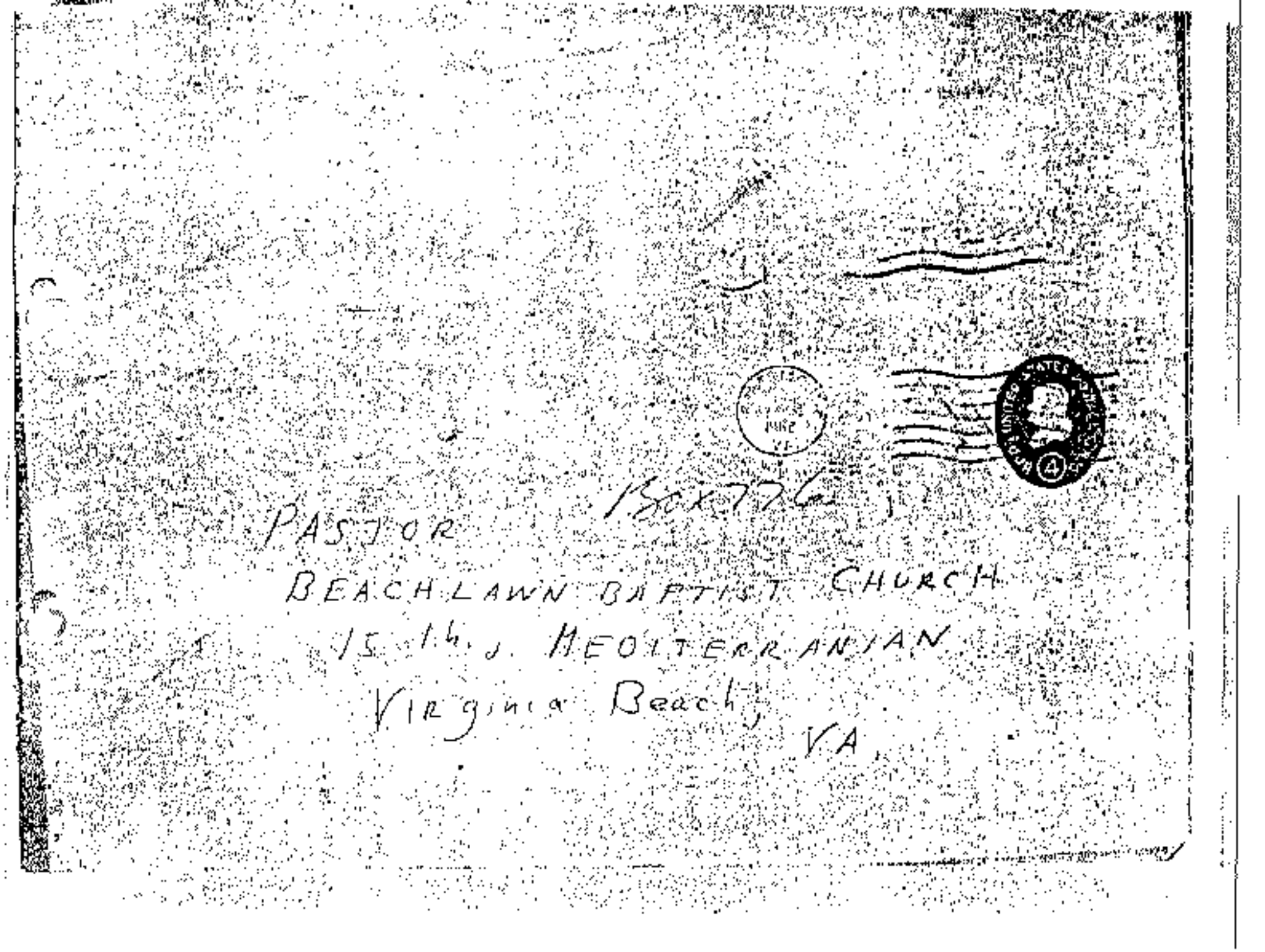
THAT the system is fraudulent; because it constantly filches from the purses of the ignorant and superstitious their hard-earned wages. The Roman Catholic Church exhibits in different parts of the world the following—several crowns claimed to have been worn by Jesus at His crucifixion; enough nails, supposed to have pierced his hands and feet, to build a house; several spear-heads, pretended to have pierced his side; several seamless coats worn by Christ; a large number of skin-bones of Peter; tears from the eyes of Christ; blood from His side; four heads of John the Baptist; eight arms of Matthew; three arms of Luke; five legs of the ass, upon which Jesus rode; several heads of both Peter and Paul, and we might fill the entire issue of the leaflet with such proofs of duplicity, deception and forgery.

THAT in order to perpetuate this heathenism, Romanists have, during the past centuries, upheld the anti-Christ as against the most high God and have tried to crush and destroy all who refused to bow down and worship the pope, as god upon earth?

The pope requires all his cardinals, princes, bishops, or priests, to bow down and kiss his ring. The adorations required are unholy, ungodly and heathenish. The pope was responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve when, according to some writers, 200,000 people were killed. In Paris the blood of 10,000 Protestants deluged the streets. The Huguenots suffered a torment so diabolical as to be beyond description. Irish Catholics have shed rivers of blood. In Armagh 4,000 Protestants were drowned for the crime of thinking for themselves. In Ulster, 154,000 Protestants were massacred, or expelled. At least 50,000,000 souls faithful to Jesus and the open Bible have been slain by Roman Catholics down through the centuries. Think of it, you American reader! Fifty millions! Rome has blown up by gunpowder, bored with hot irons, shot, poisoned, stabbed, stoned, impaled, baked in ovens, buried alive, roasted on spits, starved, suspended by the hands, feet and hair, stuffed and hacked with axes, scalped, pulled out tongues and committed other atrocities too numerous and nauseous to mention.

AND YET, this is the so-called church that the pope wants Americans to accept in this twentieth century. This is the oligarchy that wants dominion over our schools, our seats of government and all over our liberties. This is the political machine that boycotts, intimidates and enslaves children in penitentiaries designated as Houses of Good Shepherd, Rescue Houses, etc.

And this group take their orders from the man-god in the Vatican at Rome trying to make America



PASTOR BOX 776

BEACHLAWN BAPTIST CHURCH

1514 MEDITERRANEAN

Virginia Beach, VA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI 94-37374 DATE: 12/17/62

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (94-70)(P)

SUBJECT: RECORDED TELEPHONE MESSAGE OF DEFAMATORY NATURE DIRECTED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SARASOTA, FLA., RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet to Tampa, 11/13/62.

(b)(6)

On 12/4/62 [redacted] Sarasota, Florida, advised SA RAYMOND N. BYERS that Dr. WILLIAM CAMPBELL DOUGLAS, 6916 Point of Rocks Road, Sarasota, who is responsible for the captioned messages, has received threats both by telephone and by mail.

[redacted] indicated he was in liege with DOUGLAS and had been requested by DOUGLAS to report the threats to the FBI. On questioning, [redacted] revealed that anonymous telephone calls had been received by DOUGLAS with implied threats, but were all obviously local calls. He also said that an anonymous letter had been received by DOUGLAS with an implied threat, but the letter was not delivered by the post office and was placed in his mail box without postage on it.

[redacted] was advised that threats delivered in such a manner do not fall within the purview of Federal laws within the jurisdiction of the FBI, and it was suggested that the matter pertaining to the threats be reported to local authorities.

[redacted] did not volunteer to discuss Dr. DOUGLAS and the recorded messages in addition to above, and the matter was not pressed by SA BYERS.

2-Bureau
2-Tampa
RNB:jw
(4)

REC 33 94-37374-129

12 DEC 21 1962

Lt. to Tampa 12/21/62

EXP PROC

[redacted] has been known to the Tampa Division and Agents at Sarasota, Florida, for some time; and he has corresponded with the Bureau on several occasions. [redacted]

(b)(6)

The above is for the information of the Bureau, and this matter will continue to be followed and Bureau kept advised.

422 (Rev. 1-26-60)

Feder[illegible]eau of Investigation
[illegible]ords Bra[illegible]

_____, 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 5527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [x] Return to Morley 5080

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations

(b)(6)

Subject [redacted]
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

Re: _____ Date 12-19-67 Searcher Initials HWB

Prod.

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NO	94-1-24375-2	
	Tonelli E. (Am)	
NO	118-7789	
NO	32-0611-209	
NO	32-3414-3359	
NO	61-7555-978;979	
NO	94-55866-150	
	Tonelli Emma (Am)	
	51	

RECORDED
12-20-62 NP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

File # 94-37374 - 130
Lab. # D-410368 EQ

Examination requested by: FBI, Norfolk (62-657) 12-14-62

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 12-19-62

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Thompson

Specimens submitted for examination

Q5 Envelope postmarked "PORTSMOUTH VA. DEC 3 1962 7 30 PM" addressed "PASTOR BEACHLAWN BAPTIST CHURCH 15th & MEDITERRANIAN VIRGINIA BEACH, VA."

Q6 Accompanying handbill headed "Special Bulletin KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!" and bearing hand printing on front and reverse side

Q7 Leaflet entitled "THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS" and bearing hand printing

5910

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Norfolk (62-657)

Date: December 21, 1962

Re: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY INFORMATION CONCERNING JOHN F. KENNEDY

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 94-37374
Lab. No. D-410366 EQ

Examination requested by: Norfolk

References: Letter 12-14-62

Examination requested: Document

Results:

Enclosures (5) (Q5, Q6, Q7, 2 Lab report)

GMH:nlb (4)

REC 94-37374-1

MAILED 4
DEC 27 1962
COMM-FBI

29 DEC 27 1962

DEC 31 2 PM 1 05

DEC 27 1962

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Kyle 5640

DIRECTOR, FBI (94-37374)
ATT: FBI LABORATORY

12/14/62

SAC, NORFOLK (62-657) (P)

HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Norfolk letter to the Bureau dated 6/22/62 submitting a leaflet critical of President KENNEDY.

Enclosed are five copies of a LHM with Autostats of leaflet, flyer, and envelope attached. In addition, the originals are furnished the FBI Laboratory for examination. These may be returned to Norfolk upon completion of the examination.

Autostats of the leaflet, flyer and envelope are being furnished Mr. J. G. OTTER, Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. OTTER has indicated that his office has an active investigation concerning this matter.

No further action is being taken by Norfolk in view of the fact Secret Service has an active investigation concerning this matter.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

Will examine and compare enclosed leaflet, flyer and envelope with specimens previously submitted of a similar nature.

5640

2 - Bureau (Enc.-8)(REGISTERED)
1 - Norfolk

LEK:sel
(3)

Rec 12-19

SAC, Tampa (94-70)

REC-33

Director, FBI (94-37374) 129

103

December 21, 1962

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Morley

RECORDED TELEPHONE MESSAGE OF DEFAMATORY NATURE DIRECTED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SARASOTA, FLORIDA
RESEARCH MATTER

Reurlets 11/6/62 and 12/17/62.

Relet 12/17/62 does not indicate why Dr. William Campbell Douglas, 6916 Point of Rocks Road, Sarasota, Florida, requested [redacted] to report to the Bureau the alleged telephone and mail threats received by Dr. Douglas. Also, the letter does not indicate why Dr. Douglas did not report the threats himself or why he was not interviewed concerning them by your office.

(b)(6)

If you have reason not to interview Dr. Douglas, the Bureau should be advised of it. He should be interviewed if you do not have such reason. During the interview ascertain specifically the contents of the telephone threats, including the basis for Dr. Douglas' conclusion, according to [redacted] that they were obviously local calls. Also determine whether he actually received any threats through the mail, it being noted that the letter placed in his mailbox did not contain any postage and was not delivered by the Post Office Department. Your interview should be confined strictly to the receipt of the alleged threats by Dr. Douglas and he should not be interviewed concerning the telephone message referred to in caption of instant letter.

MAILED 20
DEC 21 1962
COMM-FBI

Bureau indices are negative concerning Dr. Douglas. Bureau files contain one reference to the Freedom Front Publishers (FFP) which has the same address as Dr. Douglas, according to your relet 11/6/62. That reference is to a six-page illustrated pamphlet published by FFP, date unknown, captioned "Crazy Karl Marx," subcaptioned "A Short Story for the Young -- 8 to 14." The pamphlet reports it is "Published for PROFIT Under the American Free Enterprise System" and the contents of it are very violent considering it was ostensibly written for children.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JFM:kmo
(8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Conrad
Callahan
Casper
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Norfolk

Date: December 21, 196

FBI File No. 94-37374

Lab. No. D-410368 EQ

Re: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 12-19-62

Q5 Envelope postmarked "PORTSMOUTH VA. DEC 3 1962 7 30 PM" addressed "PASTOR BEACHLAWN BAPTIST CHURCH 15th & MEDITERRANIAN VIRGINIA BEACH, VA."

Q6 Accompanying handbill headed "Special Bulletin KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!" and bearing hand printing on front and reverse side

Q7 Leaflet entitled "THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS"

ALSO SUBMITTED: Five copies of a Letter Head Memorandum with Autostats of Q5 through Q7

Result of examination:

It has been concluded that the hand printing on Q5, Q6, and Q7 was prepared by the individual who prepared the hand printing on similar documents previously submitted in this case and described as Q1 through Q4.

Q5, Q6, and Q7 are attached. Photographs are retained together with the ALSO SUBMITTED material.

CET:nlb (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to Tampa
RE: RECORDED TELEPHONE MESSAGE OF
DEFAMATORY NATURE DIRECTED AT
PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SARASOTA, FLORIDA
94-37374

(b)(6)

[redacted] Copies of Bureau correspondence concerning him have been furnished to you.

If the interview of Dr. Douglas provides information concerning a possible violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau, that information should be submitted under appropriate criminal caption.

This matter should be handled without delay.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Sarasota telephone number 924-5455 is a recorded message available to the public that has been critical of President Kennedy's official actions. That phone is in Dr. Douglas' home. The message starts and ends with "let freedom ring." Douglas is apparently associated with FFP mentioned above since both have same address. No investigation is being conducted concerning Douglas or FFP; however, Tampa by Bulet 11/13/62 was instructed to be alert through established sources and keep the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent information received concerning the recorded telephone messages.

When [redacted] furnished our Tampa Office the information concerning Douglas, [redacted] was advised since the threats were local and the letter to Douglas was not mailed, the matter should be reported to local authorities. Since Tampa reports [redacted] (his correspondence to the Bureau bears out this evaluation) and is not considered discreet or reliable, it is believed we should directly contact Douglas for facts concerning the alleged threats unless Tampa has reason to preclude such contact.

(b)(6)

DIRECTOR, FBI (94-56493) 12/19/62

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-49787) (C)

RECORDED TELEPHONE MESSAGE OF
DEFAMATORY NATURE DIRECTED AT
PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SARASOTA, FLA.
RESEARCH MATTERS JOHN F. KENNEDY

Re WFO letter to San Francisco, 10/30/62, captioned
PEOPLES WORLD IS-C (Inter-office)
Tampa letter to Director, 11/6/62

San Francisco indices are negative regarding FREEDOM FRONT PUBLISHERS, [redacted] R. WILLIAM CAMPBELL DOUGLAS, and [redacted] San Francisco indices do reflect a file on one [redacted] ANTI-COMMUNIST AMATEUR RADIO NETWORK, INFO CONCERNING (SF file 100-49787) (Buffile 95-56493). Pertinent background on [redacted] is being set forth below in view of possible connection with matter described in referenced letters.

(b)(6)

[redacted] He claims to be a member of the John Birch Society, and the head of the ANTI-COMMUNIST AMATEUR RADIO NETWORK (ACARN), P. O. Box 458, Berkeley. ACARN is reportedly made up from a group of Ham radio operators who are concerned with fighting the communist menace through the use of amateur radio. [redacted] has stated that the purpose of ACARN is "to educate the amateur radio operator on the dangers that threaten the existence of the hobby of amateur radio - as well as the existence of the United States as a nation." During recent months [redacted] has arranged for recorded phone messages which could be obtained by dialing a certain phone number in Berkeley. He describes the messages as patriotic and they start with the phrase "Let Freedom Ring."

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - WFO (100-20337) (Info) (RM)
1 - Tampa (94-70) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco
CMR/ela
(5)

94-37324-13

REC-36 RECORDED
JAN 2 1963

55 JAN 7 1963

2*
SF 100-49787
CKE/ela

The Bureau has previously been furnished pertinent data regarding [redacted] and ACARN, and this case is presently closed.

(b)(6)

In view of possible subsequent inquiries in their respective divisions it is suggested that the Tampa and WFO Divisions index [redacted] and ANTI-COMMUNIST AMATEUR RADIO NETWORK (ACARN).

UNITED STA[illegible]ERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (94-37374) DATE: 1/3/63

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (94-70) (RUC)

SUBJECT: RECORDED TELEPHONE MESSAGE OF DEFAMATORY NATURE DIRECTED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SARASOTA, FLORIDA, RESEARCH MATTER

John F.

ReBulet 12/21/62.

By letter dated 12/19/62, Tampa received the following information from H. A. FLEMING, JR., LCDR, USNR, Acting Officer in Charge, District Intelligence Office, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, S.C.:

(b)(6)

[redacted]

(2) - Bureau
2 - Tampa

RMB:db
(4)

EX 109 REC 54 94-37374-132

62 JAN 11 1963

(b)(6)

[redacted]

(b)(6)

[redacted]

(b)(6)

[redacted]

(b)(6) [redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-114

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/8/63

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (62-0)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Distribution of Circular Captioned "KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!" and Anti-Catholic Leaflet Captioned "THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS"
MISC INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Bureau are the following:

(1) A leaflet captioned "Special Bulletin, KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!"

(2) Four-page leaflet entitled "THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS", purported to have been authored by Rev. G. de Champlain, former Roman Catholic Priest, and L. J. KING, Ex-Romanist

(3) Envelope postmarked Norfolk, Virginia, 2/27/63, addressed "Editor, Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Va."

It is to be noted that document listed as #1 above has considerable hand printing in nature of attacks on Catholic Church and exhortations for Editor of "Richmond News Leader" to oppose the KENNEDY administration. Document #2 contains the following statement at the end of page 4: "This is one of 1,000 different Gospel tracts published by the Ostherhus Publishing House, 4500 W. Broadway, Minneapolis 22, Minn., U.S.A." These documents were forwarded to the Richmond Office by letter dated February 28, 1963, by Mr. JAMES J. KILPATRICK, Editor, "Richmond News Leader", a daily newspaper published in Richmond, Va. This material is being forwarded to Bureau for whatever disposition it may deem appropriate under circumstances.

Copy of this communication being forwarded to Minneapolis in view of location in that territory of alleged source of Document #2, and one copy for Norfolk since the documents were mailed from that city.

2-Bureau (Enc. 3)
1-Milwaukee (Info.)
1-Norfolk (Info.)
1-Richmond
WHC/bwm
(5)

94-37374

REC-22

EX-117

MAR 14 1963

RH 62-0

Richmond is taking no further action in this matter UACB but the observation is made that Bureau may deem it advisable to furnish Document #1 to Secret Service for information.

RED FOX IS GIVING MILLIONS TO COMMUNISTIC ROMAN CATHOLIC NATIONS!

Special Bulletin

"RED FOX" — "DOUBLE TALKER"

KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!

"FIGHT EDITOR" PLEASE USE YOUR PEN AND PRESS TO FIGHT THE KENNEDY RAT PACK OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE

THE KENNEDY DOLLAR WILL BE WORTH APPROX. 37¢ BY 1964 AND SEVEN (7) MILLION PEOPLE WILL BE UNEMPLOYED

THE VATICAN IS NOW JOINING HAND WITH COMMUNISM. THE COMMUNISTIC JESUS CATHOLIC AND NIGGERS MUST BE IN 64

KEEP CHURCH and STATE SEPARATE

(And, Friend, Don't You Smile)

BEAST KENNEDY IS GUILTY OF SEDITION AND GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY UNION IS COMMUNISM. THE KENNEDY DEMOCRAT PARTY IS NOW THE SUBVERSIVE PARTY.

A CONSPIRACY OF MINORITY - TRAITORS WHO SEEK TO DESTROY THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WHITE PROTESTANT!

(AND, FRIEND, DON'T YOU SMILE)

GOD HAVE MERCY ON BLACK MAN AND WHITE

AWAKEN PROTESTANT

Please Hit This Guard

I THE CHURCH OF ROME HAS JOCKEYED IT SELF INTO POLITICAL DOMINANCE OF THE U.S.A.

II PRO[illegible] IS JUST AWAKE

III LESTINE BE DESTROYED

THE VATICAN DEMANDS [illegible] NATIONS!

MR EDITOR —

TURN YOUR PEN INTO A SWORD AND JOIN A MIGHTY ARMY OF INFORMED PROTESTANTS

USE YOUR PEN TO SAVE OUR CONSTITUTION — OUR HERITAGE — OUR DOLLAR — OUR RESPECTED HELP

EDITOR
RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
RICHMOND,
VA.

THE ENTIRE TRUTH ABOUT ROMANISM

— compiled by —

Rev. C. de Chiniquy
A FORMER ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST
AND L. L. KING, EX-ROMANIST

DO YOU KNOW

THAT the Roman papal hierarchy is an enemy to our American government, and an enemy in disguise in that it is a sinister corrupt foreign political machine operating under the mask of religion?

THAT the oath taken by nuns, priests, Jesuits, cardinals and bishops, by reason of its unnatural, inhuman stipulations, constitutes a perpetual menace to this nation?

THAT the Roman papal hierarchy seeks to make impossible all Christian growth and development in America by the enactment of laws against Bible reading by the [illegible] in our schools?

THAT [illegible] papal hierarchy seeks to destroy our free [illegible] away with free speech, free press, [illegible] and to force its oriental, ancient, [illegible] idolatrous, un-Christian practices upon the nation?

THAT the forcible enslavement and incarceration of women in Roman nunneries and factories is a blot on the good name of America and is certainly a shame to twentieth century civilization?

THAT Protestants owe it to all the world to expose the vagaries and organisms of papal Rome, whereby she is attempting to force herself upon the children of men and thus destroy the peace, freedom, happiness and prosperity of all?

THAT Romanism is paganism in which man-created gods, represented by graven images, preside over the affairs of the world, especially the future world.

in which magic holds first place and is administered by an unscrupulous priesthood, which seeks by means of fear and force to impose its systems upon an unsuspecting world?

THAT if the masses of papists throughout the world were suddenly to reject the pagan doctrine of Limbo or unbaptized babies, purgatory—the mass—Virgin Mary—Mother-of-God worship—Pagan bone veneration—and priestly absolution, the treasury of the pope would be emptied within a very short time and millions of people would be free and happy.

THAT the popes have no notion of telling the people the truth about these man-made creeds and dogmas, for it is by and through these lies that they have enslaved the masses thus far, and held them in bondage, for personal ambitions and that of the oligarchy?

THAT the "mass" is one of the pagan abominations—humbug and fraud of the age, by which the pope who always works by magic—holds millions of people in fear and superstition!

THAT it is our great function to expose and uncover this paganism and to reveal the truth to the people?

THAT a Roman Catholic president in the White House was planned by the hierarchy of enthroned cardinals, bishops and priests.

THAT Rome looks upon Washington as the future center of her power, and is filling our government departments with papists?

THAT the system is fraudulent, because it constantly filches from the purses of the ignorant and superstitious their hard-earned wages. The Roman Catholic Church exhibits in different parts of the world the following—several crowns claimed to have been worn by Jesus at His crucifixion; enough nails, supposed to have pierced his hands and feet, to build a house; several spear-heads, pretended to have pierced his side; several seamless coats worn by Christ; a large number of skin-bones of Peter; tears from the eyes of Christ; blood from the sides; four heads of John the Baptist; eight arms of Matthew; three arms of Luke; five legs of the ass, upon which Jesus rode; several heads of both Peter and Paul, and we might fill the entire issue of the leaflet with such proofs of duplicity, deception and forgery.

THAT in order to perpetuate this heathenism, Romanists have, during the past centuries, upheld the anti-Christ as against the most high God and have tried to crush and destroy all who refused to bow down and worship the pope, as god upon earth?

The pope requires all his cardinals, princes, bishops, or priests, to bow down and kiss his ring. The adorations required are unholy, ungodly and heathenish. The pope was responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve when, according to some writers, 200,000 people were killed. In Paris the blood of 10,000 Protestants deluged the streets. The Huguenots suffered a torment so diabolical as to be beyond description. Irish Catholics have shed rivers of blood. In Armagh 4,000 Protestants were drowned for the crime of fighting for themselves. In Ulster, 154,000 Protestants were massacred or expelled. At least 50,000,000 souls faithful to Jesus and the open Bible have been slain by Roman Catholics down through the centuries. Think of it, you American reader! Fifty millions! Some have been blown up by gunpowder, boxed with hot irons, shot, poisoned, clubbed, stoned, impaled, boiled in oil, buried alive, roasted on spits, starved, strangled by the hands, feet and hair, stuffed and hacked with axes, scalped, pulled out tongues and committed other atrocities too numerous and onerous to mention.

AND YET this is the so-called church that the pope wants Americans to accept in this twentieth century. This is the oligarchy that wants dominion over our schools, our seats of government and all our liberties. This is the political machine that boycotts, intimidates and enslaves children in penitentiaries designated as Houses of Good Shepherd, Rescue Houses, etc.

And this group take their orders from the man-god in the Vatican at Rome trying to make America

Roman Catholic, and rule over this great Protestant nation. In Christ's name, Americans awaken—stand guard—it shall not be so—"They Shall Not Pass."

All the above statements have been and can be verified and documented from history, encyclopedias, Canon Law, their own writings, bulls, and encyclicals.

Answer this tract quickly. Put one in every letter you write. Help us defeat the Roman Catholic program of "making America Catholic."

—G. de Champlain.

"Who will rise up for me against the workers of iniquity?" (Psalm 94:16). I will!

—"Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." (Romans 10:13) - John 7:37.

John 3:16 "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Send for large 31-page assortment of tracts and booklets for use about Catholics. (Rates below). Help work these and pass them for Christ while we have time. Jesus is coming soon. Matt. 24:14.

Confidentially Your Testament, paper cover _____ $1.25
Dawn Through of John _____ 10c each; 10 for $1.00
A Protestant Primer on Roman Catholicism — 108 page book
Dominion — paper cover _____ $2.25

This is one of 1,000 different Gospel tracts published by the Gideon Pub. House, 1500 W. Broadway, Minneapolis 22, Minn., U.S.A.
This tract costs 50c per 100; 35.00 for 500; $1.00 for 1000.

The Attorney General

REC-27 94-37374-133

March 15, 1963

Director, FBI

EX-117

LEAFLET ENTITLED "KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!"

There is attached a copy of a leaflet entitled "Kennedy Proclaimed First Communist President of America," together with a copy of its transmittal envelope and a copy of a leaflet, "The Enemy Within Our Borders." This data was made available to our Richmond Office by Mr. James J. Kilpatrick, Editor of the "Richmond News Leader." The original material was made available to the Secret Service by this Bureau.

Enclosures (3)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Belmont

MAILED 20
MAR 15 1963
COMM-FBI

RWE:ncr (8)

MAR 25 1963

TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 15 2 38 PM '63
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-14-63

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: LEAFLET ENTITLED "KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!"

By letter dated 3-8-63, the Richmond Office made available to the Bureau a leaflet captioned "Kennedy Proclaimed First Communist President Of America!" and a four page leaflet entitled "The Enemy Within Our Borders." This material was made available to the Richmond Office by Mr. James J. Kilpatrick, Editor of the "Richmond News Leader."

Bufiles contain no record of the leaflet "Kennedy Proclaimed First Communist President of America;" however, the other leaflet has been brought to the Bureau's attention on numerous occasions. It was brought to the attention of the Department and an investigation was conducted regarding it under character of Election Laws. On 1-13-61 the Department advised no further investigation was desired.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That this memorandum be referred to the Liaison Section and that the original enclosures be given to the Secret Service so they can be brought to the attention of the White House.

2. That the attached memorandum be sent to The Attorney General furnishing him copies of this material.

Enclosures
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Belmont
SAW:lml
(5)

REC-21 EX-112

94-3737

134

31 MAR 21 1963

60 MAR 22 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

VIA REGISTERED MAIL

April 5, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir:

I have personal knowledge and proof that Miss Pamela Turnure, press secretary in the White House to Mrs. John F. Kennedy, has an illicit sexual relationship with President John F. Kennedy.

Under the circumstances I feel it is in the national interest to call this matter to your attention as a very possible security risk.

Yours truly,

Florence Mary Xater
(Mrs. Leonard Xater)
2733 Dumbarton Avenue, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

(enclosures)

c.c. Robert Kennedy, United States Attorney General
Baptist Headquarters, D. C. Convention
B'Nai B'Rith
Catholic Daughters of America
Senator Margaret Chase Smith
Senator Hugh Scott
Democratic National Headquarters
Republican National Headquarters
Daughters of the American Revolution
League of Women Voters of the United States
Life; Time; Look
Associated Press
King Features
Scripps-Howard Newspapers, N. Y.
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Times
The Washington Star
The Washington Post
The Washington Daily News
U. S. News & World Report
Last and least—Drew Pearson

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EXP. PROC.

REC-7 94-37372-135

6 APR 1963

EX-108

6 ENCLOSURE

Mail Analysis
4-11-63

50 APR 16 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Mark Downs, NBC, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Martin Agronsky, NBC, Washington, D.C.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI, Washington, D.C.

Letter #12 (a revision of Letters #10 and #11)

Robert Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Washington 25, D.C.

April 2, 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
herein is unclassified
DATE Apr 14 1982 BY SP2 [illegible]

Sir:

I often look at the Today show on television. I was appalled to have the morning's pleasure spoiled by another of your sermon-interviews; this time with Martin Agronsky, wherein you say you are working for honesty and integrity in the government for the community good.

What an actor you are! You are almost as good an actor as your brother John. You are almost as good as John's wife. You are almost as good as John's "office wife." Too bad you have such a flat, ugly voice and such a long, skinny nose. Your lighting was particularly artful this time because your long, skinny nose didn't look as long and skinny as usual. Or was it pancake makeup? Whatever it was, it was from the actor's kit—naturally.

Next month when they give out the Oscars, old rocking-chair John Kennedy, unfortunately the President of the United States, should get the best actor prize. He maintains his girlfriend-mistress, Pamela Turnure, in the White House itself yet all the while uses a great deal of his time and energy play acting like a respectable family man. My husband tells me that only a really depraved and naturally nasty man "takes his paramour home" and has her associate with his family. The American people would react in anger and disgust if they knew about President Kennedy's Faroukish immorality in the White House, but the truth is kept from them by a corrupt press.

The best actress award should go to Mrs. John Kennedy for knowing about her press secretary's affair with her husband but pretending, unlike any other American woman I have ever known, that it is normal and all right.

The best supporting actress Oscar should go to Pamela Turnure, press secretary to Mrs. John F. Kennedy. However, of late, Miss Turnure has been rather insupportable. She has been saying that no one should address President Kennedy at social functions but wait until he speaks to them; then they should discreetly melt away into the background. I cannot help but think Miss Turnure has come to see John Kennedy as a sort of latterday Louis XV and herself a Pompadour. In any event these days Miss Turnure is very busy playing a double role. All over the world a boudoir influence on the throne is feared and hated for the danger and harm implicit in it.

The top prize for scriptwriting should go to the American press. Every day they get out tons of lies whitewashing the above-mentioned amoral people. The press pelts the citizens insensate with the large and the medium and the small about each and every Kennedy who exists or ever did exist but never does it inform them that their President maintains his mistress in the White House. To my knowledge the press knows all about it and has for years. I think it amuses their hard-boiled, cynical and opportunistic natures to fool the public; especially, I think, they like to make jackasses of American women.

You should get the best supporting actor award. You know all about the situation in the White House yet you continue to broadcast that the Kennedy administration espouses honesty and integrity in government. You are a hypocrite now and you were a hypocrite five years ago when you entered a conspiracy to intimidate my husband and me into silence about John Kennedy's lecherousness. You are temperamentally suited to head up the punitive arm of the government since you are a natural "enforcer" and "arm twister"—sinister talents indeed in the service of your President-brother. I do wish however during the Lenten season you would "give up" your penchant for public piety. Instead of preaching from the pulpit use your energy cleaning out the dirty White House stables. The stuff in there is very, very high. And you have the long, skinny nose to smell it.

Everything I said above is true. I speak from per[illegible] knowledge. Remember the little boy and the king's garment? It's better [illegible] very tiny voice calls out the truth than none at all—don't you think so, Mr. Attorney General?

Florence Mary Kater (Mrs. Leonard Kater)
2733 Dumbarton Ave., N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

Florence Mary Kater

Dear Mr.

I am writing to ask you to do a very big favor for the American woman voter. [illegible] you indicate to your future presidential candidate concerning presidential candidates largely limited to an administrative record; with very little given over to their family life. This reform is long overdue.

There should be no more futuur articles like the one that appeared in the New York Times Magazine on June 12, 1960, just before the national conventions, entitled "Hows and Howevers of the Woman Voter" by Mrs. Clare B. Williams*, Director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee**. In it she write: "Women aren't going to gamble on their elected officials--they want to feel that this person is stable; he's steady, he is respectable; he has integrity; he is an upstanding citizen of his community--and he is recognized as such if he is a family man."

Such an article is humbug because it gives a woman voter the impression that she has ways and means to learn the truth about a candidate's domestic life; about the sort of husband and person he is--but it doesn't say how she's going to find this out. Face party face-to-face contact is recommended as having "special appeal to women." That's just nonsense, but it's pretty funny. Then there are the television "at home" chats of the candidates; but they're without content because they're carefully calculated to be pleasing. And certainly the press won't tell her what she wants to know; it just tells her what she likes to hear. Moreover, if it is crucially newsworthy to woman voters that a presidential candidate is a devoted family man it follows that it is equally newsworthy if he is not. BUT ALL REPORTERS TOLD ME IN 1960 ON THE WHITE HOUSE PAVEMENT THAT UNLESS NO CIRCULATION MANAGER OR PUBLISHER EVER REPORT THAT A CANDIDATE HAS A PHILANDERER. (Mr. John Osborne, the Washington correspondent for "Life", when he stopped by my house, suggested that my sign simply read, "I Hate Kennedy"). The conclusion must be that there is no way for a woman voter to learn the truth about a candidate's domestic life; about the sort of husband and person he is. As she might as well accept it, save herself a lot of time, and use her brains to concentrate on a candidate's administrative record.

While this one criterion for judging a President of the United States might go against a woman's instinct to size up "the whole man", it would have the virtue of honesty. And the candidate and the press could never again make a fool of her and her values as it did in 1960.

I am attaching a copy of my recent letter (and pertinent photographs) to Mr. Jack Paar of the National Broadcasting Company. For a long time he has been telling his audience that they cannot depend on the press for truthful reporting; that distortion and slanting of the news are widespread; that suppression of news is common.

Mr. Paar speaks from personal knowledge and experience. And since I've been to the same "tough school in a rough neighborhood" I thought he might like to hear from an old classmate.

I would like to take this opportunity, Sir, to thank you for eight fine and prideful years as President of the United States.

Very truly yours,

Florence Mary Kater
(Mrs. Leonard Kater)
[illegible] Cumberton Ave., N.E.
Washington 7, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE APR 11 1982 BY

*Long time before the Democratic National Convention I called Mrs. Williams' office. I was not put through to her but did speak with her secretary. I outlined what I wanted to speak with Mrs. Williams about. Her secretary took my name and phone number, but never called back. Again, two weeks before the Republican National Convention, I telephoned Mrs. Williams' office. And again I spoke with her secretary who told me that Mrs. Williams was very busy getting ready for the convention and couldn't speak with anyone.

**Mr. Albert D. Hermann, Director of Political Organization and Campaign Activities, knew about this matter as early as 1959.

Mr. Lee Bayley, In Charge of Publicity, knew about my walks on the White House pavement. He told friends of mine who telephoned him that he wasn't interest

COPY

Mr. Jack Paar
National Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y.

October 28, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE APR 14 1992 BY SP2 [illegible]

Dear Sir:

Last week you said on the air that you had telephoned "Bobby" Kennedy--to most of us that would be Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General of the United States--and asked him to personally intervene in getting a friend's parents out of Cuba. You were successful so you must have considerable influence at the Department of Justice. During the presidential campaign I used to think you never were so pro-Kennedy as when you were saying something nice about Nixon.

Robert Kennedy says he is concerned about delinquency among the young. So perhaps you could again telephone him and ask him to use his official power to put a stop to President John Kennedy's lechery while he occupies the White House. During these desperate days we need a president who is not cut in two; who does not have to spend half his time and energy putting on an act for the public. Ever since John Kennedy's hand was not on the Bible as he took the oath of office (he said it must have dropped off, ("Time", Feb. 17, 1961, p. 4) he and his record have been national disasters. As of this date--

> PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY, A MARRIED MAN, CONTINUES TO BE THE PARAMOUR OF A GIRL YOUNG ENOUGH TO BE HIS DAUGHTER. And his cynical knowledge that the press will cover up for him is such that he has brought her into the White House itself as his wife's press secretary.

She was given this prestige post immediately after the inaugural. She declared she knew nothing about journalism or press relations; that everyone would have to be "very patient" with her.

All three people involved in the White House triangle have similar social backgrounds, know and understand each other very, very well and have come to terms in a working arrangement that is mutually satisfactory. Deferring to the new "French look" at the White House perhaps it should be called a "menage a trois." That's French for the husband, wife and mistress all living happily together under the same roof. But the average American, with no elan-nightspot-or-social register arbiters to guide him, would call the married life of President and Mrs. John Kennedy a dumphill IF HE KNEW ABOUT IT; and would demand that John Kennedy be thrown out of office for moral turpitude. The press and dozens of periodicals continue to outdo each other in "describing" the nice, tender and beautiful marriage of the First Family. It is none of these things; it is however Big Business in the publishing field; and the poor misled readers continue to buy bigger and bigger lies. Even so, many of them sense that "there's something wrong somewhere." It was most unusual to find the Scripps-Howard papers saying this past October 19th that Mrs. Kennedy spent three days at the White House (for official receptions)--the longest period since last spring. Well, it was that way for years before the presidential race but the press and John Kennedy's campaign literature kept that a secret.

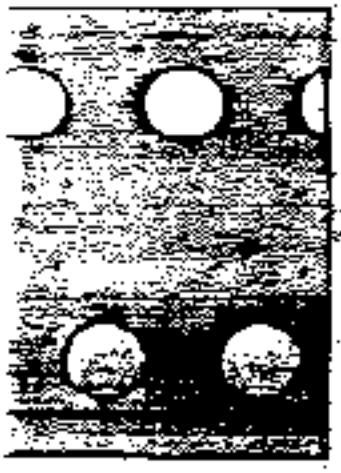
To get back to Robert Kennedy. In 1958 he knew of this affair and did nothing to stop it. Rather, for a long time, he tried to stop me. But my husband still has his job. I still have my health. I still have my freedom. And Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General of the United States, still gets carbon copies--and sometimes originals--of anything I write concerning the domestic setup in the White House. I speak from personal knowledge and have total proof of John Kennedy's moral unfitness to be the President of the United States.

In 1960 during the presidential campaign Robert Kennedy did not try to put a stop to the sickle inherent in John Kennedy's campaign literature and press releases describing himself as a devoted husband worthy to head up the nation's first family. In fact, emboldened by an adulatory and protective press Senator Kennedy frequently amused himself flinging dollops from his dunghill onto the trusting assemblage by taking his girlfriend along on his campaign tours. He's a very naughty, naughty monkey!

Americans, perhaps unlike many other people, do place great value on the integrity of their president's married life. Women voters outnumber men and they are deeply interested in a candidate's wife and his home life. They read all the information (or misinformation) they can find about a candidate's marriage. They look at him and his wife on television. And they listen to the endorsements of respected people in high places of this or that candidate.

But in 1960 the vast, vast majority of American women were hoaxed by the press, by television and by many influential people into believing that John Kennedy was the same clean-living man they read about or listened to on the air. This wasn't just everyday political cynicism; it was a brutal combination of power that could and did enforce total censorship of the truth about JOHN Kennedy's well-known lecheries and his penchant to ruin anyone who dared criticize him for them. And I went out, all alone, to fight it with my little windbattered sign! BUT, FAR FROM BEING A FOOL, I WAS THE ONE WOMAN IN AMERICA WHO WASN'T FOOLED BY JOHN KENNEDY. I didn't turn into a rhinoceros; I wasn't one of a nation of sheep.

The presidential election of 1960 was stolen--not perhaps by a counting fraud--but by a press rotten-sick with hatred for Richard Nixon. For years it harried him, covertly and overtly, on a personal level. And it succeeded in its long-range plan to ruin him politically. The press, certainly not his performance in office, robbed Richard Nixon of confidence in himself and in his fighting spirit. This paved the way for Kennedy to make his cut-the-cards acceptance speech, his "special interests" allusions toward the end of the campaign and, God help us, the word "integrity" emblazoned all over his campaign trappings.



The press can't plead in good faith that the subject of John Kennedy's personal morals was "too difficult" to get at; too "sticky" to mention. There were two opportunities served up by Senator Kennedy himself to bring this matter to the public, where it belonged. First the McInerney visits to our home over a period of six months. I can't go into them here but the press knew of them. Mr. James McInerney's name was on the sign I carried in front of the White House. He is not a Washington Kennedy-family lawyer; and was a former Assistant Attorney General and Head of the Criminal Division of the F.B.I. On his last visit to my home, in a signed statement, Mr. McInerney made it possible for me to identify Rep. William H. Bates (R., Mass.) as the man who accompanied Senator Kennedy when he told my husband, in my presence, HE'D BE BAD CROCKED INTO HIS JOB AND WOULD SEE TO IT THAT HE LOST IT IF I EVER BOTHERED HIM AGAIN.

The second opportunity to get somewhere near the truth about Senator Kennedy was more than golden; it was gem-studded and platinum. On May 14, 1960, just before the Maryland primaries, I approached Senator John Kennedy at a political rally at the University of Maryland as he started to talk. I carried an enlarged picture of him leaving his girlfriend's house at 1 o'clock in the morning; this girlfriend being one of his secretaries at the time. I asked him why the picture had almost cost my husband his job; and why was he hiding his face. Several press photographers (Associated Press was one) snapped the encounter. My husband and a smiling policeman came forward and, to the tune of boos and hisses, escorted me to the rear of the gymnasium. There were many vacant seats and we were invited by the policeman to remain provided I caused no more commotion; he added pleasantly that he was sure the Senator would answer my questions after the rally. We had heard the same speech the night before in Baltimore (where I learned something about timing the hard way). I had gotten public attention for the

picture; so my mission seemed over for the night. We decided to leave. A small group ran after us and chanted: "It looks like Tricky Dicky! It looks like Tricky Dicky!" Well, they had been "educated" to that sort of thing by the press. But angry as it made us, we both nearly exploded trying to keep a straight face. It was often to be like that.

To its chagrin The Washington Star ran a picture of my confrontation with Senator Kennedy and a small article describing me as a heckler. It was late Saturday night and the Star photographers took it upon themselves to run what seemed to them at the time just a little "human interest" story. But they soon found out it was deadly serious when Senator Kennedy's aides were saying after his speech that the picture was some sort of fake made up by religious fanatics in Wisconsin! I have never been in Wisconsin. I am and have been since birth a Roman Catholic.

At 2:30 the following morning three Washington Star photographers pounded on our door. They were Gene Abbott, Randolph Routt and Mr. Lood. They said they were in serious trouble potentially because they had been personally responsible for running the picture of my confrontation with the Senator and a small article wherein I claimed the picture was taken in Georgetown (a section of Washington, D.C.). They further said they knew at a glance that the picture had been taken in Georgetown and not in Wisconsin; and also their professional eye saw that the picture was in no way faked or retouched. But, since the Senator's aides were saying the picture was a fake, the work of crackpot Wisconsin bigots, they had to know the exact spot in Georgetown where the picture had been taken--else they were likely to find themselves among the unemployed. My husband steadied them with a drink and told them where they would find the place. A few hours later Gene Abbott telephoned to say they had found the exact spot and had photographed it exactly as it appeared on the end of my broomstick; with the tree, fence, lampost and background buildings all in place; only this time it was Mr. Gene Abbott who fast-stepped across the pavement, just like the Senator, while his colleagues photographed the proof they needed. That must have been a wild, wild scene that Mr. Abbott and his friends will never forget. Mr. Abbott said that even with the proof safely in their pockets they were not out of trouble yet; that there might be "serious repercussions" and there'd be hell to pay for all of them. His closing remark was, "If it were anyone else you can be sure it would be all over the front page."

Yes—suppose this had happened to the other candidate. The press would collar him with the information that the Star's three top photographers had taken their own pictures of the spot in question and it WAS in Georgetown; and what did he have to say about that? Then the press would ask, "Why did your aides say it was taken in Wisconsin by religious fanatics?" Just that simply these few queries would uncover the truth that needed the light of day. The next question would probably be, "And doesn't your secretary live on this same Georgetown spot?" I am sure at this point the candidate would be a shambles and there would be no more lying about who had struck the self-incriminating pose in the picture. Then would come that awful question I had asked: "WHY ARE YOU HIDING YOUR FACE IN THE PICTURE?"

<u>But the press never asked Senator John Kennedy these questions. If it had, he would not be the President of the United States today.</u>

Toward the end of the presidential campaign the press once more tried to harm Richard Nixon, on a personal level as usual; this time it had to do with family financial matters. Naturally this was picked up by Senator Kennedy over and over in his speeches as the "special interests" of his opponent. But that the campaign is over no more is printed about this. However, just a few weeks ago the press managed to smudge Richard Nixon's name again. They can't break the habit—or won't break it—as long as Nixon is on the political scene.

Your new-found friend, David Lawrence, publisher of "U. S. News & World Report, to which we had subscribed for many, many years, printed on November 21, 1960 that "The President-Elect is not a playboy." On November 28, 1960 David Lawrence felt it necessary to print that the rumor that Kennedy was a playboy could not possibly be true because Kennedy for four years had been in the thick of a political campaign and was accompanied day and night by newspapermen and staff. Well the times I saw Senator Kennedy tomcatting around Georgetown he was alone. The Report busyily-busyily went out of its way to lie, twice in eight days, to its subscribers. We cancelled our subscription and wrote David Lawrence why. He never replied.*

I have learned far too much about the corruption of the press since 1958. Then I had the simpleminded notion that a man running for the Presidency of the United States was a public figure, should try to live up to his campaign literature and press publicity; and owed it to me to behave himself in a respectable manner in public; especially since I was being enjoined by pulpit and press to study each candidate before making my fateful decision in the voting booth.

During the very month (June 1958) when Senator Kennedy was carorting 'neath my kitchen window my subscription copy of "Newsweek"* had this to say about him in my livingroom:

> "He has an intangible, an indefinable charm, a warmth which makes others feel instinctively that whatever they believe in, he believes in too. Mr. Kennedy is the clean-cut, smiling American boy, trustworthy, brave, reverent, boldly facing up to the challenge of the atomic age."

Right after that I sent a sensible, individually typed letter to about fifty prominent people, mostly journalists, asking only their opinion of Senator Kennedy's checking into my husband's sensitive job and planning to deprive him of it to settle a personal score. In the letter I explained that my husband is a high school graduate, over forty; is a salesman, sells paper forms to several government agencies, and has been with his company for over twelve years. I received not one reply. I called the well-known May Craig on the 'phone on a Saturday afternoon and asked her if she had received my letter and what she thought; she was cross with me and curtly told me she would have to hang up as she was expecting guests.

Some time later I went to Boston and was received by Richard Cardinal Cushing

In June of 1960, before the Democratic Convention, I individually typed a detailed letter, giving the full story, together with names, dates, places and photographs of Senator John Kennedy's lecherous behavior and his long drawn-out retaliation against my husband and me. Among others, these letters went to: President Harry Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. Paul Butler, the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Governors Brown, DiSalle, Lawrence, Meyner and Ribicoff; also to Mayors Daley and Wagner. I am a lifelong Democrat and wrote to no Republicans but I did send one of these letters to James Hoffa of the Teamsters because he had said he would do all in his power to defeat Kennedy. I received not one reply.

In August of 1960 I went to Independence, Missouri, just before Senator Kennedy went out there to patch up his differences with President Truman. By then I had my street sign. I took it with me and on a Thursday walked in front of the Truman residence, after first having made sure he was at home and that a Kansas City Star photographer would be there when I started walking. The latter turned up while I was carrying my sign and took several pictures. And the police turned up too within five minutes and told me to get off the pavement and stay off. They looked just like Harry Truman. I had to carry my sign upside-down for four blocks to the local City Hall. There I asked them w[illegible] ordinance I had. They told me it wasn't necessary to cite [illegible] laws; that I cou[illegible] on Harry Truman's pavement

*We cancelled this too

with my sign; that I was a troublemaker and should go back where I came from; and very likely I was in the pay of the Republicans. These officials all looked like Harry Truman. I went back to the only hotel in town and sent a telegram to President Truman telling him of my trouble with the police and asking him for his help and hospitality (a lemonade). He didn't reply. Evidently by now he had changed his mind and thought the country was ready for Senator Kennedy. The next day, when I again carried by sign in front of the Truman residence, two policemen (yes, they both looked like Harry Truman) were by in two minutes flat and chased me off the pavement. Mr. Truman has very sheer window curtains. On the third day of my stay I took my sign to the Truman Library grounds and had the small satisfaction of holding it up before Senator Kennedy's official car and entourage. Following them was a busload of working reporters. They strained to read my sign but showed no further curiosity. They were on their way to a free lunch. I went back to the hotel for an appointment with Reporter Griffith of the Kansas City Star. He had called me from Kansas City to say that he had seen pictures of me and my placard on Mr. Truman's pavement and he wanted to interview me. He stood me up. The next day I left for home. The man who drove me from Independence to the Kansas City airport looked just like Harry Truman.

During the last three weeks of the presidential campaign I walked in front of the White House with my sign. Dozens of press and magazine photographers recorded the event but they all gave me the silent treatment in the press. But not the passers-by; mostly the same people every day. Many of them cursed me and dozens of them yelled for me to go back to the outhouse. It was only after I had walked three days in front of the White House that some friends told me that The Washington Star, mostly in the person of Mr. Charles Alexander, an assistant editor, was telling those who 'phoned in about me that the POLICE HAD RECENTLY HAD ME COMMITTED TO ST. ELIZABETH'S, a local insane asylum. I have never been within a mile of the place. After consulting my lawyer, the wonderful Myron Ehrlich, I 'phoned Mr. Benjamin McKelway, editor of The Washington Star, to put a stop to this immediately. I have a tape recording of this conversation. The Washington Post, in the person of a Mr. Parker on the city desk, told people the Post HAD checked out the whole story and it was a hoax and the picture a fake. I had to ask them to stop saying this since they had not checked out the story or the picture with me. From then on, but the harm done, Both these papers told anyone who called about me and my sign that they had no comments to make on the matter; adding snidely, "Form your own conclusions." The Washington Daily News, purportedly strongly for Nixon, told people I must have hired a college boy to pose for the picture on my placard; that Senator Kennedy would never wear those teen-age white socks and shoes. So I had to hurriedly tack onto my placard that I would give my $10,000 Renoir to anyone who could prove the picture was not that of Senator John Kennedy or was in any way faked or retouched. My lawyer held my lovely painting. There were no takers. The offer is still good.

But my effort to tell the American people what they were entitled to know about Senator John Kennedy was not a complete failure. My husband says he will love and respect me for it when I'm a creaky, wrinkled and very old lady.

Yours truly

Florence Mary Kater
(Mrs. Leonard Kater)
2733 Dumbarton Avenue, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

c.c. Robert Kennedy, Attorney General of the United States, Justice Department, Washington 25, D.C.

M. J. Elgin Foster, F.B.I., Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE APR 14 1980 BY SP2 [illegible]

[illegible] that picture Senator Kennedy planned to deprive my husband of his job. Telling that his lawyer, James McInerney (a former Assistant Attorney General) spent five months trying to intimidate us and that keep this matter from the public.

Last May [illegible] at the Univ. of Maryland I confronted Senator Kennedy with this picture and asked him about it. I was escorted away by the police. After the rally Kennedy aides said that man on the placard was not Senator Kennedy; that it was a contrived picture made by religious fanatics in Wisconsin.

This picture of Senator Kennedy was taken in Washington, D.C.

I am an Irish-American Roman Catholic.

Florence Mary Kutter
(Mrs. Bernard Kutter)
2733 Dumbarton Ave., N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

MY LA YEL, AVIDH O. ALLION, NA. 8-5854, WILL GIVE MY $10,000 BRAIN PAINTING TO ANYONE WHO CAN PROV. THIS RECENT PICTURE WAS TAKEN IN ANY WAY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE APR 14 1982

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE APR 14 1998 BY SP2 TAC/jw

See 1-6 in my handbook.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE APR 14 1982 BY SP2 TAP/gw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE APR 14 1982 BY S P2 [illegible]

This is a picture of Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts leaving his girlfriend's house at 1 o'clock in the morning. She is an employee of his.

Take a long look at Senator Kennedy's left hand as it hides his face. Can you see that same hand on the Holy Bible next January 20th taking the oath of highest office? Is the country ready for Senator Kennedy? Is this the picture of a President of the United States.

(PICTURE)

Florence Mary Kotz
(Mrs. Leonard Kotz)
2733 Dumbarton Ave., N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE APR 1 BY SP2 DAP/jan

THIS IS A PICTURE OF SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY OF MASSACHUSETTS (NOW THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES) LEAVING HIS GIRLFRIEND'S HOUSE AT 1 O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING OF JULY 11, 1958. SHE IS AN EMPLOYEE OF HIS.*

Florence Mary Kater
(Mrs. Leonard Kater)
2733 Dumbarton Avenue, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

*And now she is Mrs. John Kennedy's press secretary in the White House. Her name is Pamela Turnure.

RETAINED
APR 1982

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-50)

F B I

Date: 4/9/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-70374)

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-1)

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO:RH)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a LHM captioned "ALLEGATION AGAINST JOHN F. KENNEDY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." One copy of the LHM is furnished the Richmond Office.

The information was furnished to SAs L. COTTRELL SCHMIDLE and CLARENCE E. WRIGHT by [redacted]. (b)(2), (b)(7)(D)

WFO files reflect that LEONARD KATER may be identical with one LEONARD EMIL KATER who was a subject of an investigation by WFO concerning Internal Security - Hatch Act, Bufile 100-326686. This investigation reflects that KATER allegedly favored the Nazi form of government, particularly its treatment of the Jewish people and that he made strong anti-Semitic statements.

EX-108

REC-9

94-37374-136

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)
1-Richmond (157-93) (Enc. 1)
2-WFO
(1 - 137-2242)
LCS:dlb
(6)

ENCLOSURE

APR 16 1963

No dissemination: As letter in view per Morell to DeLoach memorandum 4/11/63 esp "Florence Mary Kater aka Mrs Leonard Kater 8733 Dumbarton Ave NW Washington 7 D.C.

AIRTEL

cc Orig Unit
cc's destroyed

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 APR 16 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 9, 1963

ALLEGATION AGAINST JOHN F. KENNEDY,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

On April 9, 1963, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during the morning of this date a letter was received at the Headquarters of the American Nazi Party, 928 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia, from 2733 Dumbarton Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. The letter was typewritten and indicated that the sender had information that President John F. Kennedy has been having sexual relations with Pamela Turnure, Press Secretary for Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

The individual who wrote the letter requested that George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, expose this situation.

The source indicated that Rockwell made no commitment, but indicated that he was contemplating looking into the situation further.

The current District of Columbia Cross Reference Directory reflects that one Leonard Kater, employed as a salesman by Standard Register, 2001 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., and 435 13th Street, N.W., resides at 2733 Dumbarton Avenue, N.W.

A characterization of the American Nazi Party is attached.

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
Also Known As World Union of Free
Enterprise National Socialists,
George Lincoln Rockwell Party

A source advised on February 27, 1959 that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL of Arlington, Virginia, had held an organizational meeting of the World Union of Free Enterprise (WUFENS) at his residence on February 26, 1959.

Six persons were present and they, according to the source, comprised the beginning of an officer corps of the organization. ROCKWELL told those present that the WUFENS would be an international movement but that the section of the organization in the United States would be known as the American Party of the WUFENS.

ROCKWELL, on March 26, 1959, furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a copy of the program of the WUFENS, stating that he expects to become the President of the United States through the organization's platform. The main tenets of the WUFENS, as reflected in the program, call for the migration of Negroes to Africa and the trial and execution of all Jews guilty of Communist and Zionist treason.

A second source advised on August 15, 1962, that the main activity of the organization in furtherance of these objectives, has consisted of picketings with anti-Jewish and anti-Negro placards; talks by ROCKWELL attacking Jews as traitors to the United States; attempts by ROCKWELL to form Nazi groups in various cities in the United States; and attempts to form a group of international sympathizers. ROCKWELL prints large amounts of Nazi literature at American Nazi Party Headquarters, 928 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

On June 29, 1962, the State of Virginia revoked the charter of the American Nazi Party.

On September 20, 1962, the State Corporation Commission of Virginia issued a charter for a "George Lincoln Rockwell Party". The second source mentioned above advised on September 24, 1962 that ROCKWELL will continue to carry on his activities, using the name American Nazi Party merely to be able to do business as a corporation.

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY,
Also Known As
World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists
(Washington, D.C.)

A source advised on August 15, 1962, that the American Nazi Party (ANP), whose leader is GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, maintains its headquarters at 928 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

The main activity of the ANP in Washington, D.C., consists of picketing with placards which contain anti-Jewish and anti-Negro remarks. During some of the demonstrations, ANP literature is passed out.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-11-63

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: FLORENCE MARY KATER
AKA MRS. LEONARD KATER
2733 DUMBARTON AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

Bufile 94-37374

Correspondent wrote the Director a letter dated 4-5-63 stating that she has personal knowledge and proof that Miss Pamela Turnure, Press Secretary in the White House to Mrs. John F. Kennedy, has an illicit sexual relationship with the President. Correspondent submitted copies of other letters she has written attacking the President. She also enclosed photographs, one of which is labeled as a picture of Senator John F. Kennedy leaving the house of his girl friend on the morning of July 11, 1958.

It is noted that correspondent sent copies of her letter to Mr. Robert Kennedy, United States Attorney General, and to numerous other organizations, individuals and news publications.

Similar information was furnished by the New York Office 6-4-59 concerning letters written by Mrs. Kater. Mrs. Kater could not be identified in the New York Office files and she cannot be identified in Bufiles other than in connection with this activity.

Your memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated 6-10-59 called attention to the photograph alleging immorality on the part of Senator John F. Kennedy. Mr. Tolson noted "I see no need to refer this to the Attorney General" and the Director noted "I concur."

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the foregoing and since copies of this were designated by correspondent for the Attorney General, it is recommended that we make no dissemination to the Attorney General or the White House.

94-37374-13

REC-29

EX-108

25 APR 16 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

67 APR 16 1963

JH:jks (2)

RA REC-64 94-37374-138

The Attorney General

May 2, 1963

Director, FBI

EX-110

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
POSTMARKED BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
APRIL 25, 1963, AT 3 P.M.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of an anonymous communication received at this Bureau postmarked Boston, Massachusetts, April 25, 1963, at 3 p.m.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure

NOTE: Copies are not being disseminated to Secret Service and Federal Reserve System since no leads are set forth and since it contains data of a personal nature regarding the presidential family.

SAW:mlw

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Conrad
Callahan
Conroy
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67 MAY 8 1963

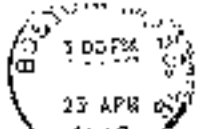
Add to
AC - 5
Semi-Annual

p.4-8 & file
Dan Nelson

In 1962 twelve gold certificates were removed from the Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco. These certificates were taken to Israel and exchanged for cash which amounted to about two thirds of their value. This money was brought to America and placed in a safety deposit box which is registered in the name of the man who has been selected to manage the president's campaign in '64. The fact that this heist was concealed for seven months proves that someone close to the throne performed the act and received full protection. The truth of these statements will eventually be seen but never made known to the American people. The idea of establishing one party control in this country could not materialize unless a great deal of money was available. The one place where such a huge amount of money was to be found was in the Federal Reserve System. The two thefts preceeding that of the certificates were not made public. The Leaders of the Democratic Party did some long range planning when they selected Kennedy to be the candidate. They knew he had no intention of spending his own personal fortune to further his political ambitions. They also knew he would protect those who would secure funds for his campaign. Quietly but efficiently Kennedy has muzzled the press. This is the action he promised to those who worked for his election and supplied the money for it. There has never been any investigation of money expended by the Kennedy family in their efforts to obtain public office. With Robert Kennedy in the office of Attorney General there can be no possibility of government agencies investigating what is taking place in the Federal Reserve System. The pattern of the looting of the Federal Reserve follows the pattern of the theft of the Plymouth mail truck robbery. Money taken in this heist provided funds for Boston's politicians. What happens at the grass roots level of government is repeated at the top of the government. Kennedy was out to buy a shiney bauble. How the money came did not matter. The Jew controls the money market. Play ball with him and campaign funds would be delivered. The plan was logical and simple. The money lender has nothing to loose. He has the certificates, his money and the interest on it. All he has to do is wait awhile and then he can cash the certificates. The king has his hard cash. His supporters boast that no man can defeat him. This is true. You can't fight MONEY. The Federal Reserve is the heart of the American financial system. Tampering with it means a body blow to the American economy. Kennedy looks at Roosevelt's book and he believes that a depression will be a good thing for him. It will keep him in office. Politics is a game. Men are only men. The Kennedys are long range planners. They play for keeps--no rules, no holds barred, gutter tactics. The American people prefer to be blinded by glamour rather then see the Washington sewer.

REC-64 74-77377-138

6 MAY 3 1963



Federal Bureau Investigation
Washington, D.C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 16 1963
TELETYPE

URGENT 5-16-63 12-18 PM CST WCR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, BIRMINGHAM /157-0/

VISIT BY PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO MUSCLE SHOALS, ALABAMA MAY EIGHTEEN, SIXTYTHREE.

(b)(6) [redacted] FLORENCE, ALABAMA, ADVISED AGENT THIS OFFICE THAT HE HAD HEARD RUMOR TO EFFECT SEVERAL THOUSAND NEGROES PLAN TO VISIT SHEFFIELD AND FLORENCE, ALABAMA MAY EIGHTEEN, SIXTHTHREE WHEN PRESIDENT VISITS MUSCLE SHOALS AND TVA AT WILSON DAM. [redacted] ALSO SAID HE HEARD POSSIBILITY NEGROES MIGHT ATTEMPT SIT-INS IN CHURCHES IN TRI-CITIES, SUNDAY, MAY NINETEEN, SIXTHTHREE. [redacted] EXPLAINED THIS WAS PURELY RUMOR, BUT THESE POSSIBILITIES HAD BEEN IN MINDS OF PEOPLE IN AREA DURING RECENT WEEKS. TRI-CITIES AREA CONSISTS OF MUSCLE SHOALS, SHEFFIELD AND TUSCUMBIA, IN AREA OF WILSON DAM.

CHIEF OF POLICE WARREN AYCOCK, SHEFFIELD, ADVISED AGENT HIS SOURCES IN NEGRO COMMUNITY AT SHEFFIELD ADVISED THAT LOCAL NEGROES IN TRI-CITIES AREA ANTICIPATED NO DEMONSTRATIONS, SIT-INS, ETC. DURING PRESIDENT-S VISIT, STATING THAT IF SUCH OCCURRED THEY WOULD

END PAGE ONE

JUN 18 1963 Tel.

58 MAY 24 1963 — REC 51 — 94-37374-138X

EX-117 MAY 20 1963

Robert Bosch
adv 5/16/63 by Orin Bartlett
John Murphy CD adv 5/16/63

SUBMIT FOR THE DIRECTOR

INITIATED AND INSPIRED BY PERSONS OUTSIDE AREA, POSSIBLY FROM BIRMINGHAM, ALA., OR HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

SECRET SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE, AGENT MC COWN, ADVISED AT TEN FORTYFIVE A. M., INSTANT DATE.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIALS IN BIRMINGHAM ADVISED THIS DATE.

END ACK PLS.

2-23 PM OK FBI WA LLD

TU CL

CC-MR. ROSEN

cc Mr. Tavel

GENERAL INVESTIGATI DIVISION

MAY 1 1963

The Civil Rights Division of the Department is being advised and confirmation will be made in writing to Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall.

Secret Service, Washington, D. C., being advised.

9

FD-36 (Rev. 12-11-56)

FBI

Date: 5/23/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Tracy
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-66233)

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (105-477)

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

Re Birmingham tel, 5/23/63.

Transmitted herewith are two copies of "The Thunderbolt" May issue #51, 1963, which contained article accusing the President of adultery.

3 Bureau (enc-2) - AM
1 Birmingham

RGJ:fc
(4)

REC-59 91-27204-139

17 MAY 23 1963

XEROX
JUN 4 1963

Approved _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 JUN 14 1963

THE BIRMINGHAM STORY

See pages 6 and 7

The Thunderbolt

THE WHITE MAN'S VIEWPOINT

AMERICA'S LARGEST THIRD PARTY

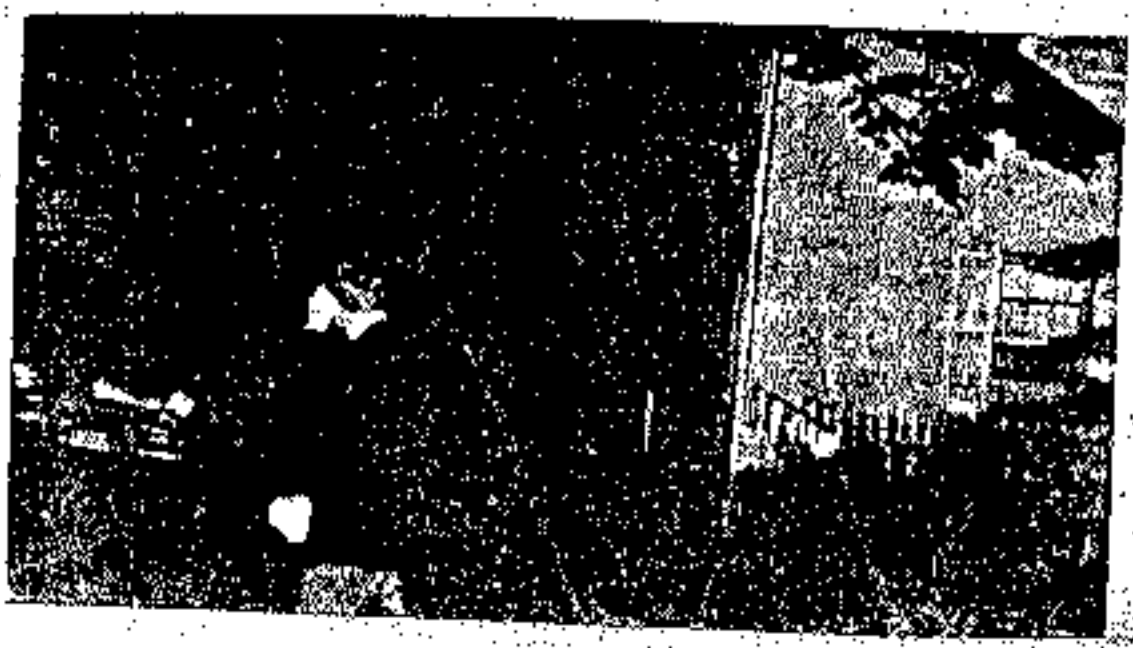
25¢

NEWSSTAND PRICE

MAY ISSUE NO. 81, 19

JFK ACCUSED OF ADULTERY

Kennedy Leaving Girl Friend's House at 1 A.M.



Thunderbolt Exclusive

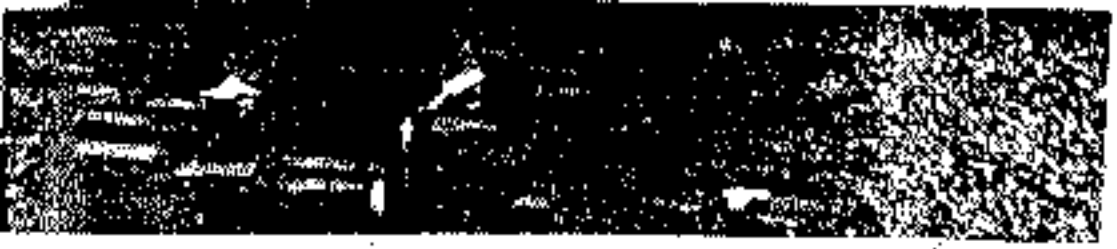
Courageous D.C. Woman Bares "Love-Nest" Scanda

The press of America has since 1958 refused to publish the following fully documented story. This information has been furnished by Florence Mary Kater (Mrs. Leonard Kater) of Washington, D.C.

In 1958 John F. Kennedy was a United States Senator representing the State of Mass. He was at that time being boomed nationwide for President of the U.S.A. Sen. Kennedy had as his Secy., Miss Pamela Turnure (11 years younger than Kennedy.) Kennedy was at this time married to his present wife Jackie. On this page is a picture of Kennedy leaving a house owned by Mrs. Florence Kater at one o'clock in the morn-

Mrs. Kater tells her own story. The following is quoted from a copy of a letter from Mrs. Kater to N.B.C. on Oct. 29, 1961. "All three people involved in the White House triangle have similar social backgrounds, know and understand each other very, very well and have come to terms in a working arrangement that is mutually satisfactory.

Referring to the new "French Look" at the White House perhaps it should be called a "menage a trois." That's French for the husband, wife and mistress living happily together under the same roof. But the average American with no clan-nightgown-or



Mrs. Kater Pickets White House With Picture...

great rendezvous. After establishing Miss Turmure in these quarters, John F. Kennedy began keeping very late hours in seclusion with Miss Turmure.

The photograph snaped on this page was taken by Mr. Leonard Kater, as Kennedy left at one o:clock the morning of July 11, 1958. IF HE WERE NOT GUILTY OF MISCONDUCT, WHY DID HE ATTEMPT TO HIDE HIS FACE. Mrs. Kater is a devoutly religious lady. She felt, (as millions of other decent Christian ladies and gentlemen would,) that the moral conduct of a man seeking the very highest office in the land should be above all reproach. Kennedy has led the American public to believe that he is the ideal family man.

Therefore any news to the contrary should be made known to the general public. Mrs. Kater has made this information available to all major newspapers, magazines, journalists and organizations. Mrs. Kater informs us that we are the first with courage enough to touch this story.

But that is not where the story ends, PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, A MARRIED MAN, CONTINUES TO BE THE DEBAUCHER OF A GIRL YOUNG ENOUGH TO BE HIS DAUGHTER. And his cynical knowledge that the press will cover up for him is such that he has brought her into the White House itself as his wife's press secretary!

Miss Pamela Turmure was given this prestige post immediately after the inaugural. She declared she knew nothing about journalism or press relations; that everyone would have to be "very patient" with her.

[illegible] we would remark that John F. Kennedy be thrown out of office for moral turpitude. The press and dozens of periodicals continue to outdo each other in "describing" the wise, tender and beautiful marriage of the First Family. It is none of these things; it is however Big Business in the publishing field, and the poor misled readers continue to buy bigger and bigger lies. Even so, many of them sense that "there's something wrong somewhere." It was most unusual to find the Scripps-Howard papers saying this past Oct. 19th, that Mrs. Kennedy spent three days at the White House (for official receptions) the longest period since last spring. Well it was that way for years before the presidential race but the press and John Kennedy's campaign literature kept that a secret."

To get back to Robert Kennedy. In 1958 he knew of this affair and did nothing to stop it. Rather, for a long time, he tried to stop me. But my husband still has his job. I still have my health. I still have my freedom. And Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General of the United States, will get carbon copies -- and sometimes originals -- of anything I write concerning the domestic setup in the White House. I speak from personal knowledge and have total proof of John Kennedy's moral unfitness to be the President of the United States.

In 1960 during the presidential campaign Robert Kennedy did not try to put a stop to the swindle inherent in John Kennedy's cam-

(Continued on page 2)

ACCUSED of ADULTERY

(Continued from page 1)

page literature and press releases describing himself as a devoted husband worthy to head up the ... First Family. In fact, ... ed by an adulatory and protective press Senator Kennedy frequently amused himself flinging dollars from his dunghill onto the trusting assemblage by taking his girlfriend along on his campaign tours. He's a very nasty, nasty monkey!

Americans, perhaps unlike many other people, do place great value on the integrity of their president's married life. Women voters remember men and they are deeply interested in a candidate's wife and his home life.

They read all the information (or misinformation) they can find about a candidate's marriage. They look at him and his wife onscreen. And they listen to the comments of respected people in places of this or that candidate.

But in 1960 the vast, vast majority of American women were hoaxed by the press, by television and by many influential people into believing that John Kennedy was the same clean-living man they read about or listened to on the air. This wasn't just everyday political cynicism: IT WAS A BRUTAL COMBINATION OF POWER that could and did enforce total censorship of the truth about John Kennedy's well-known lecheries and his penchant to ruin anyone who dared criticize him for them. And I went out, all alone, to fight it with my little windbattered sign.

press photographers (Associated Press was one) snapped the encounter. A smiling policeman came forward and, to the nine of boos and hisses, escorted me to the rear of the gymnasium. There were many vacant seats and we were invited by the policeman to remain provided I caused no more commotion; he added pleasantly that he was sure the Senator would answer my questions after the rally. We had heard the same speech the night before in Baltimore (where I learned something about timing the hard way). I had gotten public attention for the picture; so my mission seemed over for the night. We decided to leave. A small group ran after us and chanted: "It looks like Tricky Dicky! It looks like Tricky Dicky! Well, they had been "educated" to that sort of thing by the press. But angry as it made us, we both nearly exploded trying to keep a straight face. It was often to be like that.

To its chagrin The Washington Star ran a picture of my confrontation with Senator Kennedy and a small article describing me a heckler. It was late Saturday night and the Star photographers took it upon themselves to run what seemed to them at the time just a little "human interest" story. But they soon found out it was deadly serious when Senator Kennedy's aides were saying after his speech that the picture was some sort of fake made up by religious fanatics in Wisconsin! I have never been in Wisconsin. I am and have been since birth a Roman Catholic.

THE HEARTSTRONG MAIL

April 5, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Sir:

I have personal knowledge and proof that Miss Pamela Turmure, press secretary in the White House to Mrs. John F. Kennedy, has an illicit sexual relationship with President John F. Kennedy.

Under the circumstances I feel it is in the national interest to call this matter to your attention as a very possible security risk.

Very truly yours,

Florence Mary Kater
(Mrs. Leonard Kater)

Washington 7, D.C.

(enclosures of interest)

c.c. Robert Kennedy, United States Attorney General
Baptist Headquarters, D. C. Convention
B'Nai B'Rith
Catholic Daughters of America
Senator Margaret Chase Smith
Senator Hugh Scott
Democratic National Headquarters
Republican National Headquarters
Daughters of the American Revolution
League of Women Voters of the United States
Life; Time; Look
Associated Press
King Features
Scripps-Howard Newspapers, N. Y.
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Times
The Washington Star
The Washington Post
The Washington Daily News
U. S. News & World Report
Lost and Found-Dear Peoples

remark was, "If it were anyone else you can be sure it would be all over the front page."

Yes--suppose this had happened to the other candidate. The press would collar him with the information in eight days, to its sub-

was accompanied day and night by newspapermen and staff. Well, the times I saw Senator Kennedy romping around Georgetown he was alone. The Report hastily went out of its way to lie,

Next month when they give out the Oscars, old rocking-chair John Kennedy, unfortunately the President of the United States, should get the best actor prize. He maintains his girlfriend-mistress, Pamela Turmure, in the White House itself yet all the while uses a great deal of his time and energy play acting like a respectable family man. My husband tells me that only a really depraved and natur-

Next month when they give out the Oscars, old rocking-chair John Kennedy, unfortunately the President of the United States, should get the best actor prize. He maintains his girlfriend-mistress Pamela Turmure, in the White House itself yet all the while uses a great deal of his time and energy play acting like a respectable family man. My husband tells me that only a really depraved and naturally nasty man "takes his paramour home" and has her associate with his family. The American people would react in anger and disgust if they knew about President Kennedy's Farouk-ish immorality in the White House but the truth is kept from them by a corrupt press.

The best actress award should go to Mrs. John Kennedy for knowing about her press secretary's affair with her husband but pretending, unlike any other American woman I have ever known, that it is normal and all right.

The best supporting actress Oscar should go to Pamela Turmure, press secretary to Mrs. John F. Kennedy. However, of late, Miss Turmure has been rather insupportable. She has been saying that no one should address

a matter of about.

Kennedy Threatens Mr. Kater

The press can't plead in good faith that the subject of John Kennedy's personal morals was "too difficult" to get at; too "Sticky to mention. There were two opportunities served up by Senator Kennedy himself to bring this matter to the public, where it belonged. First the McInerney visits to our home over a period of six months. [illegible] t go into them here but the [illegible] know of them. Mr. James McInerney's name was on the sign carried in front of the White House. He is now a Washington Kennedy-family lawyer; and was a former Assistant Attorney General and Head of the Criminal Division of the F.B.I. On his last visit to my home, in a signed statement, Mr. McInerney made it possible for me to identify Rep. William H. Bates (R. Mass.) as the man who accompanied Senator Kennedy when he told my husband in my presence, THAT HE HAD CHECKED INTO HIS JOB AND WOULD SEE TO IT THAT HE LOST IT IF I EVER BOTHERED HIM AGAIN.

[illegible]e second opportunity to get [illegible] where near the truth about [illegible]ator Kennedy was more than [illegible] it was gem-studded and platinum. On May 14, 1960, just before the Maryland primaries, I approached Senator John Kennedy at a political rally at the University of Maryland as he started to talk. I carried an enlarged picture of him leaving his girlfriend's house at 1 o'clock in the morning; this girlfriend being one of his secretaries at the time. I asked him why the picture had almost cost my husband his job; and why was he hiding his face. Several

Checked Out

At 2:30 the following morning three Washington Star photographer pounded on our door. They were Gene Abbott, Randolph Route and Mr. Wood. They said they were in serious trouble potentially because they had been personally responsible for running the picture of my confrontation with the Senator and a small article where in I claimed the picture was taken in Georgetown (a section of Washington, D. C.) They further said they knew at a glance that the picture had been taken in Georgetown and not in Wisconsin; and also their professional eye saw that the picture was in no way faked or retouched. But, since the Senator's aides were saying the picture was a fake, the work of crackpot Wisconsin bigots, they had to know the exact spot in Georgetown where the picture had been taken --else they were likely to find themselves among the unemployed. My husband treated them with a drink and told them where they would find the place. A few hours later Gene Abbott telephoned to say they found the exact spot and had photographed it exactly as it appeared on the end of my picket sign: with the tree, fence, lamppost and background buildings all in place; only this time it was Mr. Gene Abbott who fast stepped acrross the pavements, just like the Senator, while his colleagues photographed the proof they needed. That must have been a wild, wild scenee that Mr. Abbott and his friends will never forget. Mr. Abbott said that even with the proof safely in their pocket they were not out of trouble yet; that there might be "serious repercussions" and there'd be hell to pay for all of them. His closing

did he have to say about that? Then the press would ask, "Why did your side say it was taken in Wisconsin by religious fanatics?" Just that simply these few queries would uncover the truth that needed the light of day. The next question would probably be "And does your secretary live on this same Georgetown spot?" I am sure at this point the candidate would be a shamblies and there would be no more lying about who had struck the self-incriminating pose in the picture. Then would come that awful question I had asked; "WHY ARE YOU HIDING YOUR FACE IN THE PICTURE?"

But the press never asked Senator John Kennedy these questions. If it had, he would not be the President of the United States today.

Toward the end of the presidential campaign the press once more tried to harm Richard Nixon, on a personal level as usual; this time it had to do with family financial matters. Naturally this was picked up by Senator Kennedy over and over in his speeches as the "special interests" of his opponent. Now that the campaign is over no more is printed about this. However, just a few weeks ago the press managed to smudge Richard Nixon's name again. They can't break the habit—or won't break it—

Your new found friend, David Lawrence, publisher of "U. S. News & World Report, to which we had subscribed for many, many years, printed on November 21, 1960 that "The President-Elect is not a playboy." On November 28, 1960 David Lawrence felt it necessary to print that the rumor that Kennedy was a playboy could not possibly be true because Kennedy for four years had been in the thick of a political campaign and

I have learned far too much about the corruption of the press since 1958. Then I had the simpleminded notion that a man running for the Presidency of the United States was a public figure, should try to live up to his campaign literature and press publicity; and owed it to me to behave himself in a respectable manner in public; especially since I was being enjoined by pulpit and press to study each candidate making my fateful decision in the voting booth.

During the very month (June 1960) when Senator Kennedy was cavorting beneath my kitchen window my subscription copy of "Newsweek" had this to say about him in my living room:

"He has an intangible, an indefinable charm, a warmth which makes others feel instinctively that whatever they believe in, he believes in too. Mr. Kennedy is the clean-cut, smiling American boy, trustworthy, brave, reverent, boldly facing up the challenge of the atomic age."

Right after that I sent a sensible, individually typed letter to about fifty prominent people mostly journalists, asking only their opinion of Senator Kennedy's checking into my husband's sensitive job and planning to deprive him of it to settle a personal score. In the letter I explained that my husband is a high school graduate, over forty; is a salesman, sells paper forms to several government agencies, and has been with his company for over twelve years. I received not one reply. I called the well-known Kay Craig on the phone on a Saturday afternoon and asked her if she had received my letter and what she thought; she was cross with me and curtly told me she would have to hang up as she was expecting guests.

[illegible] mail away into the background, I cannot help but think Miss Turnure has come to see John Kennedy as a sort of latterday Louis XV and herself a Pompadour. In any event these days Miss Turnure is very busy playing a double role. All over the world a boudoir influence on the throne is feared and hated for the danger and harm implicit in it.

The top prize for scriptwriting should go to the American press. Every day they get out tons of lies whitewashing the above mentioned immoral people. The press poks the citizens insensate with the large and the medium and the small about each and every Kennedy who [illegible] or ever did exist, but oye, does it inform them that their President maintains his mistress in the White House. To my knowledge the press knows all about it and has for years. I think it amuses their hard-boiled, cynical and opportunistic natures to fool the public; especially, I think, they like to make jackasses of American women.

PICKETING DEMONSTRATION

During the last three weeks of the presidential campaign I walked in front of the White House with my sign. Dozens of press and magazine photographers recored the event but they all gave me the silent treatment in the press. But not the passers-by; mostly the same people every day, many of them cursed me and dozens of them yelled for me to go back to the outhouse. It was only after I had walked three days in front of the White House that some friends told me that The Washington Star, mostly in the person of Mr. Charles Alexander, an assistant editor, was telling those who phoned in about me that the Police Had Recently Had McCom-

Mrs. Kater Offers Reward

ited To St. Elizabeth's, a local sane asylum. I have never been ition a relic of the place. After nsulting my lawyer, the wonder- Byron Ehrlich, I phoned Mr. enjamin McKelway, editor of The ashington Star, to put a stop to its immediately. I have a tape ecor of this conversation. he ngton Post in the per- on d. Mr. Parker on the city esk, told people the Post had hecked out the whole story and was a hoax and the picture a ake. I had to ask them to stop aying this since they had not hecked out the story or the pic- ure with me. From then on, but ho harm done, both these papers old anyone who called about me nd my sign that they had no omments to make on the matter; dding snidely, "Form your own onclusions." The Washington Daily News, purportedly strongly or Nixon told people I must have ired a college boy to pose for he picture on my placard; that ieni nnedy would never wear hoc n-age white socks and noc I had to hurriedly tack nto my placard that I would give my $10,000 "Renoir" painting to anyone who could prove the picture was not that of Senator John Kennedy or was in any way faked or retouched. My lawyer held my lovely painting. There were no takers. The offer is still good.

But my effort to tell Ameri- can people what they were en- titled to know about Senator John Kennedy was not a complete fail- ure. My husband says he will love and respect me for it when I'm a creaky, wrinkled and very old lady.

Florence Mary Kater

CONSERVATIVE CATHOLICS SHOCKED BY POPE S STAND

A NEW IMAGE OF CHRIST

conservative catholics shocked by popes appeasement of communists

Conservative Catholic circles in America are at a loss as to what action can or should be taken to stop the steadily weakening of the Catholic Church's stand on Communism. The disturbing trends are listed below.

(1) The deleting of the term "perfidious Jew" in prayers. The changing of the true story that Jews crucified Christ to that of "The Roman soldiers crucified Christ!" thus bowing to the demands by powerful Jewish agencies that the 'heat' be taken off the Jew.

(2) The inviting of representatives of the pro-Communist World Council of Churches to the Catholic International convocation. Also inviting of so-called Russian Orthodox Church officials who were appointed or approved by the Russian Communist Party (and are thusly Communist agents out to destroy true Christianity.)

(3) The Pope's recent dinner with Khrushchev's half-Jewish daughter and her husband (the Atheist editor of "Izvestia"). And their talks on how Church and state can co-exist in these times. Thus complete abandonment of Catholics behind the Iron Curtain who long to be free of Communist slavery.

(4) Worst of all was the recent Encyclical of April 10th, which called for World disarmament, a United Nations World Police Force to enforce peace (slavery) on the world, and end discrimination (whereby we discriminate between what is good and bad for our children). This speech was hailed by dictator Khrushchev on April 22 as expressing his own views. (U.S. Communist Party leader Gus Hall announces his approval—note reprint on this page from the Daily Worker.

(5) The recent approval of the new Socialist government for Italy with the Pope calling for more Socialism (which has brought much criticism from within the Catholic Church itself.)

The present Pope is very old, senile and ill. The best we can say for the man is that he does not know what he is doing. The Catholic Church is the largest, most powerful Church in the World. The Pope actually has but months to live according to the best informed sources—the selection of the next Pope could undue all this and will be watched by all the Anti-Communist peoples of the world.

BLACK CHRIST?

Ever since underground revolutionists in South Africa started painting the slogan "God is Black" Negroes have been trying to find (or manufacture) evidence proving such. Now comes the Baltimore Afro-American with the picture of Christ on this page. They say that this is what Christ actually looked like. Ancient scrolls have been found stating that Jesus Christ was fair haired and ruddy complected and that he was a Galilean. (Galilee of the Gentiles) NOT A JEW, NOR A NEGRO!

Gus Hall Greets Pope's Message

By DANIEL MASON

STRESSING the point that Pope John XXVIII, when making public his encyclical for peace on April 10, had called for every human being to make his own contribution toward world peace, Gus Hall last Tuesday urged President Kennedy and Congress to renounce and abandon the foreign and internal policies which are pushing the nation dangerously toward the brink of destruction of democracy internally and of world war.

In an interview with the Worker last Tuesday, Hall, leading spokesman of the Communist Party, made it clear that American Communists welcome Pope John's encyclical, entitled "Peace on Earth," as a positive contribution to the struggle for peace and the fulfilment of humanity's hopes and aspirations.

He saw the encyclical as a direct rebuff to the ultra-rightists and other warmongers.

PLEA FOR UNITY

Hall saw the encyclical as a plea for the more than 500 million Catholics throughout the world to joint with their fellow-Christians, with those of other religious faiths and with those professing no religion to achieve disarmament, nuclear test bans, peace, and an end to colonialism and racism, and a halt to exploitation of man by man.

Stressed the point made by the encyclical about the need for politicians and other religionists to work for the achievement of human goals with political movements and societies, whose theories the Catholic church may consider false.

He asserted that the Pope made it obvious by the part of the encyclical entitled "Relations between Catholics and Non-Catholics in Social and Economic Spheres" that his rejection of their principles and tactics will undoubtedly seek to defeat its objectives.

recognition by the leadership of the Roman Catholic church that the world-wide Communist movement sincerely represented and fought for the aspirations of humankind.

He wryly commented that it would be nice if the Kennedy administration, Congress, union leaders and others now engaged in red-baiting would at long last come to a similar recognition of the sincerity of Communists.

He emphasized that American Communists would welcome the opportunity to work with Catholics and all other Americans in the communities, at the polls, in the unions and all people's organizations for peace, democracy and economic security. He made it clear that American Communists would do everything in their power to create the conditions for forging a national front to secure these ends.

Returning to the point concerning the need for the Kennedy administration to examine its present foreign and domestic policies in the light of the encyclical, Hall declared that the Pope had expressed in most eloquent terms the longing of all humanity for a halt to nuclear weapons testing, disarmament and peaceful coexistence.

Hall said that the encyclical was a challenge to the Kennedy administration. He quoted the encyclical:

"...People live in constant fear

(Continued on page 11)

Peace Marchers

Affairs" that he was referring to cooperation to achieve peace with the socialist world led by the Soviet Union and with Communists and Socialists everywhere.

He pointed to the sentence which reads:

"Besides, who can deny that those movements, in so far as they conform to the dictates of right reason and are interpreters of the lawful aspirations of the human person, contain elements that are positive and deserving of approval?"

Hall declared that this indicated a "breakthrough, if belated,

lest the storm that every moment threatens should break upon them with devastating violence. And with good reason, for the arms of war are ready at hand....

"All must realize that there is no hope of putting an end to the building up of armaments, nor of reducing the present stocks, nor, still less, of abolishing them altogether, unless the process is complete and thorough and unless it proceeds from inner convictions; unless, that is, everyone sincerely cooperates to banish the fear and anxious expectation of war with which men are oppressed. If this is to come about, the fundamental principle on which our present peace depends must be replaced by another, which declares that the true and solid peace of nations consists not in the equality of arms, but in mutual trust alone."

Hall declared that this is the core of the present situation and that the Kennedy administration must be made to see that.

He then turned to another section of the encyclical, underscoring the point that it lays much emphasis on "the right of assembly and association" and the "right to take an active part in public affairs."

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Be asserted that this should cause all Americans to reexamine the whole question of the infamous thought-control McCarran Act. Particularly, he added, the Kennedy administration should halt all prosecutions undertaken under provisions of that law and move for repeal of that monstrous deflectment of the Bill of Rights.

As to the encyclical as a whole, Hall declared that "it is a sincere effort to bring the position of the Roman Catholic church into harmony with the progressive direction of history. It is a historic effort to create harmony of the humanitarian-theological promise of the Roman Catholic church and its activities in the practical, political and economic struggles of people for a better life on this earth.

"The fundamental changes taking place in the relationship of class and social forces in this present epoch of history are necessarily reflected in the position taken by all institutions—and the Catholic church is no exception. Social and class institutions will either reflect the new relationship of forces or disappear from the stage of history."

Hall said that this encyclical marked a fundamental change from espousal of policies that gave sustenance to the Franco regime in Spain, the despotic rule of Salazar in Portugal and many other fascist and anti-democratic regimes everywhere.

"There is a need," he continued, "for all forces of progress to reexamine and perhaps readjust our overall estimate of the Roman Catholic church as a social institution. This has been necessary regarding large sections of the clergy for some time. One must have a balanced view of the church in this new epoch in the struggle for world peace and the achievement of mankind's most basic aspirations."

In ending his interview, Hall warned that there will be massive attempts both within the Catholic church and outside to water down, distort and nullify the meaning of the encyclical.

"To give the encyclical life, it will be necessary for all forward-looking forces to carry on a continuous struggle everywhere," Hall stressed

INTERVIEWS FROM "USSR" OFFICIAL SOVIET MAGAZINE

HOW JEWS LIVE IN RUSSIA

Yehuda-Leib Levin

Chief Rabbi
Moscow

You asked me how we live. No one in my congregation, thank the Lord, complains that he does not have enough to live on. The services in our synagogue are attended mostly by the old people. Some are on pension, some are supported by their children and those who are younger work.

Our Central Moscow Synagogue holds regular services weekdays and holidays.

On weekdays about 500 people come to the synagogue, and on holidays there are twice and sometimes three times as many. We also have two Jewish prayer houses in Moscow, one in Molyshi Bozhiko and other in Cherkizovo, and a synagogue in the suburban village of Malakhovka.

There are 96 synagogues all told in the Soviet Union.

My community published a prayer book, and we put out a religious calendar every year. Last fall our congregation

David Dragunsky

Lieutenant General
Twice Hero of the Soviet Union

Abram Dragunsky, my father, was a hereditary tailor in the small village of Suyatsk, Bryansk Region. You can learn how we lived by reading the works of Sholom Aleichem, which give a vivid enough description of the impoverished Jews of the time. My parents did not always have enough food for the children. My brothers and sisters began working as tailors when they were very young. I was the youngest in the family and also the luckiest. The Revolution took place when I was seven. I went to school, then worked as a house builder in Moscow. I have been serving in the Soviet Army for 30 years now.

My job, like that of all other Soviet generals and officers, is to defend the country. Had fascism won, the Jewish nation would have been wiped off the face of the earth. Fortunately that did not happen. The Soviet Army saved the Jewish people from annihilation.

Boris Lifshitz

Shop Director
Riga

As a young man I studied the violin, but I did not become a musician. My father died early, and I had to earn a living. It was hard to find a job in capitalist Latvia.

You can judge for yourself how I live now. I have a good and interesting job. When the first shop for concentrated foods was being built in Riga after the war, the Latvian Ministry of Trade asked me to manage it. I was in charge of the construction work, the decoration of the show windows and the organization of the food tasting department. We have a large enough variety of goods to please the most exacting customer.

We have had guests in from different countries. They liked our shop and our tasting department where customers can order a lunch of any of the food concentrates we sell.

I saw action at the front during the war. The government honored me with

Ilya Streshun

Member, USSR Academy
of Medical Sciences

I am 71 now. My parents could hardly have hoped that their son would become a scientist. Even though I did well at school and everyone said I was a gifted boy, as a Jew I came up against an insurmountable obstacle—the quota set by the czarist government sharply restricting the number of Jewish students in schools and colleges. It was only through the most determined efforts that I managed to get into and graduate from the school of medicine of Moscow University. And the most I could expect was to work only in certain hospitals. My parents were once ordered to leave Moscow. In those days Jews did not have a right to live in every part of the country, they had to live in restricted areas.

I became a scientist only in Soviet times, when the road to science was opened to all people, regardless of

USSR: Of 123 women problem in Jews, the government organ, as nominated said Dec. for Lenin prizes in the field of science and technology. 78 are Jewish. . . . *Biro Bidjaner Shtern*, the local Yiddish news paper, published its 5,000th issue in said Dec. . . . Dec. 10 the premiere of Shostakovich's 10th symphony was performed in Moscow. The work is for orchestra [illegible] and soloists and uses the texts of [illegible] poems by Yevtushenko, including his "Babi Yar." . . . The new professional Yiddish variety company is headed by Vladimir Shaumyan, veteran Yiddish actor and director. Above opening in Moscow, the company took his show of excerpts from Sholom Aleichem's *Tevye the Dairyman*, songs and readings from Soviet Yiddish poets, on tour in the Ukraine (Kiev, Gomel, Poltava, Zhitomir, Berdichev and Cherkassy). In Jan. they performed in Uzbekistan; in Feb. they will perform in the Caucasus. . . . The Yiddish bi-monthly, *Sovetish Heimland*, sells about 21,000 of its edition of 23,000 in the Soviet Union itself, constituting the largest circulation of any Yiddish periodical in the world. . . . A Yiddish contest group from Chernovtsy, West Ukraine, headed by Sidi Tal, filled a Moscow hall holding 1,500 on two successive evenings in Dec. M. U. S.

Cuba: *The Diary of Anne Frank* drew capacity audiences in Havana. . . . Jews active in public life include: Miguel Stolik, ambassador to India; Prof. Jose B. Alabarce, vice-rector, U. of Havana; Jaime Sarusky, novelist and poet, writing on the newspaper, *Revolution*; Hernando Gilinsky, deputy minister, Dept. of Industry; Prof. Yellin, U. of Havana; Yankel Dinor, deputy minister, Dept. of Roads and Bridges. The Havana Radio has periodic broadcasts in Yiddish. The Albert Einstein State School teaches Yiddish and Hebrew as well as the regular curriculum. Havana has 5,000 Jews.

Hungary: *The Diary of Anne Frank* book of David Rabinovich has been issued in Hungarian translation.

USSR: In Moscow Dec. 7 a professional Yiddish variety company of actors and singers made its debut in excerpts from Sholom Aleichem's *Tevye the Dairyman*, songs and readings from Soviet Yiddish poets. . . . In the symposium congratulations projected at the meeting of the Central Committee, CPSU, in Nov., Vasyanin E. Dumitriu, head of the State Planning Commission, emerged as chief of the newly created Council of the National Economy.

Ichif Falikman

Writer
Kiev

The theme of my novel *The Doomed Take Up Arms* is the unequal struggle of the people in the ghetto against the Nazis. The book was published in Moscow and Kiev in Yiddish, Russian and Ukrainian. I have just completed several new chapters for this novel in which I describe the part Adolf Eichmann played in the mass extermination of the Polish Jews. I frequently contribute short stories to the magazine *Sovetish Heimland*.

I am now working on a new novel called *The Sentence Is Carried Out*. The central idea is that we must do away with fascism once and for all if we are to have permanent peace.

The Jewish writers? I know are working. In a period of only 18 months *Sovetish Heimland* published 279 works by more than 100 Jewish writers living in different parts of the country. Many of the Jewish writers are translated into the Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other languages spoken in the Soviet Union. In the past seven years Soviet publishing houses put out 12 million copies of 187 different books by Jewish writers.

So far as money is concerned, Soviet writers are very well paid and have excellent working and living conditions.

Moshe Kaplan

Prosecutor
Vilnius

After the war I graduated from the law school of Vilnius State University. At first I held only a small post in the local prosecutor's office. In our profession, as in all others, you need experience in addition to knowledge to know how to get at the truth. I acquired this experience on the job, learning from my older colleagues. For several years I served as an investigation department prosecutor and was recently appointed chief of a department for civil cases.

My wife Suzanna is an engineer. My two sons are at school. My wife's parents, both pensioners, live with us. We're a devoted family.

There are a good many Jewish lawyers in Vilnius, Kaunas and other Lithuanian towns today.

Among my colleagues in the office of the Prosecutor of the Republic are Boris Shklyar and Samuel Kuklyansky. Mikhail Farber is prosecutor of Leninsky District in Vilnius.

Inna Geilikman

College Student
Moscow

I am a fourth-year student at the Moscow Polygraphic Institute. I will be an engineer when I graduate. My father is also an engineer; he works in the USSR Ministry of Communications.

Although my family is fairly well to do, I do not have to pay my way through college and I get a stipend besides.

My class might well be called international—we have Russians, Ukrainians, Jews, Armenians, Kirghiz, Kazakhs and one Avarian. In all my four years at college I have not heard of a single argument or dispute that had anything to do with national differences.

There are many Jews studying at my college, but I do not know how many exactly. There are Jewish students in every department. I have never heard of any restrictions imposed in our country on people of a particular nationality. The only requirement is that the student pass the entrance exam. National origin plays no part.

Riva Vishinkina

Former, USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy
Jewish Autonomous Region

Our village is called Waldheim, which means forest home. The first Jewish settlers who came here to build a new life a quarter of a century ago gave it the name.

Year round they are longer the roads of the taiga
Or life not where I was
Rather a house with slate roof
In the southern wilds of the taiga hills.

There is crystal clear truth in this verse by Max Rivet, a poet from our parts. Waldheim is now a big modern village which is getting more prosperous every year, as is our whole Jewish Autonomous Region.

Last year I was elected deputy to the Supreme Soviet. I was nominated by the collective farmers of Waldheim.

Not all the people in my village are Jews. There are also Russians

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tributed the Soviet Armed Forces made to save the peoples of France, Belgium, Poland and other European states from fascist enslavement.

We must have a peaceful world. We must do everything we can not to let the past repeat itself.

My brothers—Abrim, who works as a weaver at a textile mill, and Aron, chief engineer at the Record Textile Mill—also saw action against the Nazis.

I have published more than 200 papers on social hygiene, the history of medicine and natural science. I am now working on a two-volume *History of the Russian Public Health Service*. The first volume is ready for the press. The second will probably take two years. I hope after that to have time to do a book on the history of Soviet medicine.

I am not a young man, and in the time I have left I want to do as much as possible for humanity and for my country.

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nieces, daughter Fred, Yeremy B. Ulbrenner of Minsk, Andronikov about I. Berg, M. Freman, head of a Moscow machine-tool and automated-line plant and I. Berman and V. Jhelkin, economist. . . . L. I. Mandelstech of the Moscow Foreign Office was part of the Soviet team at the UN that negotiated the solution of the USSR-USA crisis over Cuba (*N. Y. Post*, Nov. 10). . . . The statistical handbook just issued reveals that in 1961 there were 404,127 scientific workers (in 1960—366,158), of whom 36,175 were Jews (2,648 more than in 1960). In percentages, Jews made up 9.4 per cent of all scientific workers in 1960 and 8.9 percent in 1961, although Jews are only 1.1 per cent of the total population. . . . A Russian anthology of over 40 Israeli poets translated from Hebrew, Yiddish and Arabic is appearing in Moscow, including works from Alexander Pen, Avraham Shlonsky, Rufik Knil, Pesach Sinirky, Jacob Cohen and Leah Goldberg, in an edition of 25,000. . . .

Poland: 178 delegates represented 30 Jewish communities at the fourth national conference of the Cultural-Community [illegible]ance of Polish Jews in Warsaw, Dec. [illegible]. Also present were representatives of the Polish government and the Cultural-Communal Alliances of Ukrainians and of Byelorussians in Poland. Conference chairman Hersh Smolar, taking note of the "turn in the direction of the broadest development of

USSR: the Leningrad University's scientific journal has an issue on Romance and German languages containing an article by M. Fridberg on Yiddish. Not only does this Soviet scholar point out that Yiddish is used in many countries throughout the world but he specifically criticizes the comment in the article on Jews in the second edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, issued under Stalin's influence, in which Yiddish is described as a language formerly used by Russian Jews. Fridberg points to the 1959 census data in which 426,000 Soviet Jews (29.8 per cent of the total) claimed Yiddish as their mother tongue. He also discusses the history of Yiddish as a language.

USSR: Eight Lithuanians tried in Vilna Sept. 27-Oct. 5 were sentenced to [illegible] for their part in the slaughter of [illegible] persons, mostly Jews, in Kaunas and other cities during the Nazi occupation. . . . Dr. Trude Weiss-Rosmarin reported in the London *Jewish Chronicle* Oct. 19 that she had observed that the 55,000 Jews in Georgia enjoy religious liberty, with synagogues, mikvas, slaughterhouses, matze bakery, circumcision and adult religious education for men and women. . . . Georgi M. Kornienko, counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, stated at the end of Sept. that a number of Russian Jews are being allowed to reunite with their families in other countries.

SUBVERSION HIDES BEHIND JEWISH CENTERS

Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph

Vol. 92—No. 170 THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1953 FIVE CENTS

Culture Center Here Branded Red School

RAIDERS . . . Attorney Samuel Sherman and Court Investigator Michael Stabile (behind him, at typewriter) carry alleged Communist literature which they seized in raid on Jewish Cultural Center, 6318 Forbes St.

THIS ARTICLE APPEARED IN

floor, a large poster was displayed urging shipment of food and clothing packages to Russia through "Parcels to Russia Inc." with "duty prepaid" and "licensed by the USSR."

Several thousand circulars containing excerpts from the New York Times' "Letters to the Editor" column were piled high in the office.

These letters were written by Professor Albert Einstein and Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner, in support of the court appeals of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted atom spies who were executed in June, 1953.

A footnote stated that the circulars were issued by the "National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case."

PILE OF PAMPHLETS

Piles of pamphlets extolling the Rosenberg cause were also scattered on desks. One was entitled

Below From "JEWISH LIFE" Red Publication

75 RABBIS SIGN APPEAL TO ABOLISH HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

IN A FULL page advertisement in the *New York Times* on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 619 public figures and organizational leaders, educators, writers and artists, business and professional notables and religious leaders signed a statement calling on the House of Representatives to abolish its Un-American Activities Committee because it threatens both our democracy and our national security. Clarence E. Pickett, a leader in the Society of Friends (Quakers), headed the Ad Hoc Committee, 160 N. 15 St., Phila. 2, Pa., that gathered the signatures. Those who agreed were urged to write their Congressmen. Jewish signatories were about one quarter of the total. Among the 138 religious leaders, there were 75 rabbis, whom we list on the Honor Roll Below:

A. Nathan Abramowitz, District of Columbia
Leon M. Adler, Washington, D.C.
Morton M. Applebaum, Akron, O.
Sidney Bolton, W. Hempstead, N. Y.
David Z. Ben-Aoni, Rochester, N. Y.
Samuel A. Berman, Jersey City
Stanley R. Bray, Cincinnati, O.
Elias Chosey, Philadelphia, Pa.
Norman A. Diamond, Daytona Beach, Fla.
Herbert E. Dress, Wilmington, Del.
Oscar Fleischaker, Madison, Wisc.
Eric Friedland, Chicago, Ill.
Roland B. Gittelsohn, Boston, Mass.
Robert E. Goldburg, New Haven, Conn.
Moshe Y. Goldstein, Jacksonville, Fla.
Abram Vossen Goodman, Cedarhurst, N. Y.
Theodore H. Gordon, Wynnewood, Pa.
David Graubart, Chicago
Solomon Graysel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Simon Greenberg, New York
Harry Halpern, Brooklyn, New York
Arthur Hertzberg, Englewood, N. J.
Philip Horowitz, Cleveland, O.
Morton M. Kalinger, Bay Shore, N. Y.
Mordecai M. Kaplan, New York
Stanley Kaplan, Muskegon, Mich.
Paul M. Katz, Cleveland, O.
Martin Kaufmann, St. Louis, Mo.
Walter E. Kellman, Farmington, Mich.
Daniel E. Kerman, Buffalo, N. Y.
Stanley M. Kessler, W. Hartford, Conn.
Morris A. Kipper, Peabody, Mass.
Jesse Klein, Buffalo, N. Y.
Morris Laub, New York
Robert L. Lehman, New York
Arthur Lelyveld, Cleveland, O.
Reuben R. Levine, Springfield, N. J.
Morton Levy, Louisville, Ky.
Eugene J. Lipman, Washington, D.C.
Bernard Lipnick, St. Louis, Mo.
Eugene J. Lipsey, Allerton, N. Y.
Joseph Lukinsky, Brookline, Mass.
Reubin J. Magil, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lawrence N. Mahrer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Israel Margolies, New York
Simeon J. Maslin, Monroe, N. Y.
Aaron Mauskop, Springfield, Pa.
Louis Milgram, Minneapolis, Minn.
Robert M. Miller, New York
Paul Reich, Pa.
Michael A. Robinson, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Herbert H. Rose, Irvington, N. J.
Martin S. Rosenberg, Hazelton, Pa.
Milton B. Ruby, Cleveland, O.
Samuel S. Rudermen, Fall River, Mass.
Edward T. Sandrow, Cedarhurst, N. Y.
Harold M. Schulweis, Oakland, Calif.
Bernard J. Siegel, Teaneck, N. J.
David Wolf Silverman, Riverdale, N. Y.
Harry J. Sky, Portland, Me.
Alan Meyer Sokobin, Elmont, N. Y.
Rev. A. Soloff, New York
Wilfred Solomon, Spokane, Wash.
Murray Stadtmauer, Rapids, N. Y.
Harold B. Waintraub, Abington, Pa.

NO OTHER DAILY CARRIED STORY

RAID REVEALS RED NEST

By Dave Welty

The staid and impressive gray stone mansion which, for the past nine years, has housed the Jewish Cultural Center in the heart of Squirrel Hill's exclusive residential district, has been in reality a training school and headquarters for district Communists.

[illegible] hard-hitting attack on the Cent[illegible] located at 6338 Forbes St., Attorney Harry Alan Sherman today unmasked it as a school for young Communists and an official meeting place of Communist functionaries.

Sherman said that a Senate investigating committee already has heard testimony that a district Communist taught Red "strong-arm brigades" how to make bombs and hand grenades in the basement of the Center.

Sherman's revelations came fast on the heels of an announcement yesterday by the United States Justice Department that the Center's parent organization—the Jewish Cultural Society—had been [illegible] subversive.

In a surprise move last April 7, Sherman uncovered a huge cache of subversive literature in the two and one half story house.

TRUE PURPOSE SEEN

Sherman, chairman of the Americans Battling Communism here, said his investigation indicated that Cvetic's testimony spotlighted the true purpose of the Center.

Evidence gleaned from his investigation, Sherman said, indicated that the Jewish Cultural Center has been the "real headquarters for Communism's seditious and treasonous activities in the Western Pennsylvania area."

Children's textbooks, written in Hebrew, were found in the wall-stocked bookcases of the Center. This, Sherman said, indicated that the Center was being used as a Communist "Cheder."

A "Cheder," he explained, is a Hebrew school, in which Jewish students learned to read and write Hebrew and is conducted after regular daily school classes.

BEST INVESTMENT

He said the Jewish Cultural Society—of which the Center is an off-shoot—represents the best and biggest investment that the Communists have in this country. He asserted:

"To disguise its sinister activities, the society has veiled itself in the holy and sacred traditions of the Jewish religion, for it has found over the years that the most potent shield Communism can use is religion."

CARETAKER LEAVES

A woman caretaker was the only person on the premises when the investigators arrived. She left hurriedly while the search was in progress.

Several packed cartons of clothes in the Center led Sherman to surmise that other persons may have intended to vacate in a hurry.

In the main office, on the first [illegible] Rosenberg."

A song book containing "13 Red Army Songs" lay along-side a pamphlet bearing a speech on "A Peaceful Solution" by Andrei Gromyko.

Literature, convention caps and applications blanks concerning the International Workers Order were in evidence. Sherman described the IWO as a Communist organization.

Literature on labor and racial issues were in abundance.

Pictures of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln adorned the office walls and in one corner, a small, shabbily-kept, soot-blackened American flag was past.

CHAIRS FOR MEETING

Across the hall from the main office was the Center's assembly room with some 24 chairs all neatly arranged in "meeting" order.

In one corner was an upright player piano with a steel name plate fixed on the front panel. It read:

"Donated by Comrade David Weiner."

Weiner, Sherman said, was a Communist and former union leader.

On a long speaker's table in the front of the room were a number of books dealing with Russian life.

One was the "New Work Review—35 Years of Soviet Progress." Another was "A Pageant of Youth," published in Leningrad and containing a pictorial account of the athletic prowess of Russian youth.

SONG SHEETS FOUND

Mimeographed song sheets were also on the table. One of the songs was, "Zhankiye," the "Soviet-Yiddish Collective Farm Song—Crimea."

A trip to the large basement in the house proved of little value. However, Sherman said today, Joseph D. Mazzei, another former FBI undercover man, testified at a Senate hearing June 13, that Louis Bortz, described as the Communist's "tough guy and goon squad organizer," used the basement for "target practice" and instructed his "class" and handling and manufacturing of hand grenades and bombs.

Bortz, Sherman said, refused to answer queries by the investigators on this part of Mazzei's testimony on the grounds that anything he said might tend to incriminate him.

It was at this same place that Mazzei related that he heard Bortz boast that party leaders had selected him to "liquidate" Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R).

On the second floor Sherman and his party found a library and several reading rooms.

DOLSEN BRIEF CASE

A large majority of the books Sherman said, were published by the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, listed by the Un-American Activities Committee and the U.S. Court as subversive.

In the library, Sherman found a brief case, which he said apparently belonged to James Dolsen, the Daily Worker correspondent here who currently is on trial in Federal Court along with four other district Communist leaders on charges of advocating the over-throw of the U. S. government.

A Feb. 25, copy of the Daily Worker, Communist-inspired pamphlet and local newspaper clippings and editorials were found in the brief case.

The newspaper clippings pertained to the sedition trials of Dolsen and his companions and several items referred to Cvetic.

Also in the case was a memorandum addressed to the editorial staff of the Daily Worker in New York City pointing out "misstatements" which apparently were contained in the Feb. 26 and 28 issues of the Communist organ.

It was signed by the "Defense Committee of the Pittsburgh 8," which was also cited by the Justice Department yesterday as a subversive group.

DILEMMA DESCRIBED

Literature decrying the dilemma of the "Pittsburgh 8" could be found in almost every room of the Center.

A booklet, "The Right to Speak for Peace," contained 22 pages of comment of three of the "8", Dolsen, Steven Nelson, Communist boss here, and Andrew Onda, district party organizer.

The remaining members of the sextet, Benjamin Carrathers, a party leader; William Albertson, Nelson's predecessor here and now boss in Detroit, and Irving Wiseman, West Virginia Communist leader, also were mentioned frequently in pamphlets found in the Center.

Nearly a score of colorful Russian-style art posters were found in one of the second floor reading rooms. Sherman said these apparently were used as exhibits in the Communist classes held there.

The attic rooms were made up for living quarters and Sherman said he understands that several top party leaders are living there now.

Andrew Klein, New Haven, Conn.
Edward E. Klein, New York
Walter Zangor, New York
Robert Knoll, Hermitage, Pa.
Stanley Yedwab, Lakewood, N. J.

Who Sold Out B'ham

The battle for the heart and soul of Birmingham, Alabama will go on for a long time to come. Much has been witnessed during the past few days. Who is the enemy here locally? City officials under M[illegible] Art Hayes and Bull Con[illegible] [illegible] our, so did Governor Wallace. The sell out came from the local Jew dominated Chamber of Commerce. Secretly they formed a committee of mediation with all their names concealed from the public. The great problem is that the local Jewish merchants and chain store interests such as Woolworths and Kresses are begging for a way to sell out. They all want to surrender at the same time so that none can have an upper hand claiming that their store still maintains segregation. As of today the Negroes have maintained an almost total boycott of downtown merchants. White lady shoppers have deserted the downtown section for fear of being mobbed by wild gangs of black savages roaming the streets in shouting, singing groups.

The only way that Segregation can be maintained is for the merchants to be even more fearful of the Whites. The White people are the major purchasers, especially of major appliances and higher priced goods. To lose the White trade would be even more disastrous than losing the black customer. (Negroes make up 46% of Birmingham's population.) White people in the South must inform local merchants that if they favor race-mixing and if they are found to be on any of these biracial mediation committees to surrender our Southern traditions and heritages --WE WILL BOYCOTT THEM TO THE LIMIT AND DRIVE THEM OUT OF OUR COMMUNITY.

TEXAS NSRP PICKETS LBJ

On Tuesday morning, April 23, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson arrived at Love Field (Dallas, Texas, airport.) It was supposed to be a secret at what time he was to arrive. But astute NSRP Leader, Jimmy Robinson found out that 9 A.M. was the time. Robinson prepared a large sign which read "REMEMBER OLE MISS," "L.B.J. IS A TRAITOR TO WHITE CHRISTIANS IN TEXAS AND SOUTH", on the reverse side it read, "ALL THE WAY TO HADES WITH L.B.J. --GOD WAS THE 1ST SEGREGATIONIST." When the official political big shots arrived, they were quite shocked to see Jim Robinson right out in the open holding his sign for all to read. One big shot pleaded with Robinson to leave and not upset the reception committee. Robinson steadfastly refused. Later when the Big Jol finally arrived, Robinson started out with the of-

Missouri NSRP marches to Capitol

On April 17 Dr. Edward R. Fields spoke before a very enthusiastic audience in St. Louis, Mo. Reports were given on the Missouri Unit delegation which marched on the State Capitol in protest against a so-called Open Occupancy Bill which would force all landlords to rent to Negroes. State Chairman, Alan O. Kern spoke for the NSRP delegation. He detailed the horrors of integrated life in St. Louis. He urged every White Mo., representative to stand with their White brothers and not be intimidated by the black block

KING HA[illegible] E[illegible]

Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integratio[illegible] headquarters of the National States Right P[illegible] racial demonstrations. A Confederate banne[illegible]

NSRP OPP

During the past months the NSRP has had four well publicized demonstrations here in Alabama. First was the picketing of Bobby Kennedy in Montgomery. News article on that case is on this page. NSRP Attorney J.B. Stoner is appealing the fines given these young Patriots. They were not given jail time. Jury trials have been demanded. Secondly, we drove

PICKET IN CUSTODY—Police at Montgomery yesterday arrested 17 pickets protesting the meeting between U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and Gov George Wallace

Picture Of Jim Murray Of NSRP National Office

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

BIRMINGHAM NEWS SMEARS NSRP

"The Birmingham News" owned by Samuel Isadore Newhouse of New York City has a writer named Bud Gordon who is an expert hatchet smear artist. On March 27, he wrote an article on the NSRP picketing of the Arthur Dean talk in Tuscaloosa, Ala. He stated that the NSRP men were wearing "Black Leather jackets" (a sign of street hoodlums) black boots and swastika arm bands." Our men wore Thunderbolt arm bands, a symbol well known here to the press as representing the Whiteman's States Rights Movement. Bud Gordon knew better, but he hates the NSRP so badly that he did not hesitate to openly lie to us if he thought it would mislead the people and turn them against NSRP. We quickly countered by threatening legal action if proper correction was not immediately made. The next day, the article reproduced here appeared in "The Birmingham News."

Crooked cross not in evidence at Dean address

University of Alabama campus sources have informed The Birmingham News that National States' Rights Party pickets at the Arthur Dean address Tuesday night in Tuscaloosa did not display swastika insignia. Instead a thunderbolt insignia was displayed on armband.

Neither did the four pickets wear black leather boots and jackets.

for Mr. Robinson and "The Sign." Regardless of the lack of publicity in this demonstration, much credit goes to NSRP Leader Jim Robinson who upheld the Whiteman's protest. All over America, the Whiteman is growing tired of sell-out politicians, their day is near at end.

AT TH Highlights Of

ADMIRAL JOHN CROMMELIN LEADS MONTGO

CROMMELIN THIRD FROM LEFT IN

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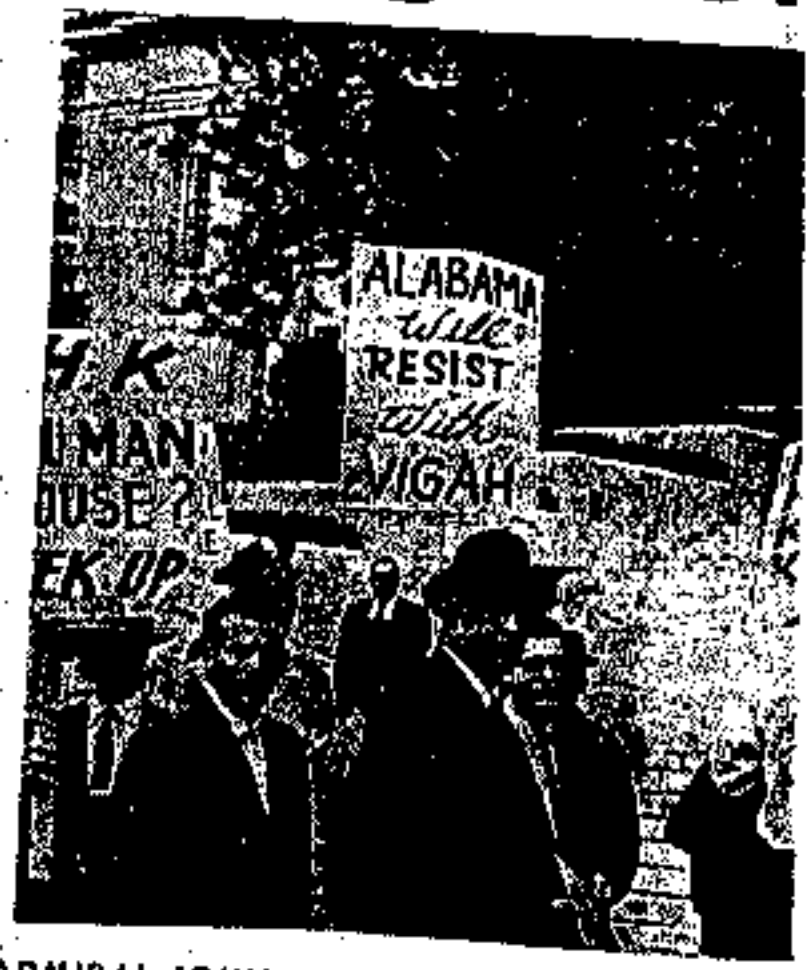

ADMIRAL JOHN CROMMELIN LEADS MONTGO

CROMMELIN THIRD FROM LEFT IN

IGY

anged in effigy in front of the gham, Ala., scene of massive he d' [AP Wirephoto]

5 KING

. him the sign pictured on this e as a trophy. An effigy of rein Luther King hanging by neck was displayed in front our office building (which is ated on Bessemer Road--the lest and busiest street in Bir- ngham.) The un-lawful Negroes ll had Kennedy and his type of w of the land" (outlaws) behind ns. But, White Rebels were ghting back. King, Kennedy and eir rule by mob tyrants still ed the uncertainty of just how w to quell the whites. Or how

NSRP WORKER JIM MURRAY IN PADDY WAGON

JAMES K. WARNER WITH BATTLE TROPHY

Parade Ordinance Challenged

FROM PRESS REPORTS

MONTGOMERY, May 1—An Atlanta attorney attacked a parade permit ordinance as unconstitutional at today's hearing in city court on the 17 demonstrators arrested last week at the state capitol.

The demonstration was in protest of a visit by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Judge Eugene Low overruled Atty. Jesse B. Stoner's motion the city ordinance violated the 1st and 14th amendments to the U. S. Constitution and found 16 defendants guilty. The charge against the 17th was dismissed.

To Appeal

Three Birmingham men were fined $50 and costs. The others received fines of $25 and costs.

Appeal bonds were immediately posted for 10 of the defendants, including the Birmingham trio who were represented by Stoner. Six others paid the $25 fines. The $100 appeal bonds were made by retired Adm. John G. Crommelin and G. E. Harris.

The 17 segregationist demonstrators were arrested at the capitol April 25 by city police after refusing to break up their picket line protesting the conference between Gov. George C. Wallace and Kennedy.

Called Unconstitutional

The Atlanta attorney charged the city ordinance was "unconstitutional on its face and application."

Dave Crosland, city prosecuting attorney, countered the cases were "purely charges of parading without a permit."

Kennedy never saw the pickets who were arrested minutes before his hour and 10 minute talk with Wallace, mainly on racial and political matters.

All Released; Crommelin Said Maker Of Bonds

By DAVE CHERNUTT
And GILLIS MORGAN
Journal Staff Writers

Seventeen segregationist demonstrators were arrested at the state Capitol by city police today after refusing to break up their picket line protesting the conference between Gov. George C. Wallace and Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy.

The arrests were made minutes before Kennedy arrived at the Capitol.

Asst. Police Chief D. H. Lackey, director of local officers at the scene, said the men were charged with parading without a permit.

MOST PEACEFUL

All but two of the pickets went peacefully with the police. The last two scuffled with police and one of them went into the police paddy wagon upside down as five policemen forced him into the vehicle.

The signs carried by the pickets carried such slogans as "Mississippi Murderer"; Kennedy, Kosher and Khrushchev; and Wash-D.C., A Disgrace to the White People.

Some of the demonstrators carried signs identifying themselves with the national States Rights Party.

One of the signs read: "Alabama will resist with Vigor."

One of the two demonstrators who had to be forced into the paddy wagon by police was identified as James Warner, 25, of 1895 Bessemer Rd., Birmingham.

Highway patrolmen, mounted cavalry guards and plain clothes state investigators were stationed both inside and outside the capitol awaiting the attorney general.

All 17 men arrested today for parading without a license have

they had been brought.

TOL

ennedy Visit

MARCH

MES WARNER STANDS ON HIS LEFT

CHICAGO OFFICERS NAMED

On April 15, Dr. Edward B. Fields met with Chicago leaders of the NSRP. After a very productive working conference the following new officers were named: Mr. Walter Denman, Chairman; Charles Layman, Secy.-Treas.; Robert L. Taylor, Youth Leader and Mr. Murray, Sargent at Arms. We want to congratulate all these new officers and ask all NSRP supporters in the Chicago area to give these men their full backing.

and free on $100 appeal bonds were Jerry Dutton, 21; James Warner, 23, and James G. Murray, 10, all of Birmingham.

Appealers Listed

Appealing fines of $25 each plus costs were C. B. Wager, 70, and Paul M. Hudgins, 38, both of Prattville; H. N. Bailey, 36; R. L. Moorlief, 25, and John W. Moorlief, 21, all of Montgomery; B. C. England, 34, of Deatsville, and H. L. Howard, 41, of Elmore County.

The recorder's court clerk's office said the following men paid $25 fines and costs: William Blackgame, 18; Dale D. Carver, 32; Floyd Culpepper, 20, and Curtis H. Culpepper, 26, all of Montgomery; Oscar W. Bazzell, 28, and Paul E. Mims, 22, both of Prattville.

On the recommendation of city prosecutor, Howard Hudson, 40, of Montgomery was not prosecuted.

been released later making bond, acting Police Chief Marvin Stanley said.

It was learned that Adm. John G. Cromwell made bond for all 37.

A Confederate flag flew from the Capitol dome, where the Alabama State flag normally hangs. A floral wreath was laid across the bronze star on the capitol steps where Jefferson Davis became president of the Confederacy a century ago. The wreath was adorned with a small Confederate flag.

The white demonstrators carried signs identifying some of them with the National States Rights party.

One of the signs said: "Alabama will resist with vigor."

What if whites had rioted the way Negroes have

For the last four weeks thousands of Negroes have been marching through the streets of Birmingham. They have stoned policemen and firemen. They have attacked law officers with knives and broken bottles. They have run berserk through the streets after they loaded all available jails with thousands of prisoners. What if we held daily meetings advocating riot and disorder, plus outright defiance of state laws. There can be no doubt that White People would find themselves under arrest by federal forces and charged with insurrection treason and what have you. Kennedy has publicly backed Martin Luther King and his gang of Youtlaws and threatened the peaceful city of Birmingham with invasion by Federal troops if we mistreat these so-called non-violent demonstrators. Newspapers have played down the fact that many whites have been injured during these demonstrations. Tuesday, May 7, eight were hurt, one white policeman was knocked down by Negroes who stomped on his chest until they broke all his ribs and crushed one lung. Several have been knifed and one shot. All this is termed as peaceful non-violent demonstrating.

Why is the racial situation deteriorating in all major cities. Why have Black mobs taken over the streets. First the President is so worried about Goldwater and Rockefeller receiving the Negro vote in 1964, that he would not raise a finger even if thousands of Whites were killed. Kennedy won in 1960 because he received 80% of the Black vote, which carried the key industrial states. Kennedy continues to praise the Black mobs. What if we Whites gathered such demonstrations demanding our rights--Remember the seeds you are sowing will reap you the whirlwind of white counteraction! Whitemen, now is the time to stand up for your rights.

our rights--REMEMBER, KENNEDY, THE SEEDS YOU ARE SOWING WILL REAP YOU THE WHIRLWIND OF WHITE COUNTER ACTION! Whitemen, now is the time to stand up for your rights.

WORLD FAMOUS "THE INTERNATIONAL

CHAPTER 14

DID THE JEWS FORESEE THE WORLD WAR CONT.

Who was thinking, between 1898 and 1906, of the new "no annexations" rule to be applied to war? Were you? Do you know of any statesman who was? We know that military men were concerned about the appliances and operations of any future war that might occur. We know statesmen, of the more responsible sort, were working needfully a balance of interests that would make war extremely improbable. Who had outdistanced them all in foresight and planning sufficiently to lay down a definite program of "no annexations?"

Fortunately the clue to the answer is supplied to us by unquestionable Jewish sources. The AMERICAN JEWISH NEWS, of September 19, 1919, had an advertisement on its front page which read thus:

"When Prophets Speak by Lilman Rosenthal, Many years ago Nordau prophesied the Balfour Declaration. Lilman Rosenthal, his intimate friend, relates this incident in a fascinating memoir."

The article, on page 464, begins: "It was on Saturday, the day after the closing of the Sixth Congress, when I received a telephone message from Dr. Herzl asking me to call on him."

This fixes the time. The Sixth Zionist Congress was held at Basle in August, 1903.

The memoir continues: "On entering the lobby of the hotel I met Herzl's mother who welcomed me with her gracious friendliness, and asked me whether the feelings of the Russian Zionists were now calmer.

"Why just the Russian Zionists, Frau Herzl?" I asked. 'Why do you only inquire about these?'

" 'Because my son,' she explained, 'is mostly interested in the Russian Zionists. He considers them the quintessence, the most vital part of the Jewish people.' "

At this Sixth Congress the British Government ("Herzl and his agents had kept in contact with the English Government"—Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. 12, page 873) had offered the Jews a colony in Uganda, East Africa. Herzl was in favor of taking it, not as a substitute for Palestine, but as a step toward it. It was this which formed the chief topic of conversation between Herzl and Lilman Rosenthal in that Basle hotel. Herzl said to Rosenthal, as reported in this article: "There is a difference between the final aim and the ways we have to go to achieve this aim."

Suddenly Max Nordau, who seems at the conference [illegible] Herzl's successor,

HENRY FORD

belaggor with the other powers Sebastopol, and, at last, he carried his point. Perhaps it will interest you to know that the right hand of Cavour, his friend and adviser, was his secretary, Hartum, a Jew, and in those circles, which were in opposition to the government, one spoke diminuently of Jewish treason. And once at an assembly of Italian patriots one called wildly for Cavour's secretary, Hartum, and demanded of him to defend his dangerous and treasonable political actions. And this is what he said: "Our dream, our light, our ideal, and ideal for which we have paid already in blood and tears, in sorrow and despair, with the life of our sons and the anguish of our mothers, our one wish and one aim is a free and united Italy. All means are sacred if they lead to this great and glorious goal. Gentlemen, know well that after the Fight before

ladder leading upward and upward: Herzl, the Zionistic Congress, the English Uganda proposition, the future war war, the peace conference where with the help of England a free and Jewish Palestine will be created.'

"Like a mighty thunder these last words came to us, and we all were trembling and awestruck as if we had seen a vision of old. And in my ears were sounding the words of our great brother Achad Haam, who said of Nordau's address at the First Congress:

" 'I felt that one of the great old prophets was speaking to us, that his voice came down from the free hills of Judea, and our hearts were burning in us when we heard his words, filled with wonder, wisdom and vision.' "

The amazing thing is that this article by Lilman Rosenthal should ever have been permitted to see print. But it did not see print until the Balfour Declaration about Palestine, and it never would have been printed had not the Jews believed that one part of their program had been accomplished.

The Jew never betrays himself until he believes that what he seeks has been won, then he lets himself go. It

WHAT IS THE "INTERNATIONAL JEW?"

The International Jew was a series of articles on the Jew menace published by Mr. Henry Ford, founder of the Ford Motor Co. They were originally published in the official publication of the Ford Motor Co., called "The Dearborn Independent". They appeared first on May 22, 1920 and ended Oct. 2, 1920. Later Henry Ford reprinted them in book form (four volumes) and made them available in the automobile showroom of every Ford Dealer in America. You could not sell a Ford car unless you also offered copies of "The International Jew" for sale also. Henry Ford fought the powerful Jew machine which was after his business and today has loved leftist Jew Sidney Wienburg owning much influential stock in Ford Motor Co..

It will take "The Thunderbolt" almost two years to publish the entire Henry Ford series. No pressure will stop us. Read "The Thunderbolt" every month and you will never miss a single Chapter of "The International Jew".

Our newspaper is the only publication in the world where this rare information can be found. Henry Ford was one of the greatest Americans who ever lived. You need the vital information which he released to the world. The Jews have sought to suppress this, but it is our job to resurrect what the Jews would put asunder.

READ "THE INTERNATIONAL JEW" BY HENRY FORD IN "THE THUNDERBOLT," OUT EVERY MONTH.

part of the Rosenthal story--the italics are ours) to France. On my way to Lyons I stopped in Paris and there I visited as usual, our Zionist friends. One of them told me that this very same evening Dr Nordau was scheduled to speak about the Sixth Congress, and I, naturally, interrupted my journey to be present at this meeting and to hear Dr. Nordau's report. When we reached the hall in the evening we found it filled to overflowing and all were waiting impatiently for the great master, Nordau, who, on entering, received a tremendous ovation. But Nordau, without paying heed to the applause showered upon him, began his speech immediately, and said:

" 'You all came here with a question burning in your hearts and trembling on your lips, and the question is, Indeed, a great one, and of vital importance. I am willing to answer it. What you want to ask is: How could I--I who was one of those who formulated the Basle program--how could I dare to speak in favor of the English proposition ... ing Uganda, how could Herzl as well as I betray the ideal of Palestine, because you surely think that we have betrayed it and forgotten it. Yet listen to what I have to say to you. I spoke in favor of Uganda after long and careful consideration; deliberately I advised the Congress to consider and to accept the proposal of the English Government, a proposal made to the Jewish nation through the Zionist Congress, and my reasons--but instead of my reasons let me tell you a political story as a kind of allegory.

" 'I want to speak of time which is now almost forgotten, a time when the European powers had decided to send a fleet against the fortress of Sebastopol. At this time Italy, the United Kingdom of Italy, did not exist. Italy was in reality only a little principality of Sardinia, and the great free and united Italy was but a dream, a fervent wish, a far ideal of all Italian patriots. The leaders of Sardinia, who were fighting for and planning this free and united Italy, were the three great popular heroes: Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Cavour.

" 'The European powers invited Sardinia to join in the ... stration at Sebastopol and to send also a fleet to help in the siege of this fortress, and this proposal gave rise to a discussion among the leaders of Sardinia. Garibaldi and Mazzini didn't want to send a fleet to the help of England and France and they said: "Our program, the work to which we are pledged, is a free and united Italy. What have we to do with Sebastopol? Sebastopol is nothing to us, and we should concentrate all our energies on our original program so that we may realize our ideal as soon as possible."

" 'But Cavour, who even at this time was the most prominent, the most able, and the most far-sighted statesman of Sardinia, insisted that his country should send a fleet and ... be seen, and if this peace conference those powers will participate who have joined in the fight. True, Sardinia has no immediate concern, no direct interest at Sebastopol, but if we will help now with our fleet, we will sit at the future peace conference enjoying equal rights with the other powers, and at this peace conference Cavour, as the representative of Sardinia, will proclaim the free and independent, united Italy. Thus our dream for which we have suffered and died, will become, at last, a wonderful and happy reality. And if you now ask me again, what has Sardinia to do at Sebastopol, then let me tell you the following words, like the steps of a ladder: Cavour, Sardinia, the siege of Sebastopol, the future European peace conference, the proclamation of a free and united Italy."

"The whole assembly was under the spell of Nordau's beautiful, truly poetic and exalted diction, and his exquisite, musical French delighted the hearers with an almost sensual pleasure. For a few seconds the speaker paused, and the public, absolutely intoxicated by his splendid oratory, applauded frantically. But soon Nordau asked for silence and continued:

" 'Now this great progressive world power, England, has offered the pogroms of Kishinev, in token of her sympathy with our poor people, offered through the Zionist Congress the autonomous colony of Uganda to the Jewish nation. Of course, Uganda is in Africa, and Africa is not Zion and never will be Zion, to quote Herzl's own words. But Herzl knows full well that nothing is so valuable to the cause of Zionism as amicable political relations with such a power as England is, and so much more valuable as England's main interest is concentrated in the Orient. Nowhere else is precedent as powerful as in England, and so it is most important to accept a colony out of the hands of England and create thus a precedent in our favor. Sooner or later the Oriental question will have to be solved, and the Oriental question means, naturally, also the question of Palestine. England, who had addressed a formal, political not to the Zionist Congress--the Zionist Congress which is pledged to the Basle program, England will have the deciding voice in the final solution of the Oriental question, and Herzl has considered it his duty to maintain valuable relations with this great and progressive power. Herzl knows that we stand before a tremendous upheaval of the whole world. Soon, perhaps, some kind of a world-congress will have to be called, and England, the great, free and powerful England, will then continue the work it has begun with its generous offer to the Sixth Congress. And if you ask me now what has Israel to do in Uganda, then let me tell you as the answer the words of the statesman of Sardinia, only applied to our case and given in our version: let me tell you the following words as if I were showing you the rungs of a ... the future world war--the peace conference--the Jewish program--was communicated. When the secret of that ladder seemed to be complete, then came the public talk.

A similar illustration of this is to be found in the fall of the Czar. When that event transpired it was an occasion of great rejoicing in New York, and a Gentile of world-wide fame made a speech in which he lauded an American Jew of national reputation for having begun the downfall of the Czar by providing the money with which propaganda had been made among Russian prisoners in Japan during the Russo-Japanese war. The story came out only after the success of the plot. It is not at all out of keeping that the last men to see the last act of the plot carried out, the actual murder of Nicholas Romanovitch, his wife, his young daughters and his invalid boy, were "five Soviet deputies, the latter five all Jews." What began with the assistance of an American financier, finished with Soviet deputies.

Did International Jews in 1903 foresee the war? This Rosenthal confession is but one bit of evidence that they did. And did they do nothing but foresee it? It were well if the facts stopped at foresight and did not run on to provocation.

For the present the reader is invited to retain in his mind two points in this Rosenthal article: "Perhaps it will interest you to know that the right hand of Cavour, his friend and adviser, was his secretary, Hartum, a Jew." This is the way the Jewish press speaks of its own. If this paper, or a Chicago paper, or a New York paper should go through the list of the secretaries of the men of power in the world today and make the note after the names--"His secretary, a Jew," the Jewish Anti-Defamation Society would send letters of protest. There is one rule for the Gentile and one for the Jew, in the Jewish mind. Writing in the public prints about Hartum, he would be described as an "Italian."

Were the Jewish secretaries who abounded before the war, during the war and throughout the Peace Conference of less brilliance than Hartum? Were there not Hartums in England, France, Germany, yes and in Russia too (in the United States there were many) who saw the "program" of the Ladder"? Did Max Nordau who saw it so clearly in 1903 forget it in 1914 and 1918?

We know this: the Jews in their Congress at Basle in 1903 foresaw "the future world war." How did they know it was to be a "world war"?

We know this also: the Protocols, perhaps as early as 1896, certainly not later than 1905, foresaw the policy of "no annexations."

The World War came to pass.

"No annexations" came to pass. What was then future in the Jewish world program, is now past

JEW" BY HENRY FORD

Before proceeding to a more detailed study of the connection between the written program of the documents which are called "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," and the actual program as it can be traced in real life, we shall now view those plans which were future when the Protocols were offered. It must be borne in mind, however, that what was future in 1890 and 1905, may be past today, that what was plan then may be fulfillment now. To bear this in mind will be in exact accord with the expression of Protocol 23--"I have endeavored to indicate carefully the secrets of past and future events, and of those momentous occurrences of the near future toward which we are pushing in a stream of great crises." Some of those "momentous occurrences" have come to pass, so with them a brighter light on the Question which we are studying.

An illustration of this which is fresh in the minds of all was furnished by the Great War. Jewish comment on this series of articles has made much of the fact that one of the articles was devoted to the then prominence of the Jewish Question in Germany, and it was sought to mislead the people to think that this series was really a part of subtle German after-the-war propaganda. The fact is that articles on the Question in a number of countries were set aside in order to bring the Question itself prominently before the minds of Americans with the least delay. The postponed articles will appear in due season, though out of the order. Germany is today, with perhaps the possible exception of the United States, the most Jew-controlled country in the world--controlled within and from without--and a much stronger set of facts could be presented now than was presented in the original article (the facts of which were at first denied and later admitted by the Jewish spokesman in the United States.) For, since that article was written, public sentiment in Germany has swept the Jews largely out of public office. German public opinion exerted itself to the utmost to put German political administration back into German hands. But did that liberate Germany from the Jews? Not at all. For their entrenchments stretched further and deeper than mere display of official power. Their hold on the basic industries, the finances, the future of Germany has not been loosened in the least. It is there, unmovable. In what that hold consists, the reader will be told at some convenient time.

Germany is mentioned now in connection with the Jews, for this purpose it will be remembered that it was from

Soon the people of all countries had forgotten the blood of battle, the war profiteers and every other vital point, and were discussing a matter which belonged to the end of the war and not the beginning, the question of "annexations." Now, when it is known who were controlling the formulation of war-aims in Germany and who were the chief counselors of the foreign policy of the United States at the same time, the projection of this question of "annexations" into the world's mind becomes interesting: interesting but not wholly intelligible.

Not until you read the Protocols do you get a full light on this--and this report of the Protocols which is now given the world probably dates from 1896: There is absolutely irrefutable proof of the date 1905.

The Second Protocol begins on the note of war, and its opening words are these:

"It is indispensable for our purpose that, as far as possible, wars should bring us territorial advantages. This will shift war to an economic footing, and nations will perceive the strength of our superiority in the aid we render."

In the Protocols there are two forms of declaration. One is, "we have." The other is, "we shall." If somewhere in the world this summer the high secret spokesman of the World Program is addressing his class of International Initiates, he will have to say "we have" in many places where the spokesman of 1896 said "we shall." Things have been accomplished.

"We will represent ourselves as the saviors of the laboring classes." That has been and is being done. "We will deflect the thoughts of the Gentiles to industry and commerce." That has been done. "We will create a strongly centralized administration so as to grasp all the social forces strongly in our hands." That has been done. "We will adopt for ourselves the liberal side of all parties and all movements and provide orators." That has been done. "We will at the same time cause a rise in the price of prime necessities." That has been done. "We will also undermine the sources of production by instilling in the workmen ideas of anarchy." That has been done.

"To demonstrate our enslavement of the Gentile governments of Europe, we shall show our power to one by crimes of violence, that is, by a reign of terror."--Protocol 7.

Who that sees Russia and beholds the attitude of the premiers of England, France and Italy toward the Soviets, the "degeneration" of statesmanship by a condition that

be directed according to plans laid down by us." That has been done.

"We shall saddle the press and keep a tight rein upon it." That has been done. The rein is being strongly pulled in the United States at this moment, as many an editor can testify.

"Even if there should be those who desire to write against us, no one will print their writings." In large part, that has been done. It has been done completely with the profit-making press.

"We shall, as an incentive to speculation, encourage among the Gentiles a strong demand for luxuries--all-enticing luxuries." That has been done.

"To each act of opposition we must be in a position to respond by bringing on war through the neighbors of any country that dares to oppose us, and if these neighbors should plan to stand collectively against us, we must let loose a world war." (Protocol 7). The term "world war" is the same as that used by Rosenthal and Jordan. "Heart knows," said Nordau in 1903, "that we stand before a tremendous upheaval of the whole world."

"We must create unrest, dissension and mutual animosities throughout Europe and, with the help of her relationships, on other continents." This has been done. This passage continues: "There is a double advantage in this. First, we shall command the respect of all countries by this method, for they will realize that we have the power to create disorder or establish order at will." This too has been done.

Truly did the spokesman of 1905 speak of "those momentous occurrences of the near future toward which we are rushing in a stream of great crises."

Not only was "no annexations" achieved "as far as possible," just as the Protocols outlined it, but a host of other plans have matured in achievement along with it. "No annexations" as a matter of political morality is one thing; and "no annexations" for the reason that "this will shift war to an economic footing and nations will perceive the strength of our superiority in the aid we render" is quite another thing. The world was with the "no annexations"-program as a matter of political morality; the other program, which used this morality as its vehicle, was hidden.

There are still other matters in this group which must receive attention, but another article will be necessary to do it. In the meantime, it is natural to wonder whether

sentiment were admittedly in Jewish control, "Annexations" was the cry that flashed across the United States, a nation that was not even a party to the war at that time, the word flashed back, "No Annexations." Thus by a dramatic play the whole question was thrust before the world.

deliberately kept from healing, can forbear to say: That too has been done!

"Our plans will not upset contemporary institutions immediately. Their management will only be altered and consequently the whole procedure of their activity will thus

Protocol, or a further unfolding of the Ladder has been made by the Wise Men to their Initiates, and whether any additional unveiling will ever come to the knowledge of the world. It would seem that a proper estimate of the knowledge now available would lead to such an awakening as to nullify the present program and make all future ones impossible. But Gentiles like their ease, and Judah is beckoned on by a bright star.

"DER STRUMER" IS BACK WE SALUTE JULIUS STREICHER

The greatest Anti-Jewish Patriot of this century was Julius St[illegible]. Here was a man who wa[illegible]rly murdered to appease th[illegible]. Julius Streicher was condemned to death and hanged by the illegal Nurenburg Tribunal. Streicher could in no way have been considered a war criminal. He was not in the Army and had no troops of any kind underneath him. Julius Streicher was merely the publisher of a newspaper called "Der Sturmer". It told the truth about the Jews (which, in itself, was to much for the Jews.) For years Der Sturmer was the world's leading journal against International Jewry. Since his death by hanging, the Jews have added the name of Streicher to that of Haman whose murders th[illegible] thirsty Jews celebrate a[illegible]m. "Der Sturmer" was th[illegible] size as that of "The Thunderbolt", often it had 12 pages (as does "The Thunderbolt"). There can be no doubt that the Jews would like to have us murdered also for telling the people about their devilry.

The man who hanged Streicher was Jewish. It is interesting to note that the noose around Streicher's neck was loose and it failed to break his neck when the hangman's trap door dropped him below the scaffold. The torturous moans and groans of a slowly strangling man drove a U.S. Military Officer to dive under the scaffold onto Streichers legs, thus pulling him down and hastening his death. During the trial Streicher stated that he was tortured by Jewish officers, (forced to drink his urinating, left naked to a cold damp cell, etc.) All this was stricken from the official record. There was never the slightest bit of evidence that Streicher (a newspaper publisher) could have been in any way connected with any war crime. He simply had offended the International criminal Jews, and thusly had to pay with his life. For this reason we have decided that Julius Streicher must not be forgotten. And above all that these murdering Jews killed this man for using freedom of the press to expose the crimes of the Jews.

In honor of Julius Streicher, we have published the most famous edition he ever printed. The May, 1934, "Jewish Ritual Murder" issue of "Der Sturmer". This historic work is an ideal companion to our book, "Jewish Ritual Murder." This unique reprint is available on a limited basis for 50¢ each, or 3 for $1. If you are a

Der Stürmer
Illustriertes Wochenblatt zum Kampfe um die Wahrheit
HERAUSGEBER: JULIUS STREICHER
Nürnberg, im Mai 1934
Jüdischer Mordplan

student of Judaism, ("Jewish Ritual Murder") this is a must. If you merely want a souvenir to honor a great patriot this is a must. But, especially, if you can read German, know others who can, or have named of people in Germany who would like to have a copy, this will be an issue you will most definitely want. 13 pictures or drawings, including a picture of the Great Julius Streicher himself. At the bottom of every issue, on his front page Streicher always wrote in large black type: "Die Juden Sind Unser Ungluck", "The Jews are our misfortune." Now available, 50¢ each 3 for $1., order direct from NSRP, P.O. Box 763, Birmingham, Ala.

Be An Active Patriot Join NSRP

AMAZING ARTICLE BY GOLDWATER

The Arizona Republic

Sonday, Wed., April 24, 1963

Query For Critic

Editor, The Arizona Republic

In the April 13 Republic, you published a letter from Roy Cookey in which he asked a question relative to my concern about the Negro problem across America. I will stand on my record on this and let my actions be the answer, but I would like to throw that question right back to Mr. Cookey and the NAACP, which today seems more interested in playing politics than in what is [illegible]ng in Congress relative to discrimination.

I give him this example: Two weeks ago, I offered anti-discrimination amendments to the full committee to the Youth Conservation Corps bill, but these were defeated with every so-called liberal on the Democratic side and the Republican side voting against them. In the Senate, when this bill was before us, three anti-discrimination amendments were offered; one minor one was accepted and the other two important ones were defeated with nearly all liberals on both sides voting against them.

These are the people the NAACP backs. These are the people who have consistently voted against my anti-discrimina[illegible]

Jews Brag How They Did It In

the ADL bulletin

OCTOBER, 1962

CHATTANOOGA: Prelude to Change

A month before the violence at Oxford, Chattanooga's public schools desegregated peacefully, without headlines. This is how it happened.

By Morton J. Sobel

"The good people were resolved to make it work": Chattanooga's Glenwood School.

A MONTH before the storm burst over Oxford, Mississippi, a totally different type of desegregation event took place in Chattanooga, Tennessee. On August 29—almost within view of Lookout Mountain, famed Civil War battle scene—more than fifty Negro children walked quietly through the portals of schools new to them. Thus Chattanooga became the fourth major city in the state to desegregate its public schools. It did so without violence, calmly, with barely a headline.

There are a variety of heroes of Chat[illegible] success story. One of [illegible] committee to handle community

An interracial advisory committee was set up but its meeting came to nothing. Acts of violence broke them up; community antagonism was aroused; charges and counter-charges abounded. The Board decided to wait things out. It also embarked on a program of what it called "Elucidation" and met more than 200 times in the next five years to study all aspects of the problem.

Eventually, with the help of consultants such as Harvard University's Thomas F. Pettigrew, a plan for desegregation was formulated. It was a model of its kind. The responsibility for putting it into action was divided among three groups: a citi[illegible] people. There were many things to talk about: What had other communities done? Will local or national hate groups step in and make trouble? How to safeguard Jewish and Christian institutions? What is the best program for in-service teacher education? How to make use of the mass media?

There was agreement that proper police training was a matter of top priority. All three shifts of the Chattanooga police force took a workshop program led by Chief of Police R. C. Hale of Lexington, Kentucky, an exponent of proper police training in dealing with minority group problems. The Community Relations Committee of the Jewish Welfare Federa-

opposed segregation. If, as Mr. Cookney says, they simply checked the records, then let him ask the leaders of the NAACP why they did not support and have never supported anti-discrimination amendments to legislation.

BARRY GOLDWATER

GOLDWATER AGAINST THIRD PARTY

Don't form third party, South urged

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 29—(R)—Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater—the apostle of Republican conservatism—says the GOP hasn't been "Republican enough."

"We've tried to copy the New Deal, Fair Deal and New Frontier," Goldwater told 1,500 cheering Mississippians Thursday night at a $100-a-plate fundraising din-

" . . . can't outpromise them. All I could promise is adherence to the Constitution."

GOLDWATER advised the South to loop to the GOP and not to a third party to provide conservative leadership. He charged that President Kennedy's New Frontier movement was the radical left, but Southerners should not react by starting a third party.

"If I thought it, a third party, would work, I'd be out leading the march," he said.

Teachers in Nashville to put his principles of human relations education into practice. In Chattanooga, Dr. Carmichael found all the usual problems faced by top school administration: budget, staff, physical facilities, the need to give "quality education" to all students. But the problem of desegregation gave him his greatest challenge.

The Chattanooga Board of Education, within two months after the 1954 Supreme Court decision, had issued a public statement of compliance based upon respect and acceptance of the law. The next year, it issued a clarifying statement.

Doctor Sobel is director of ADL's department of colleges and universities.

THE CHAIRMAN of the citizens committee, William Brock, president of the Brock Candy Co., recognized the need for professional assistance. He met with members of the Anti-Defamation League's Southeastern regional staff in Atlanta late in 1961. ADL staff members frequently traveled to Chattanooga and met with key persons involved in preparing the community for the day. There were discussions with public and police officials, business, civic and religious leaders, Negro and white, newspaper editors and school

police officers and auxiliary members of the force. Another fifty copies went to the Hamilton County law enforcement staff.

There were two phases to the major part of the program worked out among city school officials in consultation with the ADL. The first phase started with a meeting on January 9, 1962, of all 49 public school principals, all Central Office staff members, and a select group of 42 teachers. This was not the first integrated staff meeting in the history of the Chattanooga public school system, but it had a different and hopeful spirit. The long sessions, which carried over into the night, started with a presentation on classroom

GOLDWATER URGES TROOPS BE USED AGAINST SOUTH

IN BRIEF

ANDOVER, Mass., May 8—Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona said Tuesday that law alone will not change man's feelings for man, but added that federal forces should be used when local law enforcement and the National Guard cannot control racial demonstrations in the South.

Goldwater, speaking at Phillips Academy, said it will take education, church teachings and home environment, coupled with laws to bring about changes in human nature. The Arizona Republican added that Negroes may not be patient enough to wait on such changes.

MONTGOMERY—State Rep. Olin B. Sullivan of Pickens has called for the dismissal of school teachers who may have had part in "urging" Negro children to march in racial demonstrations in Birmingham.

MONTGOMERY—Members of the "Black Muslim" cult are closely watching the racial demonstrations in Birmingham, according to Chief W. L. Allen of the Alabama Department of Public Safety.

JEWS BACK GOLDWATER

In the April 29th issue of the "U.S. News & World Report" David Lawrence starts the big build up for Goldwater for President. They actually work out state by state formulas whereby Goldwater could win. For a long time now the National States Rights Party has been warning the public to beware of these so-called "good" Jews. Often the enemy will plant a "sleeper" in our ranks who will write 'favorable' articles to the right wing for a long time. Then all at once we find ourselves stabbed in the back. The case of the late George Sokolsky is a perfect example. For many years patriots thought they had at last found a good conservative Jew in Sokolsky. Then one day he starts quoting from the ADL Velde Report denouncing all patriots.

This current issue of "U.S. News" contains a double blast at the right wing. Worst of all is the build up of that Jew Goldwater (Goldwasser). But, in the same issue there appears an article entitled "An Interview with Roy Wilkins, Head of the NAACP." This headline is repeated over this feature article. The Editor of "U.S. News & World Report" (Jew, David Lawrence) knows just as well as we do that there has never been a Negro at the head of the NAACP. The President of the NAACP is Arthur Springarn. He has run the NAACP since 1930, when his brother Joel Springarn died (Joel was NAACP President since its founding.) The NAACP is a JEWISH organization and is kept firmly inside the Springarn family. Head of the powerful NAACP legal arm is the Jew, Jack Greenberg, chief fundraiser is the Jew, Kevin Kaplan.

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A JEW, RIGHT WINGER. They are fakes, what we call "KOSHER CONSERVATIVES." David Lawrence and Sen. Barry Goldwater are both Jews. They are our enemies. They are trying to take over the growing Right Wing in America. David Lawrence is covering up the Jewishness of the NAACP as well as the Jewishness of Communism.

hattanooga Birmingham Forewarned!

"In the shadow of Lookout Mountain" Chattanooga is now the fourth major city in Tennessee to desegregate its public schools.

...kes in integrated schools by Dr. Harry Bard, president of Baltimore Junior College, and a film, "A City Decides," describing the St. Louis, Missouri, desegregation process. The rest of the day was devoted to intensified study of desegregation problems, including a special session on leadership for the teachers who were to head discussion groups with the full staff the following week.

THE TEACHERS had their heates in their work. One woman, who explained that she had been a segregationist all of her life, said she felt that she could not lead the discussion the following week because "after what I've learned ..." "m afraid I'll clobber anyone who ...s segregationist feelings."

...young Negro teacher also asked to withdraw; she was afraid that her presence might inhibit free discussion. But both teachers were more interested in the success of the program than their own reactions; they were urged to remain and both did.

Phase two of the integration of Chattanooga's school system began early in the morning of January 18, 1962. Gathered with fifty community leaders of the city and more than 1,200 school teachers and administrators were human relations experts, social workers, psychiatrists, University of Chattanooga faculty members, and educators from previously desegregated communities of the South.

participant blurted, "Why do we have these New York Jews come down here and take over?".

Another time, a teacher walked out of a human relations clinic led by an ADL consultant and told a local administrator, "That so-and-so said that I'm prejudiced."

"Well, are you?" the administrator asked.

"Of course I am," he answered, "but I don't need him to tell me that."

BUT THESE inevitable flareups were reserved to the meeting room. Above all, there was the determination to maintain a professional outlook on the whole matter. This was typically expressed by a teacher who said, "I was born and raised in Chattanooga and have always believed in segregation. Now I have decided that being a professional educator is more important, and I shall do the best I can for all of the children."

The good people of Chattanooga were as resolved to make the program work. Coupled with the January 18 and 19 meetings of the educators was a TV program presented to the *entire city*. Speaking to the general population were Dr. Carmichael, Mayor Olgiati, the county judge, the sheriff, the commissioner of fire and police, the attorney general and the president of the chamber of commerce.

The program, which was to be shown again and again in the following months, [illegible] Day Star of Chatta-

went out into the city to hold group meetings.

Each employer in Chattanooga received a letter signed by four of the city's most prominent industrialists urging that every influence be exerted in the name of law, order and peaceful transition.

Payroll inserts, prepared by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and addressed to all employees, were included in each letter for distribution to all employees. If anyone in Chattanooga missed some type of appeal to his citizenship and understanding, it was not due to lack of effort on the part of communal leadership.

CHATTANOOGA has its share of problems, including unemployment, and one of the lines used in attacking desegregation was that "Segregation is for the rich —integration is for the poor." The city also has a fair amount of Klan and National States Rights Party activity.

It was not surprising, therefore, when a Chattanooga Citizens Council was organized by a local dentist in July. It was affiliated with the Citizens Councils of America of Jackson, Mississippi, and boasted of a seventy-five member board of directors. But because of the program of education of citizens, teachers and police, because of the positive stands taken by Kiwanis and many other civic groups, the Citizens Council had little of the impact of similar groups in Little Rock, New Orleans, or Mississippi.

The full story of Chattanooga, the largest and most important city of the forty-five school districts which desegregated this fall, is now being written. It will give the details of the effective cooperation between a private intergroup relations agency—ADL—and a public school system in behalf of a vital democratic purpose. Phi Delta Kappa, the honorary education fraternity, will co-sponsor its publication along with the league.

Fifty small children from the first, second and third grades, walked into desegregated schools for the first time that day [illegible]

BLACK MUSLIMS ON JEWS

[illegible]
[illegible] 1962

BLACKOUT: On what grounds do you attribute these "sins" to the Christian Church?

MALCOLM X: Where did fascism start? Where's the second-largest Communist party outside of Russia? The answer to both is Italy. Where is the Vatican? But let's not forget the Jew. Anybody that gives even a just criticism of the Jew is instantly labeled anti-Semite. The Jew cries louder than anybody else if anybody criticizes him. You can tell that much about any minority in America, but make a true observation about the Jew, and if it doesn't put him on the back, then he uses his grip on the news media to label you anti-Semite. Let me say just a word about the Jew and the black man. The Jew is always anxious to advise the black man. But they never advise him how to solve his problem the way the Jews solved their problem. The Jew never went sitting-in and crawling-in and sliding-in and freedom-riding, like he teaches and helps Negroes to do. The Jews stood up, and stood together, and they used their ultimate power, the economic weapon. That's exactly what the Honorable Elijah Muhammad is trying to teach black men to do. The Jews pooled their money and bought the hotels that barred them. They bought Atlantic City and Miami Beach and anything else they wanted. Who owns Hollywood? Who runs the garment industry, the largest industry in New York City? But the Jew that's advising the Negro joins the NAACP, CORE, the Urban League, and others. With money dona-

...prejudice and human dignity. Prior all was serene. It had been hoped, from the beginning, that anti-Semitism would not be evoked because of the ADL and other Jewish participation in the program. But in at least one session, a

...ing to an address by the mayor and the county judge, volunteered to speak on desegregation from their pulpits. One hundred persons took a one-day workshop course as discussion leaders, then

serve as a model for other communities and school districts still facing their crises. And it will give comfort to the nation which has just suffered through the ordeal of Oxford.

the ADL bulletin

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...him how to set up factories and hotels. Never advises him how to own what he wants. No, when there's something worth owning, the Jew's got it.

There is No "Anti-semitism" in Russia

SR[illegible]AYER PETITIONS NOTED IN CONGRESS

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

January 11, 1963

Mr. James O. Murray
1500 Georgia Avenue, N.W.
Washington 11, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murray:

This will acknowledge receipt of the petition you delivered to the Senate Judiciary Committee in regard to prayer in public schools, presented by the National Christian Congressional Committee.

The petition will be brought to the attention of [illegible]embers of the Committee and made a part of the rec[illegible] on the measures that have been introduced in Congress concerning the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the New York school prayer case.

Yours very truly,

James O. Eastland

JAMES O. EASTLAND
CHAIRMAN

Jews Back Convicted Spy

"FREE MORTON SOBELL!"

(Editorial in the *National Jewish Post and Opinion*, Dec. 22, 1961)

"WE can see no gain for democracy in continuing to keep Morton Sobell in prison.

"Enough qualified American and world leaders have expressed doubt about the testimony surrounding his conviction to warrant even those who are not fully aware of the intimate details of the case to take the position that he has paid his debt to society and should be freed by executive action.

"The government claims Sobell becomes eligible for parole only on Aug. 4, 1962. His attorneys deny this, arguing that he actually began his imprisonment months before he was sentenced and therefore was eligible for parole this past April. Whichever are the facts, it would seem that justice will best be served by giving him now the parole which he very likely will get 10 months from now.

"Because Sobell is Jewish many Jews may have felt impelled to reticence. This is unworthy of any of us. Any Jew or any Jewish group who feels that Sobell should be pardoned will enhance their Jewishness by stating so openly and with vigor. We are as guilty as any other in not having called for a review of the case long before this. As it is, we now ask that President Kennedy free the man."

Workers and farmers, fight communism and race mixing. Read THE THUNDERBOLT, the official White Racial organ of the National States Rights party.... This newspaper is published monthly. Subscription rate is $3 per year.

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P.O. BOX 783
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

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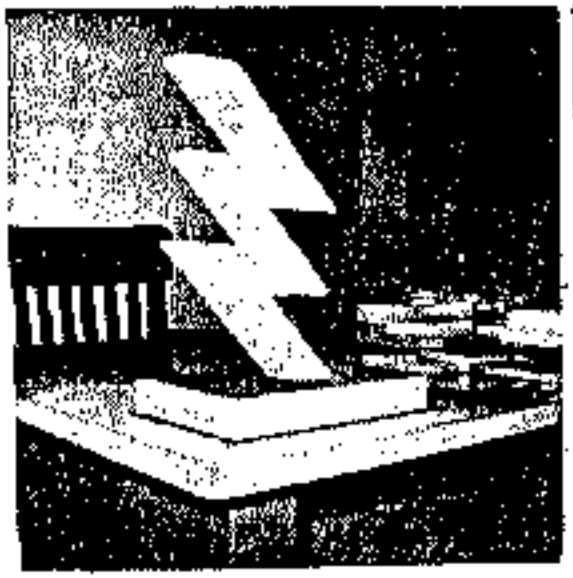

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THE STORM

VOL. 1 No. 1

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
NEW YORK BRANCH NEWS BULLETIN

"Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth?" Gal. 4:16

ARKANSAS
EDITOR
ANN BISHOP

NSRP Newsletter

Little Rock, Arkansas

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"DEADLY POISONS IN FOOD AND LIQUIDS" by Dr. R.S. Clymer, M.D. ONLY 50¢._____
"CANCER THE KILLER" also by Dr. Clymer, M.D. what causes cancer ONLY 50¢_____

Order Direct From:

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
P.O. Box 783
Birmingham, Ala.

Enclosed fine $____ for books checked above.

NAME_____

DR. E. R. FIELDS, EDITOR — J. K. WARNER, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Subscribe to ... The Thunderbolt

Fourth Year of Continuous Publication -- Don't Miss Another Issue

National States Rights Party
P.O. Box 783, Birmingham, Ala.

$3 per yr.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Lavin
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

May 29, 1963

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

Enclosed for your information is the latest issue of "The Thunderbolt," the official publication of the National States Rights Party, an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic organization with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, which carries an article on the front page captioned "JFK Accused of Adultery."

The above publication is being brought to your attention in connection with the accusations of Mrs. Florence Kater of Washington, D. C., who has received prior news coverage concerning her allegations.

A copy of this publication has been made available to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
37 MAY
COMM.-FBI

Enclosure

RBL:cag

SEE MEMOS ROSEN TO BELMONT, CAPTIONED: "NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY, RACIAL MATTERS," 5/24/63; RBL:jhm, 5/29/63; RBL:cag.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 14 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX

JUN 5 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

URGENT 5-23-63 6-44PM CST CDM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /105-66233/

FROM SAC, BIRMINGHAM /105-477/

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY.

THE THUNDERBOLT, OFFICIAL PUBLICATION FOR NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY IN MAY ISSUE NUMBER FIFTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, ON FRONT PAGE CARRIES ARTICLE CAPTIONED "JFK ACCUSED OF ADULTERY" ALONG WITH RATHER LENGTHY ARTICLE ACCUSING PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES OF BEING MORALLY UNFIT TO BE PRESIDENT. THERE ARE PHOTOGRAPHS REPORTEDLY OF THE PRESIDENT LEAVING A GIRL FRIEND-S HOUSE AT ONE A. M. IN ADDITION, A PHOTOGRAPH IS SET FORTH OF ONE MRS. KATER WHO IS PICKETING THE WHITE HOUSE IN REGARD TO CONDUCT OF THE PRESIDENT. ARTICLE STATES THAT THIS IS FULLY DOCUMENTED STORY INVOLVING JOHN F. KENNEDY WITH ONE MISS PAMELA TURNURE. REPORTEDLY THE INFORMATION IN THIS STORY WAS FURNISHED BY ONE FLORENCE MARY KATER /MRS. LEONARD KATER, OF WASHINGTON, D. C./

AIRTEL FOLOWS WITH TWO COPIES OF THE THUNDERBOLT AND ARTICLE DEALING WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

END

WA 6-53////49 PM OK FBI WA JS

TU CLR

REC 14 94-37377-141

6 JUN 4 1963

53 JUN 10 1963

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

XEROX

JUN 5 1963

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 5/24/63

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY RACIAL MATTERS

Our Birmingham Office has advised that the latest issue of "The Thunderbolt," the official publication of subject group, an anti-Semitic and anti-Negro organization with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, carries an article on the front page captioned "JFK Accused of Adultry."

The article states that the story is a fully documented story involving the President with one Miss Pamela Turnure, a secretary on the staff of Mrs. Kennedy. Information in the story was furnished by one Florence Mary Kater (Mrs. Leonard Kater) of Washington, D. C. Information concerning this allegation has previously been furnished to the Bureau and in fact, Mrs. Kater has written to numerous groups and prominent persons attempting to smear the President.

The Attorney General and the White House are aware of these allegations since it received publicity in Washington, D. C. newspapers including a photograph of Mrs. Kater picketing the White House in regard to the alleged conduct of the President.

Birmingham is forwarding copies of "The Thunderbolt" and these copies will be made available to the Attorney General and Mr. P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

RBL:jhm
(10)

53 JUN 10 1963

Rec 14 Ser 94-373 142

6 JUN 4 1963

XEROX JUN 5

SENT DIRECTOR 5-24-63

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mr. Gale

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-373

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
Date 5/24/63

Florence Mary Kater wrote Director letter dated 4/5/63, stating she has person knowledge and proof Miss Pamela Turnure, Press Secretary in White House to Mrs. Jo F. Kennedy, has illicit sexual relationship with President Kennedy. She submitted copies of other letters she has written attacking the President and enclosed correspondence to Attorney General.

The Thunderbolt is the official publicati of the National States Rights Party (NSRP), a violently anti-Semitic and anti-Negro hat group.

Civil Rights Division of the Department being telephonically advised and confirmati in writing is being made to Assistant Attor General Burke Marshall. The White Hous is being advised through liaison.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 29, 1963

FROM : A. Rose

SUBJECT: NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to my memorandum of 5/24/63 which contained information from our Birmingham Office that the latest issue of "The Thunderbolt," the official publication of subject group, an anti-Semitic and anti-Negro organization with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, carries an article on the front page captioned, "JFK Accused of Adultery."

Birmingham has now forwarded copies of "The Thunderbolt" and copies of the paper are being made available to the Attorney General and Mr. P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

RBL: cag

(10)

REC 14 94-37777-143

EX-117 6 JUN 4 1963

59 JUN 10 1963

XEROX
JUN 5 1963

FD-1 (Rev. 4-27-63)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 6-4-63
TO DIRECTOR
FROM SAC LOS ANGELES 041842 (b)(3);(b)(7)(D)

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, PERSONAL APPEARANCE AT BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL, JUNE 7 NEXT. INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ON JUNE 4 INSTANT, [redacted] ADVISED THAT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY HAVE MADE PLANS TO PICKET APPEARANCE OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AT THE BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA, ON EVENING OF JUNE 7 NEXT.

SECRET SERVICE, LAPD,** AND BEVERLY HILLS PD AND U. S. ARMY ADVISED LOCALLY.

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED PROMPTLY OF ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

~~END~~ FOLLOWS.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED: 5:22 PM JPL

* Potential Security Informant

** Los Angeles Police Department

REC-57 94-37377-144

EX-111

10 JUN 10 1963

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

NOT RECORDED

CC-MR. SULLIVAN
CC: MR ROSEN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

The Attorney General

June 8, 1962

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Smith

SECURITY MATTERS - C
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
AT BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL,
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA,
JUNE 7, 1962
RACIAL MATTERS

A confidential source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on June 7, 1962, that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) began picketing the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, at 9:00 a.m. on June 7, 1962. The picketing will reportedly continue as long as the President is in the Los Angeles area.

This source also advised that CORE plans to send fifteen pickets to the Palladium at Hollywood, California, at 8:00 a.m., June 8, 1962, where the President is to have breakfast.

The Beverly Hills Police Department and the United States Secret Service Office at Los Angeles, California, are aware of the above information.

The above information was telephonically furnished to Mr. Gerald S. Shore, Civil Rights Division of the Department, on June 7, 1962, by Special Agent Robert K. Dailey of this Bureau.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Hoover
1 - Mr. Deloach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO (1d)

MAILED 9
JUN 8 1962
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Tamm
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67 JUN 19 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

194-37374
NOT RECORDED
176 JUN 11 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358086-41

S-118 (5-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 6-4-63

Attached information was telephonically disseminated to Mr. W. C. Pine, Protective Research Section, Secret Service, White House Detail, at 8:50 pm, 6-4-63.

JJT

FD-36 (Rev. 6-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/8/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-639)

RE: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
PERSONAL APPEARANCE,
BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL,
6/7/63
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles radiogram dated 6/7/63, captioned as above and Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum captioned, "PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS AT BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL, 6/7/63, RACIAL MATTERS."

The correct title of referenced airtel and letterhead memorandum should have been "PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, PERSONAL APPEARANCE, BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL, 6/7/63."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of corrected letterhead memorandum.

REC 38 94-37374

10 JUN 10 1963

2-Bureau (Enc. 8)
1-Los Angeles

FLM:SAG
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 JUN 17 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
June 8, 1963

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
PERSONAL APPEARANCE, BEVERLY
HILTON HOTEL, 6/7/63

On June 7, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), started picketing the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, at 9:00 A.M., June 7, 1963. It was pointed out that President John F. Kennedy is to stay at this hotel June 7 and 8, 1963. Source has information to the effect CORE will maintain a picket line at the hotel as long as President Kennedy is in Los Angeles. Further, that at 9:00 A.M., June 8, 1963, CORE plans to send 15 pickets to the Paladium, Hollywood, California, where President Kennedy is scheduled to have breakfast.

This source advised also that information had been received from a source, who reliability was not known, that the American Nazi Party (ANP) (see appendix), was planning a picket line at the Beverly Hilton Hotel on June 8, 1963. Source added he had no additional details concerning the picket line by the ANP and did not know at what time the picket line was to start or how many people were to participate in the picket line. Source stated he had endeavored to verify the information about the ANP picket line, but had been unable to do so.

At approximately 4:00 P.M. on June 7, 1963, the above information in substance was furnished telephonically to Major Lee Moscicke, 115th INTC, Region II, United States Army, Pasadena, California.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, ALSO KNOWN AS WORLD UNION OF FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

A source advised on February 27, 1959, that George Lincoln Rockwell of Arlington, Virginia, had held an organizational meeting of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (WUFENS) at his residence on February 26, 1959.

Six persons were present and they, according to the source, comprised the beginning of an officer corps of the organization. Rockwell told those present that the WUFENS would be an international movement, but that the section of the organization in the United States would be known as the American Party of the WUFENS.

Rockwell, on March 26, 1959, furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a copy of the program of the WUFENS, stating that he expects to become the President of the United States through the organization's platform. The main tenets of the WUFENS, as reflected in the program, call for the migration of Negroes to Africa and the trial and execution of all Jews guilty of Communist and Zionist treason.

A second source advised on August 15, 1962, that the main activity of the organization in furtherance of these objectives, has consisted of picketings with anti-Jewish and anti-Negro placards; talks by Rockwell attacking Jews as traitors to the United States; attempts by Rockwell to form Nazi groups in various cities in the United States; and attempts to form a group of international sympathizers. Rockwell prints large amounts of Nazi literature at American Nazi Party Headquarters, 928 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

On June 29, 1962, the State of Virginia revoked the charter of the American Nazi Party.

On September 20, 1962, the State Corporation Commission of Virginia issued a charter for a "George Lincoln Rockwell Party." The second source mentioned above advised on September 24, 1962, that Rockwell will continue to carry on his activities, using the name American Nazi Party, and he obtained the charter for the George Lincoln Rockwell Party merely to be able to do business as a corporation.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/4/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13072)(P)

VISIT OF PRESIDENT ~~KENNEDY~~ John F. Q
TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
6/6/63

Re San Diego airtel to Bureau dated 5/24/63.

There are enclosed nine copies of a letterhead memo outlining a proposed demonstration by the San Diego Chapter of CORE, the plans for which were furnished by [redacted] on 6/4/63 to SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY. A copy of this letterhead memo has been furnished to Secret Service, San Diego, and the San Diego Police Department has also been advised.

(b)(2)
(b)(7)
(D)

The enclosed memo has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in order to protect the identity of the confidential source, a San Diego informant of continuing value.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 9)(AM-REGISTERED)
5 - San Diego (2 - 100-13072)
(1 - 100-12646)

DNG:Mm
(6)

REC-15 94-37371-12

6 JUN 6 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5 8 JUN 17 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Diego, California
June 4, 1963

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 6, 1963

On June 4, 1963 a confidential source advised that the San Diego Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is planning a demonstration in connection with the visit of President KENNEDY to San Diego, on June 6, 1963.

The source advised that the present plans of CORE are for CORE members to assemble at the corner of Fairmount Avenue and El Cajon Boulevard at 10:00 AM on June 6, 1963. Signs have been made which will bear slogans such as "Freedom Now", "Opportunity in San Diego", "Desegregation in Birmingham", "JFK if your children were black would they be in Birmingham?". The members will carry these signs and if enough turn out for this demonstration, they will walk along El Cajon Boulevard from Fairmount Avenue toward San Diego State College. As of June 4, 1963, however, there were only three people who were known to be available for this demonstration and it was felt that there should be at least ten people available or the project should be dropped.

This confidential source further advised that none of the individuals planning this demonstration are known to have any affiliation with subversive organizations.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

ENTER
Classified by automatic
downgrading and
declassification

FD-221 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Diego, California
June 4, 1963

Title VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA JUNE 6, 1963

Character

Reference Letterhead memo dated and captioned as above at San Diego, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 6-7-63
TO DIRECTOR
FROM SAC LOS ANGELES 072311

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, PERSONAL APPEARANCE AT BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL, JUNE 7 INSTANT. RM RACIAL MATTER

REMY RAD JUNE 4 LAST.

[redacted] TODAY ADVISED CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) BEGAN PICKETING BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 9 AM INSTANT WHERE PRESIDENT KENNEDY IS TO SPEAK TONIGHT AND ARE REPORTED PLANNING TO PICKET AS LONG AS HE IS IN LOS ANGELES. SOURCE ADVISES THAT CORE PLANS TO SEND 15 PICKETS TO PALADIUM, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA 9 AM JUNE 8 NEXT WHERE PRESIDENT KENNEDY IS TO HAVE BREAKFAST.

SECRET SERVICE, LOS ANGELES AND BEVERLY HILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT AWARE OF ABOVE. 115TH, INTC, NOTIFIED. LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 9:03 PM FN

REC 39 94-37314-147

JUN 11 1963

EX-120

Memo 6/6/63 To Los Angeles

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC-MR. ROSEN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

6/6/63

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

San Diego Office pr iously advised that San Diego Peace Action intended to picket President and present petitions to him calling for ban on necular testing at San Diego College when President delivers commencement address on 6/6/63.

The White House, Secret Service, Washington, D.C. and the Attorney General were advised of above on 5/29/63.

9 PM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE APR 20 1982

June 8, 1963

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Mr. Gerald Stern of the Civil Rights Division of the Department was telephonically advised of the information in attached teletype on 6-7-63. Confirmation will be made in writing to the Attorney General.

cc MR. TOLSON

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Gasper
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbrook
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

John F. Kennedy

DEFERRED 6-8-63
TO DIRECTOR
FROM SAC HONOLULU 090143

(b)(6)

PRESIDENTAL VISIT-HAWAII JUNE 8, 1963.
[redacted] ADVISED HE LEARNED FROM A [redacted] THAT [redacted] MAY BE PICKETING PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL IN HONOLULU.

[redacted] ACTIVE IN UNNAMED PEACE GROUP IN HONOLULU AND IS GRADUATE STUDENT UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII. [redacted], WITH A GROUP OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, PICKETED ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR PATTERSON, ALABAMA, FOR GOVERNORS CONFERENCE IN HONOLULU JUNE, 1961.

SECRET SERVICE AND HONOLULU PD ADVISED. ROBERT A. MAUPEL, SECRET SERVICE SAID HE WOULD CONTACT [redacted] FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

RECEIVED: 11:35 PM EFH

94-37374-148

REC-72

JUN 13 1963

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

cc. Mr. DeLoach

Memo Rosen to Belmont
6-9-63 EFK/hm

53 JUN 17 1963

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 6/9/63

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO HAWAII
JUNE 8, 1963

(b)(6)

By radiogram received at the Bureau 1:10 a.m., 6/9/63, our Honolulu Office advised that [redacted] advised he had learned from [redacted] an employee of the Federal Aviation Agency, that one [redacted] might picket the President's arrival in Honolulu.

[redacted] was described as a graduate student at the University of Hawaii and as active in an unnamed peace group in Honolulu, [redacted] together with a group of University students, reportedly picketed the arrival of Governor Patterson of Alabama in Honolulu in June, 1961, for a Governor's conference.

Our Honolulu Office notified the Honolulu Police Department and the local Secret Service Office. Secret Service Agent Robert A. Mampel said he would contact Rohde for further information.

ACTION TAKEN:

The foregoing information was furnished to Special Agent C. W. Baber, Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C., on the morning of 6/9/63.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

EFK:vhm
(9)

97-[illegible]-149

JUN 13 1963

5 JUN 18 1963

FD-16 (Rev. 11-12-59)

FBI

Date: 6/7/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-639)

RE: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S PERSONAL AFFAIRS AT BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL, 6/7/63
RACIAL MATTERS

Appearance

CO: Los Angeles

Re: Radiogram from Los Angeles to Bureau, 6/7/63.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, setting forth information concerning activities of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) on 6/7/63, and anticipated actitivies by CORE and the American Nazi Party (ANP) on 6/8/63.

One copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the 115th INTC, Region II, U. S. Army, Pasadena, California.

The source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

(b)(7)
(b)(7)

The information furnished by [redacted] had been disseminated by that source to the Beverly Hills PD and the U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles. This office furnished the information to the 115th INTC and Secret Service Office, Los Angeles.

3 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 157-9)
HLG:gcw
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-84

157-639-1

JUN 10 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
June 7, 1963

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S
PERSONAL AFFAIRS AT BEVERLY HILTON
HOTEL, 6/7/63

On June 7, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), started picketing the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, California at 9:00 a.m., June 7, 1963. It was pointed out that President JOHN F. KENNEDY is to stay at this hotel June 7 and 8, 1963. Source has information to the effect CORE will maintain a picket line at the hotel as long as President KENNEDY is in Los Angeles. Further, that at 9:00 a.m., June 8, 1963, CORE plans to send 15 pickets to the Paladium, Hollywood, California, where President KENNEDY is scheduled to have breakfast.

This source advised also that information had been received from a source, whose reliability was not known, that the American Nazi Party (ANP) (see appendix), was planning a picket line at the Beverly Hilton Hotel on June 8, 1963. Source added he had no additional details concerning the picket line by the ANP and did not know at what time the picket line was to start or how many people were to participate in the picket line. Source stated he had endeavored to verify the information about the ANP picket line, but had been unable to do so.

At approximately 4:00 p.m. on June 7, 1963, the above information in substance was furnished telephonically to Major LEE MOSCICKE, 115th INTC, Region II, U. S. Army, Pasadena, California.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY,
ALSO KNOWN AS WORLD UNION OF FREE
ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS,
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

A source advised on February 27, 1959, that George Lincoln Rockwell of Arlington, Virginia, had held an organizational meeting of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (WUFENS) at his residence on February 26, 1959.

Six persons were present and they, according to the source, comprised the beginning of an officer corps of the organization. Rockwell told those present that the WUFENS would be an international movement, but that the section of the organization in the United States would be known as the American Party of the WUFENS.

Rockwell, on March 26, 1959, furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a copy of the program of the WUFENS, stating that he expects to become the President of the United States through the organization's platform. The main tenets of the WUFENS, as reflected in the program, call for the migration of Negroes to Africa and the trial and execution of all Jews guilty of Communist and Zionist treason.

A second source advised on August 15, 1962, that the main activity of the organization in furtherance of these objectives, has consisted of picketings with anti-Jewish and anti-Negro placards; talks by Rockwell attacking Jews as traitors to the United States; attempts by Rockwell to form Nazi groups in various cities in the United States; and attempts to form a group of international sympathizers. Rockwell prints large amounts of Nazi literature at American Nazi Party Headquarters, 928 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia.

On June 29, 1962, the State of Virginia revoked the charter of the American Nazi Party.

On September 20, 1962, the State Corporation Commission of Virginia issued a charter for a "George Lincoln Rockwell Party." The second source mentioned above advised on September 24, 1962, that Rockwell will continue to carry on his activities, using the name American Nazi Party, and he obtained the charter for the George Lincoln Rockwell Party merely to be able to do business as a corporation.

APPENDIX

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date: 6/10/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-637)(C)

RE: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
Personal Appearance at
Beverly Hilton Hotel
6/7/63
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel to Director 6/7/63.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting activities of CORE concerning the visit of President JOHN F. KENNEDY to Los Angeles

One copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the 115th INTC, U.S. Army, Region II, Pasadena, California.

The source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

(b)(2)
(b)(7)
(D)

In view of the information in the letterhead memorandum, no further action is being taken by Los Angeles, and the case is being closed with this communication.

3 - Bureau (Encl - 8)
2 - Los Angeles (1 - [redacted])

(b)(7)
(D)

HLG:jcc
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-84

JUN 14 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
June 10, 1963

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
PERSONAL APPEARANCE AT
BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL
JUNE 7, 1963

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that 27 persons was the largest number of pickets observed in the picket line by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, where President John F. Kennedy spoke on June 7, 1963. The largest group was present on Friday night near the time the President spoke at the hotel. On Saturday morning the line consisted of from eight to eleven pickets at the hotel.

Source stated there were a total of about 22 pickets at the Palladium Auditorium, Hollywood, California, where President Kennedy had breakfast.

Source stated that six of the pickets at the Palladium were in one group but were not known to be affiliated with an organization. Nine of the pickets carried placards indicating they were affiliated with CORE and the other seven were reported to be Iranian students.

Source stated there were no incidents in connection with the picket line at any time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. DeLoach

The Attorney General

June 4, 1963

PERSONAL

Director, FBI

[redacted]

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION)

[redacted]

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)

that [redacted] had received two telephone calls that day from a man who identified himself as [redacted] a free-lance private detective in New York, New York.

[redacted] reportedly stated that he was in possession of legal documents which he described as sworn statements and which allegedly involve you and other very important persons in Washington, D. C. [redacted] described these documents as "dynamite." In response to [redacted] query as to whether the information is of a nature which might help [redacted] in connection with the indictment outstanding against him, [redacted] allegedly stated "It will help all. It is an H-bomb."

According to the sources, [redacted] claimed he had been trying to contact Hoffa for two weeks but had not been able to reach Hoffa personally. Consequently, [redacted] wanted to give this information to [redacted] so [redacted] can get it to Hoffa. [redacted] said his interest is strictly monetary but he is not a "hog" and will not argue about money. [redacted] reportedly was agreeable to one of [redacted] attorneys contacting him in New York.

MAILED 2
JUN 4 - 1963
COMM-FBI

REC-38 94-373-4

The foregoing was brought to the attention of Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., by Special Agent Robert A. Garvey on June 1, 1963.

EX-101

Later on June 1, 1963, [redacted] advised that [redacted] called the office of [redacted] attorneys at [redacted] that day and spoke to attorney [redacted]. At this time [redacted] reportedly stated that the information he has is so important that some of it is "sealed and impounded." At [redacted] request, [redacted] said he was agreeable to contacting [redacted] a New York City

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Gurnee
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

EFK:ncb
(11)

See cover memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 6/3/63, same caption, AJM:DC.

JUN 18 1963

JUN 4 1963

MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT

The Attorney General

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)

attorney whose office is located at [redacted] and who is an acquaintance of [redacted] on June 1, 1963, and make arrangements to exhibit to [redacted] the material in his, [redacted] possession.

Attorney [redacted] has now advised that [redacted] contacted [redacted] on June 2, 1963. [redacted] reportedly exhibited to [redacted] several legal documents, one of which was a bill of particulars concerning the suit in the amount of $1,200,000 of an unnamed woman against the "Clark Estate" (not further identified). The woman claimed she was married to one of Clark's sons for a period of thirteen days. [redacted] allegedly identified the woman involved as the former wife of Edmund Purdom [redacted]

In addition to the bill of particulars, letters were exhibited which mentioned John F. Kennedy as an associate of this woman and [redacted] claimed he has pictures which prove this association, although he said he did not have them in his possession at that time. [redacted] reportedly told [redacted] that when this suit was filed in New York just prior to the President's assuming office you went to New York and arranged a settlement of the case out of court for $500,000. All papers relating to this matter, including the complaint, allegedly were immediately sealed by the court.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] related that he recalled that such a suit was filed but he did not remember the details. [redacted] also reportedly told [redacted] that the papers shown to him by [redacted] appeared to be authentic but that they could have been fabricated. [redacted] told [redacted] that [redacted] was "putting on pressure" to conclude the deal claiming that he might have to go to the West Coast on Wednesday. [redacted] told [redacted] to tell [redacted] to contact him on June 4, 1963, for [redacted] decision as to the potential value of the material furnished. [redacted] said he will keep our Pittsburgh Office advised of any further contacts by [redacted]

The Attorney General

In this connection, my memorandum of February 6, 1961, transmitted to you a copy of an article which appeared in the January 31, 1961, issue of "Le Ore," a weekly magazine published in Turin, Italy. This article alleged that Alicia Purdom, the wife of actor Edmund Purdom, claimed that several years ago she was engaged to be married to John F. Kennedy but the latter's father vetoed the wedding because of Alicia's Polish-Jewish descent.

The foregoing is for your information and no further action with respect thereto will be taken by this Bureau in the absence of a specific request. Any additional information received will be brought to your attention.

FD-65 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/4/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-new) (P)

RE: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
PERSONAL APPEARANCE AT
BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL
6/7/63
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(RACIAL MATTER)

Re Los Angeles radiogram to Bureau 6/4/63.

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning captioned subject matter.

The informant furnishing information re captioned matter is [redacted]

(b)(2)
(b)(7)
(D)

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the 115th INTC, Pasadena.

The Bureau will be promptly advised of additional information regarding this matter.

1 cc encl. detached & delivered on 6-7-63 to U.S. Secret Service, Hollywood area

REC-58

3-Bureau (Enc.8)
1-Los Angeles
RHC:ged
(4)

ENCLOSURE

97-37374-15

JUN 6 1963

JUN 18 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California

June 4, 1963

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
PERSONAL APPEARANCE AT
BEVERLY HILTON HOTEL
6/7/63

On June 4, 1963, an informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that members of the Congress of Racial Equality have made plans to picket the appearance of President John F. Kennedy at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, on the evening of June 7, 1963, concerning racial matters.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not be be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 24, 1963

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: CHRISTINE KEELER
JOHN PROFUMO
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - GREAT BRITAIN

(b)(1)

The Attorney General was contacted last evening and orally advised of the information developed by the [redacted] that [redacted] had lived with [redacted], a New York City call girl, and that one of her clients was alleged to be the then presidential candidate John F. Kennedy. He was further informed that Marie Novotny had allegedly gone to New York to take [redacted] place, as she was traveling on pre-election rounds with the presidential candidate. As a matter of fact, Novotny did not enter the United States until December 14, 1960, nearly six weeks after the election. (b)(6

The Attorney General was appreciative of our bringing this matter to his attention personally. He said it did seem preposterous that such a story would be circulated when a presidential candidate during the campaign travels with scores of newspapermen. He added that with the next presidential election now less than 18 months away, he anticipated there would be more similar stories and he would like for us to continue to advise him of any such matters coming to our attention on a personal basis, as he could better defend the family if he knew what was being said.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

CAEvap
(8)

MAR 30 1981
Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
190-1325 (A. Summers)

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 22 1963

57 AUG 26 1963

SECRET

6-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECODED COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

MAR 30 1987
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

VERY URGENT 6-29-63
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT LONDON NO. 861

JOHN KENNEDY 170-9325

CHRISTINE KEELER, JOHN PROFUMO, IS - R AND GB.
REMYCAB 859, JUNE 27 RE [redacted]

[redacted] TALKED ABOUT PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND REPEATED A RUMOR THAT WAS GOING AROUND NEW YORK THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD MANY GIRL FRIENDS.

COMPLETE REPORT ON INTERVIEW PRESENTLY BEING PREPARED AND SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO THIS OFFICE ON MONDAY, JULY 1.
REMYCAB 854, JUNE 26. [redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY
DECLASSIFY ON

JUL 8 1963

CHARLES W. BATES

RECEIVED: 12:32 PM PEC

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED FOR THE DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the [illegible]

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

CONFIDENTIAL

Date 5/29/63

Karla Novotny is woman arrested for prostitution in New York City along with Barry Powers in 1961.

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

JLS

CLASSIFIED BY
DECLASSIFY ON

CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 13, Doc 203

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Evans

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 7/23/63

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Branigan
1 - Lee

SUBJECT: BOWTIE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - GREAT BRITAIN

Bowtie is code name for Christine Keeler - John Profumo case.

Legal Attache, London, advised that [redacted] (b)(1) (S)

Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning [redacted] (b)(7)(c) (b)(1) (S)

Legal Attache, London, also advised of information [redacted] (b)(1) (b)(7)(c) (S) This information was that [redacted] pimp, [redacted] with call girl [redacted] in New York and that one of [redacted] clients was John Kennedy, then presidential candidate. (S) [redacted] stated the Mandy Novotny, British prostitute, went to New York to take [redacted] place, since she was going on pre-election rounds with Kennedy [redacted] It should be noted that Novotny did not arrive in New York until 12/14/60.

94-37374-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 22 1963

62-63213

JRL:pa:jdd
(5)

SECRET

22 AUG 21 1963

Enclosures

MAR 5 1987
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

SECRET

SECRET

Memo W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: BOMTIS
65-65218

(b)(1)

Legal Attache, London, advised [redacted] this tape has been mentioned in newspaper articles as having been made by Keeler while under the influence of liquor and/or drugs and its exact contents are unknown. The tape allegedly had a bearing on the conviction of Keeler's former boy friend on a charge of assault.

ACTION:

1. There is attached a letter to the Attorney General furnishing the information concerning the allegation about President Kennedy for his information. It is recommended this letter be delivered to the Attorney General by Assistant Director Evans.

2. There is attached a cable to the Legal Attaches, Madrid and London, requesting further information concerning the allegations of espionage in Spain.

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-9-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR JOHN G. TOWER (R. - TEXAS)
H. EDWARD MUNDEN, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO SENATOR TOWER

On July 29, 1963, Senator Tower called and spoke with Inspector Kemper of your office. He desired to speak with someone about a very unusual set of circumstances before he and his Administrative Assistant left Washington for a visit to Texas. Inspector Kemper spoke with Senator Tower and Mr. Munden that same afternoon; however, Munden requested to be contacted after his return from Texas during the first week of August. Contact with the Senator's Office reflected that Munden would return to Washington on the afternoon of 8-7-63. He was contacted by SA John M. Reed, Crime Research Section, and the following is a summary of the information furnished by Munden:

Sometime during the third week of July (7-14--20) Munden began to receive a series of telephone calls, allegedly from New York from an individual who would only ident himself as Robert Garden (phonetic). Garden asked for Senator Tower but was referred to Munden. After questioning Munden as to his background and asking how close he was to the Senator, Garden said that he had some information regarding the "national welfare." When the man refused to further identify himself, Munden told him he could be of no help to him; the conversation was terminated. The same pattern existed for 2 or 3 additional calls with Garden attempting to convince Munden that he should come to New York to talk to him in the interest of "national welfare." Munden offered to talk to him in Washington but Garden sta that "people get nervous when I leave New York." At no time did Garden leave a return tele phone number. He also refused to furnish any references. Munden pointed out that Gar was always very punctual in his calls in that if he (Garden) stated he would call back in 30 minutes, he called back in exactly 30 minutes.

On July 22nd, Munden received another call from Garden who carried on in same manner; however, on this occasion Senator Tower briefly spoke with Garden and the after directed that Munden should go to New York to meet with Garden. On this occasion Garden pointed out that his information concerns the indiscretions of foreign policy. No m tion of the President's personal life was mentioned in these phone calls. The date of July was settled on and they agreed to meet at the Waldorf-Astoria. Munden reserved a room the Waldorf in his name and was shortly thereafter telephonically contacted by Garden. Garden said he would see him in approximately 15 or 20 minutes and commented that he h recorded Munden's voice during his calls to him in Washington and had also surreptitiousl photographed each employee in the Senator's Office in order that he would be sure of Mund identity. Garden came to the room as indicated and was by himself. It is noted that no o else was in the room nor were there any visitors during the time that Garden and Mund were together. Munden noted that there was a great deal of "cloak and dagger" about the ing and that he was frankly scared of the entire chain of events.

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Evans

JMR: rap (9)

SENT DIRECTOR 8-9-63

NOT RECORDED 170-406-20 AUG 9 1963 CRIME RESEARCH

Garden identified himself verbally as a private detective; however, he did no produce any credentials or identifying documents. Garden was carrying a tan brief case from which he took some papers and gave them to Munden. Munden pointed out that the entire meeting only lasted 15 or 20 minutes and that he did not closely examine the docume especially so when he saw that they dealt with personal matters regarding the President an the Attorney General. The papers primarily consisted of what appeared to be legal docume in which an attorney (name unrecalled) was involved in a suit with a woman. The gist of th matter appeared to concern an affair between the President and a woman and as a result of which the woman became pregnant. This apparently occurred before his election. Munden did not observe whether this woman gave birth to the child and Garden did not volunteer the information. The type of suit involved was not evident to Munden nor could he recall how t President's name was set forth. Munden noted that as he scanned the papers, Garden was c tinuously talking, pointing out that he had done some work for the attorney and was paid a reasonable fee; however, he later learned that the attorney told everybody that he (Garden) received a much larger fee. It was Munden's impression that Garden appeared to be very vindictive against the legal profession but noted that no animosity or threats were directed toward the President or members of his family. It appeared to Munden that Garden hope to embarrass the attorney involved and, although no actual request was made, it appeared t Munden that Garden was hoping to receive some money for the papers.

Included in the documents was a photostat of a handwritten letter from the woman involved directed to the attorney in which it was stated that now that Mr. Kennedy h been elected President, "their" position was much better. Garden claimed to have c promising pictures and additional documents in safe deposit boxes in the midwest and west coast. Garden noted that he had just returned from a trip to the west coast.

Garden indicated that when the legal papers were filed, Attorney General Kennedy "got wind of it" and had representatives of his office "squash the entire matter." Garden claimed that the attorney was severely reprimanded for his part in the entire matt Munden stated that as he perused the papers and while Garden was talking it was quite obvious to him (Munden) that the entire supposed matter bore on the President's personal and told Garden that he wanted nothing to do with such material. Garden was "strictly business" and when he realized that Munden meant what he said, he took the material and Munden described this individual as a white male, approximately 6' tall, 165 pounds, 55 y of age, receding hair line, wearing glasses, small scar under one eye, wore pin-striped

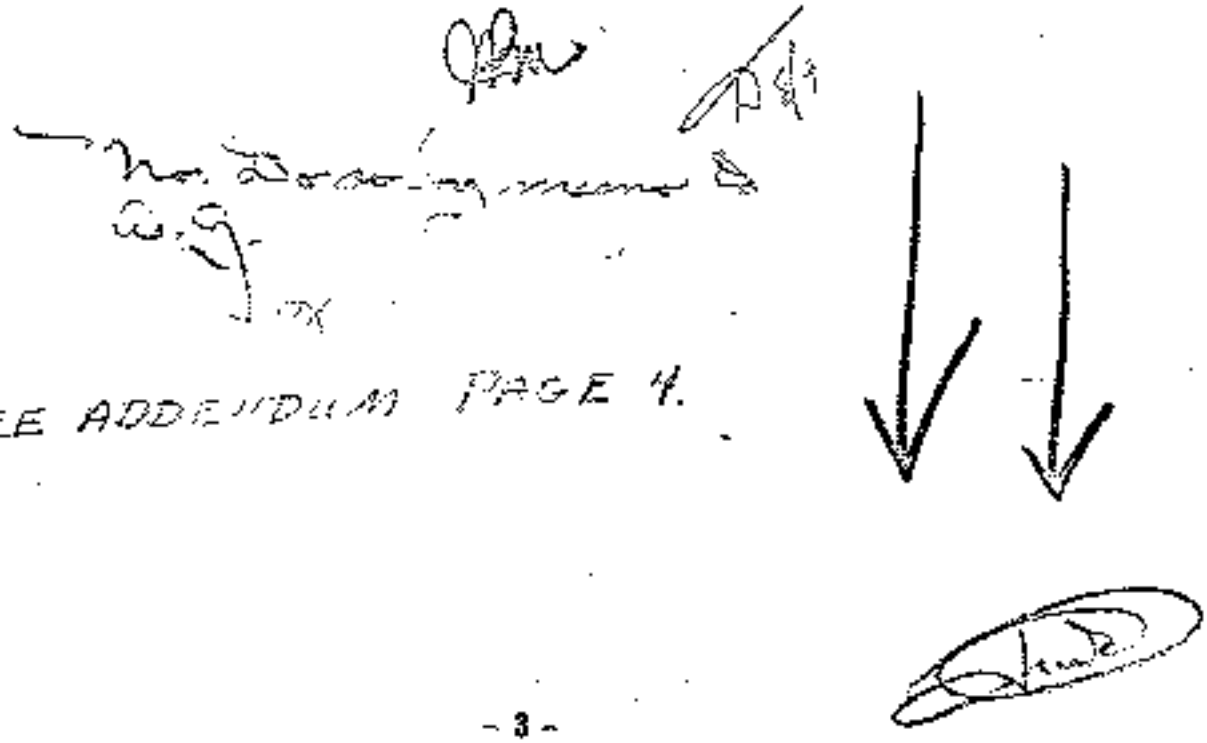
Munden at first declined to identify the supposed woman involved in the inci stating that he did not want to bring her name into the situation if it were at all a hoax. D ing the interview Munden stated he may as well furnish all of the information and identifie the woman as the widow of a very high executive in the Singer Sewing Machine Company. was not definitely sure of her name but thought it was Clark (phonetic). Munden stated th according to Garden this woman was married to the Singer executive for only a period of days before he suddenly died. Munden stated that this was all of the information he had regarding the contacts by Garden who has not called him since the meeting in New York C He advised that should Garden again contact him he would immediately notify the Bureau. Munden stated that he was at a loss as to why Garden continued to contact Senator Tower's Office other than the fact that Senator Tower has been rather outspoken on some phases o the present administration. He pointed out though that there were other Senators and

Representatives who were just as outspoken; however, he does not know whether any of these individuals were contacted. Munden advised he has not discussed this matter with any one else other than Senator Tower and has not furnished the above information to the Attorney General's Office or the Secret Service.

The New York Office was directed to make a discreet check with the Division of Licenses, New York City Police Department, which is under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Edward J. McCabe (former SAC) in an attempt to determine if Garden was a registered detective in New York. New York has advised that they checked several combinations of names based on the limited identifying information furnished by Munden; however were unable to identify Garden. A similar check with the Credit Bureau and State Division Licenses met with negative results. It was noted that all private detectives are not necessarily registered by name with the New York authorities. This is only mandatory if the detective wishes to carry a gun. In addition, if an individual is an employee of a detective agency he would not necessarily have to register with the authorities. No contact was made with the Singer Sewing Machine Company. "Who's Who" reflects a Stephen Carlton Clark who is described as an industrialist and formerly on the Board of Directors at the Singer Manufacturing Company died 9-17-60. Bureau indices were checked under approximately 20 combinations of Garden, Gardin, Gardon, Guardin, etc., without identifying any logical suspects based on the limited identifying information.

RECOMMENDATION:

That in view of the nature of this information Assistant Director Evans verbally furnish it to Attorney General Kennedy.



SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 4.

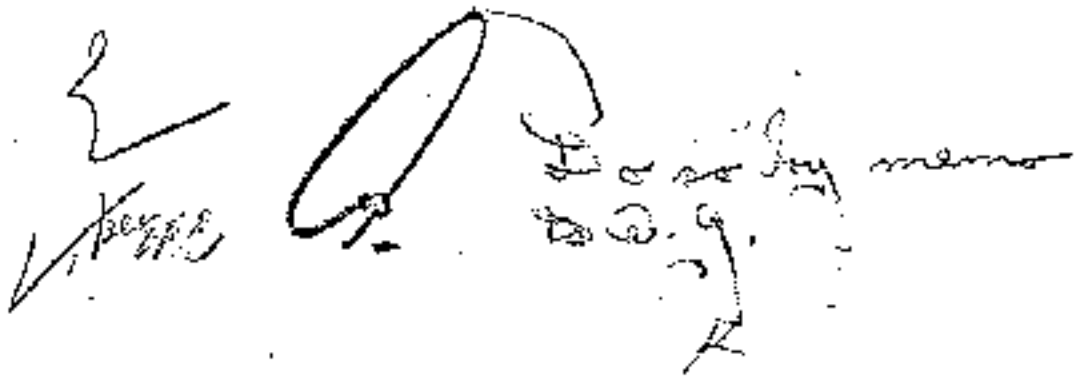
ADDENDUM: C. A. Evans August 9, 1963

This whole matter undoubtedly relates to action taken by the State Court in New York in June, 1963, in censuring two veteran attorneys because of information contained in a Bill of Particulars filed in a suit for $1,200,000 by an attorney against Alicja Purdom Clark. Clark, the former wife of actor Purdom, married Alfred Clark, Singer Sewing Maching heir who died thirteen days later leaving her his $10,000,000 estate. The Bill of Particulars and other documents were sealed by the court. We made inquiry concerning this matter in June on the basis of a report that [redacted], a private detective in New York, had endeavored to sell these documents to James Hoffa. (b)(6)

Magazine articles have been published in Italy alleging that Alicja Purdom, the wife of actor Edward Purdom, claimed that several years ago she was engaged to be married to John F. Kennedy but the latter's father vetoed the wedding because of Alicja's Polish-Jewish descent.

The Attorney General was kept informed by memoranda and on June 5, 1963, we wrote him we were taking no further action in the absence of a specific request because the court had sealed the record. We never did see the documents during the course of our inquiry.

It would seem advisable to let the Attorney General know that further efforts are being made to peddle copies of these documents even though the originals have been sealed in the court record.



The Attorney General

August 14, 1968

PERSONAL

Director, FBI

94-[illegible] (b)(6)

[redacted]

MISCELLANEOUS--INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to my memoranda to you dated June 4, 5 and 10, 1968. The following is a summary of information obtained from Senator John G. Tower (Republican--Texas) and his Administrative Assistant, H. Edward Blunden, on July 30 and August 7, 1968. It is noteworthy Mr. Blunden left for Texas immediately after the interview on July 30th and requested to be contacted upon his return, which was on August 7th. It would appear that the information furnished by Mr. Blunden relates to events previously furnished to you under captioned matter.

Some time during the week of July 14-20, 1968, Blunden began to receive a flurry of telephone calls, allegedly from New York, from an individual who would only identify himself as Robert Garden (phonetic). Garden desired to speak to Senator Tower, but was referred to Mr. Blunden whom he questioned as to his background and how close he was to the Senator. Garden implied he had information of vital interest to the "national welfare"; however, when the man refused to identify himself, Mr. Blunden told him that he could be of no help and the conversation was terminated. This same pattern also ensued for two or three additional calls. Blunden offered to talk to Garden in Washington, but Garden refused to come to this city. At no time did Blunden have a return telephone number or furnish any references.

On July 22nd Mr. Blunden received another call from Garden and, on instructions of Senator Tower also briefly spoke with Garden. Garden pointed out that his information concerned certain indiscretions with regard to "our foreign policy." He mentioned no mention of the personal life of President Kennedy was ever discussed. Private telephone calls. Senator Tower directed Blunden to go to New York to meet with Garden and the date of July 25th was agreed upon. Blunden was directed to reserve a room at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and he would be telephonically contacted by Garden.

Blunden did as he was directed and while waiting in his room at the Waldorf-Astoria, he was telephonically contacted by Garden who indicated he would be there approximately 15 or 20 minutes. Garden stated that he had previously recorded Senator Tower's voice during the telephone calls to him in Washington and the surreptitiously photographed every employee in the Senator's office in order that he would be able to identify Blunden's identity. Garden came to the room as indicated and was by himself. He talked and that there was a great deal of "cloak and dagger" tactics about it and that he was greatly scared of the entire chain of events.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Miss Gandy

JWRipar (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

Garden identified himself verbally as a private detective; however, he did not display any credentials or identifying documents. During the conversation, which only lasted approximately 15 or 20 minutes, Garden produced certain papers which he allowed Munden to briefly examine while he, Garden, carried on a running conversation. Munden noted that he did not closely examine these papers, especially when he saw that they dealt with personal matters regarding the President and you. The papers primarily consisted of what appeared to be legal documents in which an attorney (name unrecalled) had brought suit against a woman. References were made to an alleged "affair" between the President and the woman which apparently occurred before his election. It was further alleged that the woman became pregnant; however, Munden did not note in the papers whether this woman gave birth to the child and Garden did not volunteer this information. From the comments of Garden, it appeared to Munden that the unknown attorney had indicated to certain parties that he had paid Garden a much larger fee than he actually had. Garden appeared to be very vindictive against the legal profession and obviously hoped to embarrass the attorney. Munden noted that no publicity or threats were directed toward the President or members of his family. It was Munden's belief that Garden hoped to receive some money for the papers which he had.

Included in the items was a photostat of a handwritten letter from the woman involved in which she allegedly stated that "their" position was much better now that Mr. Kennedy had been elected President. Munden could only recall that this woman was the widow of a very high executive in the Singer Sewing Machine Company whose last name was Black (phonetic). This woman was married to the Singer executive for only a period of 12 days before he suddenly died. Garden claimed to have had revealing pictures and additional documents in various locations throughout the Mid-Western and Western parts of the country. Garden indicated that when the legal papers were filed, you had representatives of your office "squash the entire matter" and that the attorney involved was severely reprimanded. Munden stated that as he perused the papers and while Garden was talking to him, it became quite obvious the entire supposed matter pertained to the President's personal life and not to the "nation's welfare" as originally indicated by Garden. Munden emphatically told Garden that he wanted nothing to do with such material. Garden then took all of the documents and departed. Munden indicated that since this meeting, he has had no calls from Garden; however, in the event Garden does contact him, Munden will immediately advise this Bureau.

No further action will be taken by this Bureau with regard to this matter in the absence of a specific request. Any additional information which may be received will be brought to your attention.

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo of 8/9/63 captioned "Senator John G. Tower (R. - Texas) H. Edward Munden, . . ." in which the Director indicated a memo should be sent to the Attorney General. Bureau originally learned of this matter through

(NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE) (b)(4

The Attorney General

NOTE (Continued) (b)(6); (b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

contacted by [redacted], a private detective in New York City, who claimed to have legal documents which would embarrass the Attorney General and the Administration. All information regarding [redacted] and his attorneys has previously been furnished to the Attorney General under "personal" cover by memorandum. Because of the delicate nature of the information furnished, copies are not designated for other departmental officials. The same reasoning applies to this memorandum.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9-3-63

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Liaison

SUBJECT: ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS
IS - R

Supervisor Sam J. Papich, week-end supervisor, received the following from SA Chris Scaturo, New York Office, 11:40pm, 9-1-63.

(b)(6) [redacted] Eastern Airlines, New York City, telephonically informed the New York Office that at 10:20pm, 9-1-63 he received a phone call from Boston; caller unidentified but spoke with a male voice and British accent. Caller stated "I have proof that the Russian trawlers have interfered with communications on the Honey Fitz (President's Yacht)." He further stated that it was imperative that he get the earliest flight to Hyannis Port. [redacted] gave him the name of Wiggins Airways in Boston.

[redacted] informed the New York Office that he was passing this information to Secret Service in New York City.

Papich furnished above information to Robert Fosion of the Secret Service at 11:50pm, 9-1-63.

ACTION: For information.

REC-57

11 SEP 4 1963

SJPrato/ker
(6)

EX-SEP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 4 1963
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Tracy
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 9-4-63 2-04 PM MST MJB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION. LIAISON SECTION

FROM SAC, BUTTE

PRESIDENTIAL SURVEY PARTY.

BASE COMMANDER, MALMSTROM AIRFORCE BASE, MONTANA, COL. JOSEPH W. PARKS, JR., ADVISED THAT PRESIDENTIAL SURVEY PARTY WILL ARRIVE AT MALMSTROM AFB FOUR FIFTEEN P.M. MST TODAY. PARTY IS HEADED BY FIVE-STAR GENERAL HATCHER. NO ACTION BEING TAKEN BUTTE. ABOVE FURNISHED BUREAU FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

END AND ACK PLS

REC-28 94-32374-1565

5-06 PMOK FBI WA LLDP

EX-117

SEP 6 1963

TU DISCT

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

(0-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9-4-63

The attached is an advance survey being conducted in connection wit the President's forthcoming trip to the various western states. A definite itinerary for this trip has not been established to date and it has been described as non-political.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-61)

F B I

Date: 9/10/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

To: DIRECTOR, FBI

From: SAC, OMAHA (62-0)

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Package Mailed to
JOHN F. KENNEDY at
Waterloo, Iowa, 9/9/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On the afternoon of 9/9/63 Mr. LOREN POYNER, Superintendent of Mail, Post Office, Waterloo, Iowa, called the attention of SA LEWIS E. GLENN to a package mailed at the Waterloo Post Office on 9/9/63 which is addressed to JOHN F. KENNEDY, Washington, D. C., and bears the return address "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Omaha, Nebraska." Mr. POYNER opened this package inasmuch as it was mailed as Third Class Mail, and it was found to contain one copy of "Photoplay" magazine for October, 1963, and one copy of "Time" magazine for 9/13/63. These magazines were examined but no notations or notes were found in them.

Mr. POYNER described the person who mailed the package as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	28 - 30
Height	6'2" - 6'5"
Weight	About 160
Dress	Wearing dark hat, dark suit

REC-54 94-37374-45

(3) - Bureau
1 - Omaha

LEG:db
(4)

6 OCT 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Mr. POYNER said that after this woman mailed this package, she returned to the Post Office and gave the clerk at the General Delivery Window an envelope and asked him to keep it for her. He opened the envelope and found it contained a copy of "Playboy" magazine, and he told the woman he could not keep it and returned it to her. Mr. POYNER said no one has seen this woman previously.

Above furnished for the Bureau's information inasmuch as Mr. POYNER pointed out postal regulations require them to deliver this package, and undoubtedly the Bureau will receive an inquiry concerning this since it bears the return address of the FBI, Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. POYNER and other personnel at the Waterloo Post Office have been requested to advise in the event this woman makes another appearance at the Post Office.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/12/63

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (62-0)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
VISIT TO TAMPA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Transmitted herewith is a newspaper article appearing in the 9/11/63 issue of the "Tampa Tribune," reflecting that President KENNEDY will visit Tampa on November 18 and will also probably visit Cape Canaveral, Brevard County, which is also located in the Tampa Division.

2 Bureau (enc.-1)
1 Tampa
JFS:KH
(3)

REC-32 94-[illegible]-156

EX-112

SEP 20 1963

FD-350 (4-1-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy To Attend Two Tampa Functions Nov. 18

WASHINGTON (Tribune Bureau)—President Kennedy, in a whirlwind one-day visit to Florida Nov. 18, will participate first of all in the Tony Jannus 50th anniversary celebration of commercial aviation in Tampa. He will also make a major address before the Florida Chamber of Commerce businessmen's forum in Tampa.

Kennedy

His tentative schedule, confirmed here yesterday, calls for another speaking engagement to the Inter-American Press Association in Miami.

The itinerary will also probably include a quick flight to Cape Canaveral to witness some type of space vehicle firing there.

The Tampa visit will be in answer to a double invitation—participation in the commercial aviation celebration, and a major address before the Florida Chamber of Commerce.

The country's first commercial airline was between Tampa and St. Petersburg, a line started by aviation pioneer Tony Jannus.

This celebration will be highlighted by a Kennedy luncheon speech to be jointly sponsored by the Greater Tampa and St. Petersburg chambers of commerce. The State Chamber of Commerce address is booked for 3 p.m. in the Tampa armory. The Miami speech will be at night.

Initially the anniversary affair was planned for early next year but the President's role was moved up to coincide with the November visit.

While makeup of the official party has not been firmed up, it is regarded as virtually certain Sen. George Smathers and Rep. Sam Gibbons will go with the President to Tampa and that Reps. Claude Pepper and Dante Fascell, both solid administration backers, would figure in plans for the Miami phase.

Sen. Spessard Holland will already be in Florida when the President arrives if his present schedule holds.

While Smathers didn't mention it, there's a good chance the President's appearance could come just about when his tax measure is being pondered by the Senate.

Political implications in the visit are also inescapable—in part because of the announced Smathers intention of taking a hand in next year's Florida Democratic primaries unless candidates pledge themselves to support the President.

It is also known that party strategists want very much to pull Florida back into the Democratic camp on a national basis in '64, reversing the trend of the past three Presidential elections.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

pg1 Tampa Tribune
Tampa, Fla.

Date: 9/11/63
Edition: Final City
Author:
Editor: James A. Clendir
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Tampa

94-37374-150

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/12/63

FROM : SAC, BUTTE

SUBJECT: PROPOSED VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO BILLINGS, MONTANA, ON 9/26/63 INFORMATION CONCERNING

While I have received no official information regarding the proposed visit of President KENNEDY within the Butte Division, it appears that the President will spend the night of 9/25/63 at Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and will then depart via air to Billings, Montana, on 9/26/63. The President is not expected to remain more than an hour or two at Billings and while tentative plans are being made for him to make a short speech there, nothing definite has been issued in this regard.

From Billings, Montana, the President will reportedly fly to Great Falls, Montana, where he is due to arrive around noon, 9/26/63. A parade is planned and he is to make a speech at some athletic field in Great Falls. From Great Falls the President is expected to fly either to Spokane or Seattle, Washington, most likely Spokane, where he will spend the night of 9/26/63.

I will follow this matter closely and in the event more specific information is received the Bureau, as well as interested offices, will be advised.

2 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Denver (Info)
1 - Seattle (Info)
3 - Butte
PCY:jmc
(7)

REC 32 94-37374-15

10 SEP 18 1963

SEP 24 1963

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 9/18/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BUTTE

PROPOSED VISIT OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY TO BILLINGS,
MONTANA, ON 9/26/63
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Butte airtel 9/12/63.

Butte has now received information indicating that President KENNEDY is scheduled to arrive in Billings, Montana, on 9/25/63 at 3:30 P.M. from Laramie, Wyoming, where he has a 12:45 P.M. speaking date. He will reportedly arrive via personal plane. President KENNEDY is scheduled to make a speech at 4:00 P.M. at the Yellowstone County Fairgrounds, Billings, Montana, a speech to last approximately 20 minutes on the topic "Outdoor Recreation Policy". It is noted the fairgrounds are presently closed, however, the grandstand will be utilized for this speech.

The President will reportedly depart Billings, Montana, 4:50 P.M. and will arrive Jackson Hole, Wyoming, 6:00 P.M. He will then be taken by helicopter to the Grand Teton Lodge and will depart at 9:25 A.M., 9/26/63, returning to Billings. At 10:35 A.M. he will depart Billings by jet for Great Falls, Montana, arriving there 12:30 P.M. In Great Falls he is scheduled to make a speech at the Great Falls High School Memorial Stadium. He will depart Great Falls at 1:30 P.M., scheduled to arrive at Larson Air Force Base, Washington, and then proceed to Hanford, Washington, where he is due for a ground breaking ceremony at 3:00 P.M. at Atomic Energy Site. No mention was made as to where the President will spend the night of 9/26/63, but it is believed to be at Spokane, Washington.

3 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Denver (Info)(AM)
1 - Seattle (Info)(AM)
3 - Butte PCY:fpmc
(8)

Tel. 3-4-160

EX-104

SEP 20 1963

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Re: Proposed Visit of President Kennedy

I will continue to follow this matter closely and in the event additional information is received, the Bureau, as well as interested offices, will be advised.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 25 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 9-25-63 12-27 PM JJD

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

JOHN F. KENNEDY

FROM SAC, LAS VEGAS/55-0/

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE

ANTI-CASTRO GROUP ~~QUOTE~~ "SENTINELS OF LIBERTY" ~~END QUOTE~~ REPORTEDLY FORMED IN LAS VEGAS SEPTEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST BY [redacted] AND [redacted] PLANS TO PICKET MC CARRAN FIELD WHEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY ARRIVES SEPTEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT NEXT. PURPOSE OF PICKETING IS TO URGE PRESIDENT TO FREE CUBA. [redacted]

(b)(6)

NEV

ADVISED THAT RUMORS AMONG CUBANS IS THAT ~~QUOTE~~ "MEXICANS IN LAS VEGAS ~~END QUOTE~~ WILL TRY TO BREAK UP ANTI CASTRO DEMONSTRATION. SPECIAL AGENT JOHN LARSON, SECRET SERVICE, ADVISED LOCALLY. CLARK COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

END AND ACK PLS

~~LINE NINE WORD NINE SHOULD BE MEXICANS~~

3-33 PM OK FBI WA LLD

TU DISO

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

letterhead memo 9/27/63 - OF

SECRET SERVICE AND STATE DEPT. BEING ADVISED

94-37274-161

REC 116

SEP 27 1963

FBI - DIRECTOR

109-5904

Name any motive get work up w/ Eric Sargent & Jim & State and C.S.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 25 1963
TELETYPE

URGENT 9-25-63 12-27 PM JJD

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LAS VEGAS/55-0/

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE

ANTI CASTRO GROUP QUOTE SENTINELS OF LIBERTY END QUOTE REPORTEDLY FORMED IN LAS VEGAS SEPTEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST BY [redacted] AND [redacted] PLANS TO PICKET NC CARRAN FIELD WHEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY ARRIVES SEPTEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT NEXT. PURPOSE OF PICKETING IS TO URGE PRESIDENT TO FREE CUBA. [redacted] ADVISED THAT RUMORS AMONG CUBANS IS THAT QUOTE MEXICANS IN LAS VEGAS END QUOTE WILL TRY TO BREAK UP ANTI CASTRO DEMONSTRATION. SPECIAL AGENT JOHN LARSON, SECRET SERVICE, ADVISED LOCALLY. CLARK COUNTY SHERIFF-S OFFICE AND LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

END AND ACK PLS

~~LINE NINE WORD NINE SHOULD BE MEXICANS~~

3-33 PM OK FBI WA LLD

TU DISC

ORIG: MR. BELMONT FOR DIRECTOR

(b)(1)

Telephoned over Watch Office, Protective Research, Secret Service, White House 9-25-63

9-27-63 Sec. & the President

2 - Original & 1
1 - Yellow
3 - Thins
CKS:chs
(8)

September 27, 1963

ANTI-CASTRO DEMONSTRATION
VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
TO LAS VEGAS, NEVADA
SEPTEMBER 28, 1963

The Las Vegas Office of the FBI has learned that an anti-Castro group known as the "Sentinels of Liberty" reportedly was formed in Las Vegas, Nevada, September 22, 1963, by [redacted] and [redacted] This group plans to picket McCarran Field when President Kennedy arrives there on 9/23/63. The purpose of the picketing is to urge the President to free Cuba. A Cuban refugee in Las Vegas advised that there are rumors among the Cubans that "Mexicans in Las Vegas" will try to break up the anti-Castro demonstration. (b)(6)

NOTE:

The above information was telephonically furnished to SA Walter Pine, U. S. Secret Service, White House, 9/25/63, by SA A. J. Decker and to H. B. Wells, State, on 9/27/63, by SA Orrin H. Bartlett. Copies of this memo will be furnished to State and U. S. Secret Service.

9/27/63
[illegible]
[illegible]

EX-116

REC 25

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Nichols
Goody

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. HOOVER

DATE: 9/30/63

FROM : SAC MILNES

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S VISIT
RICHLAND, WASHINGTON
SEPTEMBER 26, 1963

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SA CLEMENT W. PARKHURST has been informed by Frank McHale, Security Officer, Atomic Energy Commission at Richland, Washington, that the officials of the Atomic Energy Commission estimate the President's visit to their installation will cost the taxpayer $500,000.

In order to accommodate him, four helicopter landing pads have been built in the middle of the desert, along with bleachers to accommodate those who would visit the installation. In addition 17 direct telephone lines to Washington, D.C. were established so that the necessary contact may be maintained.

This was the first time in the history of the Atomic Energy Commission that the public was invited and allowed into the confines of the installation. The speech was scheduled for approximately 40 miles inside the reservation.

So far as the itinerary was concerned, the President landed at Larson Air Force Base at Moses Lake and from there flew via helicopter to Richland, returning to Moses Lake where he got into the jet plane and flew to Salt Lake City.

JEM:eon

14-37371-163

REC-103

OCT 8 1963

SENT DIRECTOR

OCT 11 1963

FD-6 (Rev. 11-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/4/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, TAMPA (62-0-777)

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1963
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to Tampa letter 9/12/63 captioned "President John F. Kennedy, Visit to Tampa" which forwarded a newspaper article containing information regarding President's visit to Florida in November, 1963.

Transmitted herewith are nine copies of letterhead memo which has been disseminated locally to Secret Service.

No additional action is being taken by Tampa regarding this matter, UACB.

2cc attached to Prot & Research Secret Service 10-9-63 Lynn

ENCLOSURE

REC. 25 62-777224-164

EX-112

OCT 7 1963

(3) - Bureau (Enc 9)
3 - Tampa (1 - 100-613)
(1 - 80-358)
ECP:dh
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida

October 4, 1963

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1963

(b)(6)

In a letter dated October 2, 1963, [redacted], Tampa, Florida, reported that one of her students from the previous year, who presently attends the University of South Florida in Tampa, advised that he had recently attended a meeting of Young Americans for Freedom at USF. At the meeting it was stated that the group plans to picket President KENNEDY when he visits Tampa. She did not furnish the identity of the student who gave her this information.

The Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) was established at a National Conference of Conservative Student and Youth Leaders held at Sharon, Connecticut, September 9 through 11, 1960. This conference issued the "Sharon Statement" which states in part that the forces of International Communism were the greatest single threat to Constitutional liberties and that the United States should stress victory over, rather than coexistence with, the Communist menace.

(b)(6)

On April 25, 1962, [redacted] USF, advised the Tampa Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a branch of the YAF was being formed on the USF campus.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-30-56)

F B I

Date: 10/22/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, OMAHA (62-0-8452)

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
Packages Mailed to
John F. Kennedy at
Des Moines, Iowa,
during September-October, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

94-377774-157

Re Omaha let 9/10/63 captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Package Mailed to JOHN KENNEDY at Waterloo, Iowa, 9/9/63; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING."

B

On 10/16/63, Post Office Inspector CHARLES SHAPIRO, Des Moines, Iowa, advised the FBI RA, Des Moines, of the following:

For the past several weeks on about a daily basis a package has been mailed through the substation at Urbandale, Iowa (a suburb of Des Moines), which package is addressed to "John F. Kennedy, Washington D.C." and which bears a return address of "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Omaha, Nebraska." The packages are dropped in an outlying box and always bear the correct amount of postage. The sender has never appeared at the substation to mail any of the packages. On 10/16/63, however, two packages were received from the same mail box, one of which was as described above and the other addressed to a private party in Nebraska and bore a return address of [redacted] In the opinion of Superintendent FRANCIS DAMIANI, the handwriting on the two packages is identical.

(b)(6)

REC-4 94-377774-165

Mr. FRANCIS DAMIANI, Superintendent, Urbandale Substation, Urbandale, Iowa, on 10/16/63, substantiated information provided by Inspector SHAPIRO, adding that the packages have been appearing on almost a daily basis for about a month.

3 - Bureau
1 - Omaha
RCM:asm (4)

12 OCT 29 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

airtel to Omaha 10-28-63 JM:lcl

Mr. DAMIANI exhibited the two packages in question on 10/16/63. An examination of these packages revealed the following:

1. Soft package, wrapped in brown wrapping paper, tied with string and scotch tape, in size approximately 8 x 13 x 1½ inches, addressed to "John F. Kennedy, Washington, D.C." and bearing return address of "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Omaha Nebraska October 15, 1963", package bore 45¢ in postage, all in 5¢ stamps.

2. A package similar in size and shape to a carton of cigarettes, about 8 x 12 x 2 inches, wrapped in brown wrapping paper and with string, bearing 35¢ in postage, all in 5¢ stamps. Package addressed to [redacted] bearing return [redacted]

(b)(6)

Mail Carrier ALEXANDER MC INTYRE, Urbandale Substation, on 10/16/63, advised both packages had been picked up at a drop box located at 50th and Douglas, Des Moines, Iowa. MC INTYRE advised that approximately a week previously he had observed a woman place a package in that mail box. He described the woman as white, about 55, 5'5", stocky build. MC INTYRE advised he has been finding packages similar to those described above in that particular box for at least three weeks.

Substitute Mail Carrier WILLIAM TAYLOR, Urbandale Substation, on 10/17/63, advised there is a barbershop located at 5005½ Douglas Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, which is directly across the street from the drop box where these aforementioned packages are mailed. He is acquainted with the barbers in there, he said, and [redacted] one of the barbers, has informed him that every morning he has observed a woman approach that box and place a package therein. [redacted] has advised him, he said, that the woman is always dressed in knee socks which match in color a dress which she wears. TAYLOR stated he knew two women on his route who also dressed in this same style. These women live, he said, at [redacted]

(b)(6)

Post Office Inspector CHARLES SHAPIRO, mentioned above, on 10/18/63 advised that he had just been notified by Superintendent DAMIANI that three packages had been picked up on the morning of 10/18/63, at the aforesaid mail box and routed through the Urbandale Substation with all of the packages address to John F. Kennedy, Washington, D.C., and bearing return address of Federal Bureau of Investigation, Omaha, Nebraska.

The Office of U.S. Secret Service, Omaha, Nebraska, was advised of above facts.

UACB, no further investigation being conducted by this office.

October 23, 1963

Airtel

To: SAC, Omaha (62-0-8452)

From: Director, FBI

ONSUB;
PACKAGES MAILED TO JOHN F. KENNEDY
AT DES MOINES, IOWA, DURING SEPTEMBER -
OCTOBER, 1963.
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
BUDED 11/8/63

Your airtel 10/22/63.

Unless the Post Office Inspector or Secret Service is conducting active investigation, your office should take necessary steps to identify unknown subject and admonish this individual regarding the use of the FBI for a return address on these packages. Of course, after the individual is identified, other agencies should be advised.

If either the Post Office Inspector or Secret Service is conducting investigation, you should maintain close liaison to insure that the Bureau's interests are protected.

Advise of action being taken, under above caption, to reach the Bureau by 11/8/63.

COMM-FBI

NOTE: Reference airtel indicates packages are being mailed daily to the President bearing the return address "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Omaha, Nebraska." On the basis of information set forth in referenced airtel, it should be relatively easy to identify this individual by conducting a surveillance of the mailbox where these packages are dropped or through a neighborhood inquiry. Since the individual has involved the FBI by using our office for a return address, it is believed that we should conduct investigations to identify this person if another agency is not doing so.

JH:bal
(6)

Follow-up made for 11/8/63

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Conroy
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-71

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Norfolk (62-657) Date: November 1, 1963

Re: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY INFORMATION CONCERNING

JOHN F. KENNEDY

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 94-37374
Lab. No. D-434730 EQ

Examination requested by: Norfolk

Reference: Letter 10-30-63

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Enclosures (4) (Q8, Q9, 2 Lab report)

5 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACH

MAILED 31
NOV - 1 1963
COMM-FBI

REC-55 94-37374-166

EX-117

22 NOV 4 1963

4718

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CJT:nlb (4)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1-1b

REPORT of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Norfolk

Date: November 1, 1963

FBI File No. 94-37374

Lab. No. D-434730 EQ

Re: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 10-31-63

Q8 A pink colored pamphlet headed "THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS"

Q9 A yellow handbill marked "Special Bulletin" bearing hand printing

Result of examination:

It has been concluded that the hand printing on Q8 and Q9 was prepared by the person who prepared similar specimens previously submitted in this case by your office.

Q8 and Q9 are attached. Photographs are retained.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CET:mlb (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Recorded
11/1/63
gfm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: MANDRILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY INFORMATION CONCERNING

File # 94-37374-166
Lab. # D-434730 EQ

Examination requested by: Norfolk (62-657) 1 10/30/63

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 10/31/63

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Thompson

Specimens submitted for examination

Q8 A pink colored pamphlet headed "THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS"

Q9 A yellow handbill marked "Special Bulletin" bearing hand printing

WHO DO YOU THINK [illegible] THE ROMAN CATHOLIC NATIONS?

Special Bulletin

AMERICANS AND BRITISH ARE NOW JOINING HANDS!

KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!

AND DOES KENNEDY CONTINUE TO GIVE MILLIONS OF TAX MONEY TO COMMUNIST ROMAN CATHOLIC NATIONS?

(And, Friend, Don't You Smile)

DEAR KENNEDY IS [illegible] OF SOCIALISM AND GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE [illegible] WHICH IS COMMUNISM. THE KENNEDY DEMOCRAT PARTY IS [illegible] THE [illegible] PARTY.

A CESS-POOL OF [illegible] WHO SEEK TO DESTROY THE POLITICAL [illegible] OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WHITE PROTESTANT!

(AND, FRIEND, DON'T YOU SMILE)

91-970 74-166

IS IT? [illegible] holds first place and is [illegible] system [illegible] complete priesthood, which exists by virtue of fear and force to impose its system upon an unsuspecting world?

THAT if the masses of papists throughout the world were suddenly to reject the pagan doctrine of Limbo or unbaptized babies, purgatory—the mass—Virgin Mary—Mother-of-God worship—Pagan Sun worship—and priestly absolution, the treasury of the Pope would be crippled within a very short time and millions of people would be free and happy.

THAT the popes have no notion of killing the [illegible] the truth about these man-made creeds [illegible] dogmas. For it is by and through these [illegible] they have enslaved the masses for [illegible] and [illegible] to perpetuate the personal ambitions and [illegible] the oligarchy?

THAT the "mass" is one of the pagan christ-[illegible] times—fanatical and fraud of the age, by which the Pope who always works by magic—holds millions of people in fear and superstition?

THAT it is our great function to expose and uncover this paganism and to reveal the truth to the people?

THAT a Roman Catholic president in the [illegible] Room was planned by the hierarchy of cardinals, cardinals, bishops and priests.

THAT Rome looks upon Washington as the [illegible] name of her power, and is filling our government departments with papists?

THAT the system is fraudulent, because it constantly [illegible] from the pocket of the ignorant and superstitious their hard-earned wages. The Roman Catholic Church exhibits in different parts of the world the following—several crosses which are said to have been worn by Jesus at the crucifixion; [illegible] nails, supposed to have pierced his hands and feet, to build a house; several spear-heads, purported to have pierced his side; several crumbled cross worn by Christ; a large number of coin-boxes of Peter; vials from the side of Christ; blood from [illegible]

[illegible] the Baptist; [illegible] authentic [illegible] laws of Moses; the [illegible] which Jesus wrote; several locks of hair from [illegible] Paul, and we might fill the entire issue of the Herald with such proofs of duplicity, deception and forgery.

THAT in order to perpetuate this hierarchism, Rome or the Pope, during the past centuries, upheld the anti-Christ as against the most high God and [illegible] to crush and destroy all who refused to bow down and worship the pope, as God upon earth!

The pope requires all his cardinals, prelates, [illegible] or priests, to bow down and kiss his ring. The ceremonies required are unholy, unchristlike and [illegible]. The pope was responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew Eve when, according to some reports, 30,000 people were killed. In Paris the blood of 10,000 Protestants dedicated the streets. The hierarchy suffered a corrupt an diabolical as to be beyond description. Seventy thousand have died Wives of blood. In Armagh 1,600 Protestants were dragged for the crime of thinking for themselves. In Ulster 154,000 Protestants were massacred or [illegible]. At least 600,000 souls [illegible] to place and the open Bible have been slain by Roman Catholic hands through the centuries. Think of it, you American reader! Fifty millions! Rome has [illegible] up by conquering, bound with hot irons, shot, [illegible], [illegible], scalped, [illegible], boiled in oil, [illegible] alive, roasted on spits, starved, scourged by the lash, torn and rent, stuffed and hacked with [illegible], scalped, pulled out tongues and committed other atrocities too numerous and nauseous to mention.

AND YET, this is the so-called church that the Jesuits want all Americans to accept in this twentieth century. This is the oligarchy that wants dominion over our [illegible], our seats of government and all our liberties. This is the political machine that boycotts, intimidates and enslaves children in penitentiaries [illegible] as Houses of Good Shepherd, Rescue Homes, etc.

And this group take their orders from the mass-pot in the Vatican at Rome trying to make America

94 - 3 23 74 - 166

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

—G. de Champlain

"Who will rise up for me against the work of iniquity?" (Psalm [illegible])

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

— [illegible] —

[illegible]

DO YOU KNOW?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (94-37374)
ATTENTION: FBI LAB

DATE: 10/30/63

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (62-657) (C)

SUBJECT: HANDBILL CRITICAL OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING JOHN F. KENNEDY 434730

Remylet 12/14/62 and Bulet to Norfolk 12/21/62 (FBI Lab Report).

Enclosed are 5 copies of LHM with autostats of leaflet and flyer attached. In addition, the originals are furnished the FBI Lab for examination. These may be returned to Norfolk upon completion of the examination.

Autostats of the leaflet and flyer were furnished J. G. OTTER, SAC, U.S. Secret Service at Norfolk, Va. It is noted that Mr. OTTER has informed that his office has an active investigation concerning the matter.

No further action is being taken by Norfolk in view of the fact SS has an active investigation.

32

EX-102

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

Will examine and compare enclosed leaflet and flyer with specimens previously submitted of a similar nature.

COPY & SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB ACTION & REPORT

2-Bureau (ENC. 2)
1-Norfolk

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

LWK:sdh
(3)

REC-55 94-37374-167

EX-117

OCT 31 1963

INDEXED

FILED

RECEIVED

SEVEN

CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Norfolk, Virginia

October 30, 1963

Re: Leaflet Critical of
President Kennedy

On October 21, 1963 [redacted] Norfolk, Virginia, furnished a leaflet and flyer, both of which contained hand printing.

(b)(6)

[redacted] said the material was received by the school newspaper editor at Granby High School, Norfolk. [redacted] indicated his office had no further information concerning the one responsible for preparing and distributing this material.

One autostat each of leaflet and flyer is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ATTACHMENT

Special Bulle

THOLICISM AND MMUNISM ARE NOW JOINING HANDS!

KENNEDY PROCLAIMED FIRST COMMUNIST PRESIDENT OF AMERICA!

WHY DOES KENNEDY CONTINUE TO GIVE MILLIONS OF TAX MONIES TO COMMUNISTIC ROMAN CATHOLIC NATIONS?

(And, Friend. Don't You Smile)

BEAST KENNEDY IS GUILTY OF SEDITION AND GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY WHICH IS COMMUNISM. THE KENNEDY DEMOCRAT PARTY IS NOW THE SUBVERSIVE PARTY.

A CESS-POOL OF MINORITY - TERMITES WHO SEEK TO DESTROY THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WHITE PROTESTANT!

(AND, FRIEND, DON'T YOU SMILE)

Please Mail This Onward

Rome [illegible] Catholic will rise over this great Protestant nation [illegible] in Christ, Christian, Americans, awake! [illegible] guard—it shall not be so. "They Shall Not Pass."

All the above statements have been and can be verified and documented from history, encyclopedias, Canon Law, their own writings, bulls, and encyclicals.

Scatter this tract quickly [illegible] letter you write. Help us defeat the Roman Catholic program of "making America Catholic."

"Who will rise up for me against the workers of iniquity?" (Psalm 94:16) "Lo, I will be [illegible]"

GOD

KEEP CHURCH

AND STATE SEPARATE

AS YOU PRAY

SO DO

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS

Compiled by

The Guide Champion

A FORMER ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST

AND

L. J. KING, EX-ROMANIST

DO YOU KNOW

THAT the Roman papal hierarchy is [illegible] our American government and authority, is [illegible] fact that it is a similar corrupt foreign political machine operating under the mask of religion?

THAT the oath taken by [illegible] priests, [illegible] and bishops, by reason of their [illegible] intermingled relations, constitutes [illegible] for this nation?

THAT the Roman papal hierarchy [illegible] the possible full Christian growth and development [illegible] by the ministry of [illegible] preaching, by the press and in our schools?

THAT the Roman papal hierarchy seeks to destroy our free public schools, to do away with free speech, free press, religious liberty and to force the [illegible] modern superstitions, idolatries and Christian [illegible] upon the nation?

THAT the [illegible] wealth, [illegible] and [illegible] the good name of [illegible] shame by which [illegible]

THAT Protestant people of all the world [illegible] the religious and organizations of papal Rome [illegible] attempting to force church [illegible] children of men and thus destroy the peace, [illegible] happiness and prosperity of all?

THAT [illegible] is a power [illegible] which [illegible] represented by [illegible] over the affairs of the world, especially the future [illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 11-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/6/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL - AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, OMAHA (62-2507)

RE: UNSUB; Packages Mailed to
JOHN F. KENNEDY at Des Moines,
Iowa, during September-October, 1963
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

ReBuairtel 10/28/63 and Omaha airtel 10/22/63.

Inquiry made of RICHARD ROTH, SAC, Secret Service, Omaha, Nebraska, and of Post Office Inspector RICHARD COOPER, Des Moines, Iowa, has disclosed neither of these agencies is conducting any active investigation into captioned matter.

In accordance with reBuairtel, investigation is being initiated immediately and Bureau will be advised of results. It was ascertained on 11/4/63 that two more packages similar to those described in re Omaha airtel were mailed 11/4/63 by Unsub.

3 - Bureau
1 - Omaha

RCM:mrh
(4)

REC-31 94-37374-162

File 94-37374-65

NOV 8 1963

CC

6 NOV 12 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CORRESPONDENCE

Form No. 4-13
(Rev. 3-9-61)

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Director, FBI	XX
Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	

For the attention of Courtney Evans

11/4

REMARKS: Just dismiss it I should think.

RFK 94-37374

Inclosure to 94-
11-13-63

REC'D

4 NOV 14 1963

6 ENCLOSURES

NOV

JOHN F. KENNEDY

For Courtney Evans;

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

A. G.

This fellow shapes up like a real nut.

I thought your outfit could handle him better than we.

Best always

Dave Powers

October 26, 1963

Mr. David Powers
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Powers:

In case you may have difficulty locating my letter to President Kennedy, I am sending you a copy. I may have misinformed you about the date, however, which you can see was actually October 12.

I'm sure you are aware of the importance of this matter. I sincerely believe that this woman is telling the truth and, if that be the case, she deserves the utmost consideration.

I am very much concerned about the threatening phone calls she is receiving and, at the same time, am trying to avoid getting the police or the press involved.

I deeply appreciate the difficult position in which the President is placed by this situation, and have, at the same time, a great deal of respect for and confidence in him.

Please note that I feel most strongly about this woman's basic rights, but will make every effort, along with her, to cooperate with you people in attempting to handle the problem.

Kindly let me hear from you very soon, and thank you for your attention up till now.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

(b)(6) [redacted]

Encl.

October 12, 1963

Mr. John F. Kennedy
President of the United States
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is a most difficult one for me to write, mainly because the subject is not too pleasant and because I almost feel it is none of my business.

I have met a woman who claims to be the daughter (either legitimate or not) of your deceased brother, Joe. I have heard her story at great length and am inclined to believe it. If I had to guess, I would say that you probably know of this situation or at least people in your family do, but I am not sure. In any case, she has given me much supporting information and some pretty good evidence to indicate that she is telling the truth.

Here is the problem. Apparently, for a number of years, she has been trying to contact and meet her (your) family, especially her grandfather. She has met with all kinds of resistance ranging from serious threats to complete indifference.

She claims, and I believe her, that she is not interested in your family's money, publicity or anything of this nature (even though, if the story is true, she might be entitled to something). All she wants to accomplish is to get an opportunity to meet with the only family she has, and to know more about her father and how she came into the world.

From what I can understand, she has made every effort to avoid any sort of a scandal which might hurt your political career. Not only that, but she has worked loyally for you as part of an organization in Massachusetts to get you elected.

Now things are getting somewhat difficult because a number of people (probably pro-Republicans) seem to be trying to get her to come forth with information which could jeopardize your chances in the 1964 Presidential election. She is receiving mysterious phone calls, threats,

and other unpleasant events. To top things off, her husband is now in dire need of heart surgery and she can't get him in the hospital for lack of funds. All of these problems have caused her much anxiety and it is at this point that I have decided to act.

Mr. President, this woman, from what I can see, is an intelligent, sincere, sweet person with three fine, young children. She asked me not to write to you at this time because she felt that you would resent such an appeal as this. I can see her point, but I believe:

(1) If nothing else, it is her basic moral right to have her background and its people known to her. It is bad enough that she had to come into the world in the manner in which she did, let alone have all her family cut off from her who could have meant love and security throughout her life. Why should she be hampered throughout life to the extent that she has been because she is not able to prove her identity?

(2) It would be politically wise to be able to anticipate the "mad clinging" in your direction that is likely to occur by proving, if the issue comes up, (and I am fairly sure that it will), that you had extended a warm hand to this person.

I have made a number of efforts to contact you without having to reveal this information to anyone else. Because of red tape and your wall of protection, it is almost impossible to get any place, hence, I have resorted to this method. Of course, I would be most willing to discuss this matter with you in all its immense detail.

Please do not think that anything underhanded or peculiar is being considered here. I can assure you it is not, but I sincerely believe that this woman, at the very least, deserves to see and talk with her grandfather.

Along with myself, she has the highest regard for you, and I am sure that you will make every reasonable effort to rectify a most unhappy situation.

Awaiting your reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6) [redacted]

To be opened only by Mr. David Powers

Personnel & Confidential

Mr. David Powers
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D.C.

Personnel & Confidential

RETURN REQUESTED

165306

[redacted] [redacted] (b)(6)

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELIVERING EMPLOYEE

☐ Deliver ONLY to addressee

— Show to whom, date, and address of delivery

— Restricted delivery

(Additional charge required for these services)

RECEIPT

Received the numbered article described on other side.

SIGNATURE OR NAME OF ADDRESSEE (must always be filled in)

SIGNATURE OF ADDRESSEE'S AGENT, IF ANY

DATE DELIVERED

SHOW WHERE DELIVERED (only if requested)

The Attorney General

REC'D 94-37374-169

Director, FBI

November 13, 1963

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Evans
1-Mr. Cleveland
1-Mr. Bruggeman

EX-102

(b)(6)

[redacted] SUMMARY

INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted]

Reference is made to the attached correspondence from [redacted] of New York City to Mr. David Powers at the White House which you forwarded to this Bureau with the comment "Just dismiss it I should think." As of possible interest to you, the following information was obtained concerning [redacted] through record checks. [redacted]

[redacted] was born [redacted] at [redacted] New York. He attended St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, for one year and then New York University where he received a B.A. degree in 1954. [redacted] received a Master in Business Administration degree on June 13, 1956, from the Wharton Graduate School of Finance. During the Summer of 1958, he attended Columbia University and received credits toward a Ph.D. degree.

[redacted] has been employed from October, 1960, to the present as an estimating and statistical assistant by [redacted] He was previously employed by [redacted] New York City, as an analyst. In addition, he has had short-term employments as a handy man, stock clerk and real-estate agent.

[redacted] parents are [redacted] of [redacted] New York, where they have resided since 1931. [redacted] has been employed as [redacted] in New York City. The files of appropriate law enforcement agencies did not disclose an arrest record for [redacted] and no derogatory information was disclosed in the records of appropriate credit reporting agencies.

[redacted] is presently residing at [redacted] New York City. He is single, weighs 175 pounds, and is six feet two inches tall. His Selective Service record indicates he was classified 4-F on September 10, 1956, as he had been previously determined to have cancer of the thyroid in April, 1954, at which time a thyroidectomy was performed. In June, 1954, and June, 1955, radical neck dissections were made.

RLB:jma/jad
(7)

(See note page 2)

MAILED BY NOV 13 1963 COMM-FBI

NOV 20 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOV 13 2 06 PM '63

The Attorney General

(b)(6)

On July 13, 1950, [redacted] New York, in a letter to this Bureau offered suggestions as to how to rid the fur trade unions of communists. On May 15, 1959 [redacted] New York, furnished information to our New York Office concerning an alleged impersonation of an FBI Agent.

No further inquiry is being made in this matter in the absence of a request from you.

Enclosures (5)

NOTE: In the correspondence referred to from [redacted] to the White House, [redacted] states he has met a woman (unnamed) who claims to be "....the daughter (either legitimate or not)" of the President's deceased brother, Joe. [redacted] states he believes this woman's story and she has given him good evidence to indicate she is telling the truth. [redacted] claims this woman has been trying to contact the President's family, especially her grandfather, and has met with all kinds of resistance. The correspondence contains veiled threats of possible public disclosure of the woman's story. [redacted] wants this unnamed woman to receive some consideration. Record checks were conducted by New York and Philadelphia Offices. Enclosures consist of note from Mr. David Powers to the Attorney General; a letter to Mr. Powers from [redacted] dated 10-26-63; a letter to the Presidents from [redacted] dated 10-12-63; an envelope marked "To be openned only by Mr. David Powers", and an envelope to Mr. Powers postmarked 10-26-63.

(b)(6)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/8/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-584)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-449)(P)

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, which has been disseminated locally to INS, ONI, OSI, G-2, INTC and U.S. Secret Service.

12 copies of attached letterhead memorandum are designated for the Bureau because portions of subject matter pertain to anti-FIDEL CASTRO Activities.

Sources mentioned in attached letterhead memorandum are identified as follows:

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(D)
(b)(7)(C)

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

Bureau will be kept advised of developments in this matter.

94-37374

NOT RECORDED
126 NOV 22 1963

3-Bureau (109-584)(Enc.12)(RM)
6-Tampa (62-449)(VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)
(1-105-107)(ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITIES)
(1-157-309)(UFEKK)
(1-157-162)(UFEKK plant City, Fla.)
(1-157-349)(UFEKK Lakeland, Fla.)
(1-157-207)(7-2 Club)
MAA/blp/dk
(9)

Copy to: CIA/State/BAO
ONI/OSI/ACSI
by routing slip for info.
Date 11/13/63 by

Approved: F. W. Wheeler
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN CASE FILE NUMBER

UNITE STATES DEPARTMENT OF J STICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida, 33609
November 8, 1963

VISIT OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY TO TAMPA, FLORIDA
NOVEMBER, 1963

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(A)

On November 5, 1963, [redacted] a Cuban exile who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is familiar with activities of anti-CASTRO organizations in the Tampa, Florida area, advised that representatives of anti-CASTRO organizations who meet weekly on Thursday evenings, have continued to discuss some sort of activity planned for President KENNEDY's visit to Tampa. Some of the individuals favor making up placards stating what KENNEDY has said at various Cuban functions, and using them in the form of a picket. Other persons do not favor the picket type demonstration. Plans are not definite yet as to what the anti-CASTRO groups will do upon the President's arrival.

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(A)

On October 21, 1963, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that there was a meeting of State Officers and E.C.s of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan held at Orlando, Florida, on Sunday October 13, 1963. There were about 125 to 135 persons in attendance when the meeting got underway, and during the meeting CURTIS BENEFIELD talked of a plan to make some signs and picket the Armory at Tampa on November 17 or 18, 1963, when President KENNEDY appears for a dinner and to make a speech there. The plan is being devised to show KENNEDY that he is not as well thought of in Florida as he thinks he is. BENEFIELD talked of getting about 500 Cubans to march in one group, with Klansmen, State's Righters, White Citizens' Council members, and others, to march in another, with the hope of having about one thousand marchers all together. It was suggested that those who participate leave their Klan membership cards at home, so that if they happen to be arrested, the cards will not be found on them.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, November, 1963

JIMMY HARRISON gave a talk concerning the White Citizens' Council at Bradenton, apparently to advise the Klansmen how active the group is. He said that some of the members of this group would undoubtedly be glad to help in picketing the President, and they would leave their membership cards at home. HARRISON announced the date of the next meeting of the Citizens' Council at Bradenton, same to be held at the Women's Club Building at which the editor of the Augusta, Georgia "Courier", believed to be named HARRIS, will be the principal speaker. All Klansmen are invited to attend, with tickets being priced at $1.00 each.

A characterization of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan appears in the appendix attached hereto.

Sources who furnished information set forth in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

On October 16, 1963, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a regular meeting of the Forrest Club, United Florida Ku Klux Klan was held in the pasture of H. W. GRIMES, Highway 33, Lakeland, Florida, at 8:00 P.M., October 14, 1963. During this meeting O. V. BOATWRIGHT, Klaliff, mentioned that JASON KERSEY, Grand Dragon, wanted all units to send men over to Tampa when the President visits Tampa in November. No members are to carry identification of the Klan, and are to peacefully picket in the area outside the President's meeting place, carrying signs protesting KENNEDY's stand on integration.

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(D)

On October 16, 1963, [redacted] contact with whom has been insufficient to establish reliability, advised that a regular meeting of the Forrest Club, United Florida Ku Klux Klan, had been held in the pasture of H. W. GRIMES, Highway 33, in Lakeland,

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, November, 1963

Florida, on October 14, 1963 at 8:00 P.M. According to [redacted] O. V. BOATWRIGHT, Klan Klaliff, stated that the Klan is supposed to go to Tampa when the President speaks in Tampa in November, 1963, and peacefully picket outside the building where the President speaks. They are to carry signs protesting KENNEDY's stand on integration. All Klan members are instructed not to carry Klan identification cards.

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(D)

On October 22, 1963, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that there was a regular Klan meeting of the Fellowship Club, United Florida Ku Klux Klan on October 19, 1963, at 8:15 P.M. at their Klavern near Plant City, Florida. According to [redacted] JASON KERSEY, Grand Dragon, made a report on the State Officers' meeting held in Orlando, Florida, on October 13, 1963, and told of the plans made to have a lot of people picket the President when he gets to Tampa for a speech. There were ten men present, who said they would help on the 18th of November, 1963.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

1

UNITED FLORIDA KU KLUX KLAN JACKSONVILLE (UFKKK)

A source advised on August 20, 1955, that a new organization known as Florida Ku Klux Klan (FKKK) had been formed at Macclenny, Florida, on August 14, 1955, by former members of the Association of Florida Ku Klux Klan (AFKKK).

The objectives of this group, according to a second source, are to oppose integration in the schools and to fight communism.

Regarding AFKKK, a third source advised that a former official of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) formed an organization on July 7, 1953, known as AFKKK. The "Morning Tribune", Tampa, Florida, newspaper, in its August 11, 1955, issue revealed AFKKK disbanded on that date.

A fourth source advised on October 25, 1956, that AFKKK operated under the same principles and bylaws as the AGK. The AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fifth source advised on February 17, 1958, that the FKKK was operating and maintaining the same objectives as set forth above.

The sixth source advised on June 28, 1961, that at a meeting held in Orlando, Florida, on June 25, 1961, the FKKK and the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., in Florida, consolidated, and the new organization is known as the UFKKK.

On May 17, 1962, the sixth source advised that the UFKKK is still in existence in Florida and maintains the same objectives set forth above.

WANTED

FOR

TREASON

HIS MAN is wanted for treasonous tivities against the United States:

Betraying the Constitution (which he swore to uphold):
He is turning the sovereignty of the U. S. over to the communist controlled United Nations.
He is betraying our friends (Cuba, Katanga, Portugal) and befriending our enemies (Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland).
He has been WRONG on innumerable issues affecting the security of the U.S. (United Nations.

3. He has been lax in enforcing Communist Registration laws.
4. He has given support and encouragement to the Communist inspired racial riots.
5. He has illegally invaded a sovereign State with federal troops.
6. He has consistantly appointed Anti-Christians to Federal office: Upholds the Supreme Court in its Anti-Christian rulings.
   Aliens and known Communists abound in Federal offices.
7. He has been caught in fantastic LIES to the American people (in-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: VISIT OF JOHN F. KENNEDY TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1963

DATE: 11-14-63

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Mohr
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Nasca

Re my memorandum 10-29-63 which indicated anti-Castro exiles might toss tomatoes and eggs at President as well as conduct picket during his visit to Tampa November, 1963, but that nothing definite had been decided upon.

Information now received from Tampa Office indicates anti-Castro exiles are still undecided as to what to do during President's visit to Tampa but that picketing is still being considered.

Additional information indicates Ku Klux Klan (KKK) at Orlando, Florida, has also discussed picketing President and possibility of getting about five hundred Cubans to march in one group with Klansmen, State's Righters, White Citizens' Council members, and others to march in another group with the hope of having about one thousand marchers altogether. This proposed picketing will be for purpose of showing President he is not as well thought of in Florida as he thinks he is.

KKK in Lakeland, Florida, reportedly want all units to send men to Tampa to peacefully picket President. Pickets reportedly will carry signs protesting President's stand on integration.

Foregoing information has been furnished Secret Service both in Tampa and Washington, D. C. The data has also been furnished State Department; Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); Military Intelligence agencies; Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS); Coordinator of Cuban Affairs, Department of State; and the Internal Security and Civil Rights Divisions of the Department.

ACTION:

For information.

VEH:pdb
(9)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

94-38377-
INDEXED
NOV 20 1963
FBI - NOV 20 1963

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/19/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (157-94) (P)

RE: PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, VISIT, NOVEMBER 21, 1963
RACIAL MATTERS

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau 11/18/63.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of LHM containing further information concerning possible demonstrations in San Antonio during President KENNEDY's forthcoming visit.

Sources on racial matters have failed to obtain further details concerning this matter; however, upon receipt they will be furnished promptly to the Bureau.

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD

Date Form. 11-21-63

Form. L-5

By [illegible] 1 cc's Org. Unit 2 cc's destroyed 157-6-115

6-Bureau (Enc. 8) (AMSD HM)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(5)

ENCLOSURE

11 NOV 20 1963

NOT RECORDED
172 NOV 22 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

November 18, 1963

PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO TEXAS, VISIT, NOVEMBER 21, 1963

The November 19, 1963, issue of the San Antonio Express, a daily San Antonio newspaper, contained an article reflecting that Negro leader G. J. SUTTON, on November 18, 1963, said a committee of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) will likely meet November 19, 1963, to decide in what way the group will protest the City Council Committee on Voluntary Desegregation during President KENNEDY's impending visit to San Antonio.

SUTTON said the method of demonstration has not yet been determined and that they were not going to picket him. SUTTON said the President may be given a letter or something of that sort.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 19 1963
TELETYPE

URGENT 11-19-63 4-22 PM CST DAW

TO. DIRECTOR

FROM. SAC, SAN ANTONIO /157-94/ /P/

PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, VISIT, NOVEMBER TWENTYONE NEXT, RACIAL MATTERS.

REMYTEL NOVEMBER EIGHTEEN LAST.

NOVEMBER NINETEEN INSTANT ISSUE SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS CONTAINS ARTICLE REFLECTING COMMITTEE OF LOCAL NAACP CHAPTER PROBABLY WILL MEET INSTANT DATE TO DECIDE METHOD GROUP WILL PROTEST CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION DURING PRESIDENT KENNEDY-S VISIT TO SAN ANTONIO.

G. J. SUTTON, NEGRO LEADER, SAID METHOD OF DEMONSTRATON NOT YET DETERMINED BUT NO PICKETING OF THE PRESIDENT. HE SAID POSSIBLY THE PRESIDENT WILL BE GIVEN A LETTER. LHM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK PLS

5-25 PM OK FBI WA BH

TU BH DISC

NOT RECORDED
102 NOV 20 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-45

11-13-63

PLAIN TEXT

1-Mr.Nason
1-Mr.Decker
1-Liaison

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS TAMPA
MIAMI

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO FLORIDA, NOVEMBER SIXTEEN - EIGHTEEN, ONE NINE SIX THREE.

CIA HAS ADVISED INSTANT DATE THAT ORLANDO BOSCH AVILA, CHIEF OF MOVIMIENTO INSURRECCIONAL DE RECUPERACION REVOLUNCIONARIA, IS PLANNING TO PICKET PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON NOVEMBER EIGHTEEN. AS PICKETS HE INTENDS TO USE WIDOWS OF CUBAN RESISTANCE FIGHTERS, DRESSED IN BLACK AND CARRYING PLACARDS.

YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO ALERT YOUR SOURCES AND ANY FURTHER INFORMATION RECEIVED CONCERNING PROPOSED PICKET OR DEMONSTRATIONS SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED TO BUREAU AND SECRET SERVICE LOCALLY.

AJD:jdd
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Dorper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC-38 94-[illegible]

NOV 15 1963

FD-36 (Rev. 12-18-56)

F B I

Date: 11/13/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Agency Liaison, OSI, CRD
Date Form NOV 19 1963
Key Form
By

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-584)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-449)

Ice Org. Unit

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReTPairtel dated 11/8/63, and letterhead memorandum enclosed therewith.

Enclosed are appropriate copies of letterhead memorandum for dissemination purposes.

Source who furnished information set forth in enclosed memorandum is identified as [redacted]

(b)(7)(c)
(b)(7)(D)

Effort to notify Secret Service Agent at Tampa immediately upon receipt of instant information was unproductive, therefore, he will be notified as soon as he can be reached.

The Tampa PD will be notified upon receipt of information that any such picketing action will be conducted.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to INTC, OSI, G-2 and U.S. Secret Service, Tampa.

The Bureau will be kept immediately advised of any developments in this matter, it being noted that source stated he will immediately advise Tampa Office of any decision in the matter.

100-3727-1171

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
3 - Tampa
(1 - 157-29)
(1 - 100-) (NAACP)

XEROX NOV 26 1963 NOV 15 1963

GRM:mmc
(7) C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NOV 26 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
November 13, 1963

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO
TAMPA, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1963

Reference is made to memorandum submitted by this office under above caption on November 8, 1963.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 13, 1963, that the St. Augustine, Florida, Chapter of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), is presently considering a placard carrying picketing demonstration at Tampa, Florida, on November 18, 1963, in connection with the President's visit to Tampa on that date.

Source said that said St. Augustine organization has heard that a Catholic Priest at St. Augustine plans to greet President Kennedy at Tampa to present him with an ancient scroll as a gift on behalf of the City of St. Augustine. Due to the current racial situation and discriminatory practices against Negroes there, the NAACP desires to counter this move with a protest against said situation in St. Augustine.

Source stated it is felt that the decision as to what action will be taken in the matter will be made by the State NAACP Office at Tampa. Robert W. Saunders, Field Secretary, NAACP, Tampa, is known to feel that the NAACP should not take such action, which might embarrass President Kennedy and/or also might be misinterpreted as a political gesture. Saunders intends to immediately contact the National NAACP Office to recommend that the picketing not be conducted, according to source.

Arnold K. Peppers, Special Agent, United States Secret Service at Tampa, will be immediately advised concerning the above-described situation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

XEROX

NOV 26 1963

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/21/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-new)(P)

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Distribution of Leaflets
Dallas, Texas
November 21, 1963
Attacking President JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING (Security Matter)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination, and two copies of captioned leaflet.

SA ROGER WARNER, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, was immediately notified of captioned matter and most of the bundle of pamphlets were turned over to him by SA JAMES P HOSTY, JR. The leaflets were discovered at approximately 6:30 A.M., by SA NAT A. PINKSTON. Dallas will follow and report any additional information in this matter.

(3) - Bureau (Encl.-10)(RM)
2 - Dallas

JPH:em
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC 14 94-37274-175

ST-113

NOV 22 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
November 21, 1963

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
Distribution of Leaflets
Dallas, Texas
November 21, 1963
Attacking President JOHN F. KENNEDY

On November 21, 1963, a bundle of pamphlets was discovered in the 300 block of South Poydras Street in Dallas, Texas. These leaflets which were various colors had a front and profile view of the United States President, JOHN F. KENNEDY with the following wording:

"WANTED
FOR
TREASON

"THIS MAN is wanted for treasonous activities against the United States:

"1. Betraying the Constitution (which he swore to uphold):

"He is turning the sovereignty of the U. S. over to the communist controlled United Nations.

"He is betraying our friends (Cuba, Katanga, Portugal) and befriending our enemies (Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland).

"2. He has been WRONG on innumerable issues affecting the security of the U.S. (United Nations - Berlin wall - Missle removal - Cuba - Wheat deals - Test Ban Treaty, etc.)

"3. He has been lax in enforcing Communist Registration laws.

"4. He has given support and encouragement to the Communist inspired racial riots.

"5. He has illegally invaded a sovereign State with federal troops.

"6. He has consistantly appointed Anti-Christians to Federal office: Upholds the Supreme Court in its Anti-Christian rulings.

"Aliens and known Communists abound in Federal offices.

"7. He has been caught in fantastic LIES to the American people (including personal ones like his previous marriage and divorce)."

Detective MORRIS H. BRUMLEY, Intelligence Unit, Dallas Police Department, advised that the Dallas Police Department had received numerous complaints about the leaflets described above being distributed all over the downtown area and the wealthier residential areas of Dallas. Detective BRUMLEY advised that the distributors of these leaflets, at this time are unknown.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside of your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
November 18, 1963

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1963.

Reference is made to memorandum submitted by this office on November 16, 1963, under above caption.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 17, 1963 that, as of that date, CURTIS LEE BENEFIELD, chairman of the proposed picketing activity to be carried on by the United Florida Ku Klux Klan organization against President KENNEDY at Tampa on November 18, 1963, advised that Klan plans had been changed relative to said proposed activity. Source said that BENEFIELD indicated that all United Florida Ku Klux Klan groups in the area were being so notified.

Source said that the locale of the picketing activities was being changed from the Fort Homer Hesterly Armory to Al Lopez Field, Tampa. BENEFIELD indicated that the Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies had stated they would help Klansmen (no further details given), and that Klansmen should gather at Al Lopez Field around 1:00 p.m., and should have printed placards which they are to keep under their coats, ready to be held up over their heads whenever TV or other cameras are on them.

Source further advised that JASON KERSEY, Grand Dragon, United Florida Ku Klux Klans, had allegedly stated on November 16, 1963 that there would be a "pretty good representation" of Klansmen from the Orlando, Florida area in Tampa on November 18, 1963.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, said on November 18, 1963 that members of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan group at Plant City, Florida, had been advised of the change in plans apparently made by CURTIS LEE BENEFIELD. This source also advised that Klansmen

are to gather at Al Lopez Field, Tampa, instead of at the Fort Homer Besterly Armory, also that a group of seven or eight Klansmen from Plant City are expected to participate in the demonstration. Several anti-KENNEDY posters, approximately 14" x 22" in size, had been prepared by Plant City Klansmen for use at Tampa, according to source, and Plant City Klansmen expected to depart Plant City for Tampa at noon on November 18, 1963.

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, said on November 17, 1963 that, insofar as can be determined, no Klansmen from the Orlando, Florida area expect to participate in the United Florida Ku Klux Klan sponsored demonstration at Tampa, November 18, 1963. Source said that those Klansmen who indicated an interest in the demonstration had stated they could not take off from their employment or that they were unable to attend for other reasons.

The above set forth information was furnished to U.S. Secret Service Agents ARNOLD K. PEPPERS, Tampa, and FRANK YAEGER, Washington, also to Inspector NEIL G. BROWN, Uniform Division, Tampa, Florida Police Department.

This document contains neither recommendation nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-54)

F B I

Date: 11/19/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3071~~)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-449)(C)

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLA., NOVEMBER, 1962
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReTPairtel, 11/18/63 and LHM enclosed therewith.

Enclosed for the Bureau are appropriate copies of LHM for dissemination purposes.

Source who furnished information set out in this memo is identified as [redacted]

(b)(2)
(b)(7)
(D)

Copies of this memo are being furnished to INTC, OSI, G-2 and U. S. Secret Service.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM)
4 - Tampa (1 - 80-139)
(1 - 157-29)
(1 - 157-309)

GRM/mw
(7)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

94-37374-
NOT RECORDED
150 NOV 27 1963

NOV 21 1963

C C WICK

DEC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-64-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Tampa, Florida

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

November 19, 1963

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1963

Reference is made to memorandum submitted by this office on November 18, 1963, under above caption.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on November 19, 1963, that approximately 20 members of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan put in appearance at AL LOPEZ Field, Tampa, Florida, on the afternoon of November 18, 1963 to exhibit placards which they had prepared for the visit of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, at the time of his disembarkance of a speech at said location.

CURTIS LEE BONNEFIELD, Dade City, Florida, Chairman of the United Florida Ku Klux Klan-sponsored activity, was present, along with JAMES L. HARRISON, Palmetto, Florida, and several members of the Dade City and Plant City, Florida Klaverns, United Florida Ku Klux Klan, were recognized by source.

Source said that, due to the size of the crowd at AL LOPEZ Field, some of the klansmen could not locate others, as planned, so they did not get to assemble.

The activity amounted to a brief exhibition of some prepared placards as President KENNEDY began a motorcade trip from AL LOPEZ Field to the downtown Tampa area. The placards were held up in the air by the klansmen as KENNEDY rode by, in hopes that they would be seen by him and would be filmed by the cameras at the location. Source said the signs carried such quotations as "Put the Bible Back in our Schools", "Keep the U. S. out of the U. N.", "No Integration", and similar terminology was utilized to indicate that President KENNEDY is not popular in the South.

Source stated the Klansmen left the Tampa area immediately upon the departure of President KENNEDY from AL LOPEZ Field, and no further demonstrations were attempted or conducted.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 20 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 11-20-63 12-26 PM CST MRH

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-45/

FROM SAC, SAN ANTONIO /157-94 /P/ 2P

PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, VISIT, NOVEMBER TWENTYONE NEXT, RACIAL MATTERS.

REMYTEL TODAY.

[redacted]

(b)(6) [redacted] TODAY CORROBORATED INFORMATION SET FORTH IN REFTEL.

b7C IN ADDITION [redacted] ADVISED LETTER FROM ~~NAACP~~ National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, SAN

b7D ANTONIO, HAD BEEN MAILED TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY AIRING ~~NAACP~~ National Association for the Advancement of Colored People GRIEVANCES AS SET FORTH IN REFTEL. IN ADDITION TO LETTER, A TELEGRAM HAS BEEN SENT BY ~~NAACP~~ National Association for the Advancement of Colored People TO PRESIDENT REQUESTING THAT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF ~~NAACP~~ National Association for the Advancement of Colored People BE ALLOWED TO PRESENT PERSONALLY TO PRESIDENT ABOVE-MENTIONED LETTER WHEN HE IS IN SAN ANTONIO NOVEMBER TWENTYONE NEXT. SPECIAL COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF [redacted]

[redacted] FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, [redacted] ON

END PAGE ONE

94-[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
160 NOV 22 1963

61 NOV 29 1963

CONFIDENTIAL FILED IN

PAGE TWO

RESERVE INDEX A, SAN ANTONIO DIVISION.

[redacted] STATED COMMITTEE PLANS TO DELIVER LETTER PERSONALLY TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO VISIT TOMORROW BUT [redacted] DOES NOT KNOW WHERE SUCH AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE. [redacted]

(b)(6)
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

SECRET SERVICE ADVISED LOCALLY OF ABOVE. ~~LHM~~ letterhead memo FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK PLS.

1-30 PM OK FBI WA RM

TU DISC

EBI
RECD-CU

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/20/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-45)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (157-94) (P)

RE: PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, VISIT, NOVEMBER 21, 1963
RACIAL MATTERS

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau 11/19/63 and San Antonio teletype to Bureau 11/20/63.

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of LHM containing further information concerning possible demonstrations in San Antonio during President KENNEDY's forthcoming visit.

Local dissemination of this LHM is being made to Secret Service, OSI, ONI, and 112th INTC.

One copy of this LHM is being furnished WFO for informational purposes.

Further details obtained will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Enc. 8) (AMSD RM)
1-WFO (Enc. 1) (Inf.) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio

94-37374

JMK/dnb
(5)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CID Secret Service

Date Torn 11-22-63

How Sent

By

NOT RECORDED
NOV 27 1963
NOV 22 1963

C.C. - WFO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

November 20, 1963

PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, VISIT, NOVEMBER 21, 1963

On November 20, 1963, [redacted] Association for the Advancement of Colored People [redacted] ational (NAACP), advised his organization plans a demonstration at International Airport, San Antonio, on November 21, 1963, during the arrival of President KENNEDY. [redacted] states the purpose of the demonstration is to call the President's attention to the NAACP's disapproval of the San Antonio City Council's voluntary desegregation program. The NAACP desires an anti-discrimination ordinance for San Antonio.

b6
b7c

[redacted] said about fifty persons would participate in the demonstration. He also said his group had sent a telegram to the President asking for a meeting with him in San Antonio to air their views on this matter.

b6
b7c

[redacted] advised the NAACP will picket the San Antonio City Council meeting on November 21, 1963, in protest of the voluntary desegregation policy; however, this is not connected with President KENNEDY's visit.

b6
b7c

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OIC 13 Doc 237 (pg 2)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 11/21/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL CONFIDENTIAL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-504)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-449)(C)

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, 11/63
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

Classified by SAC Bja/Tas
Declassify on: OADR 4/8/86

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above, which has been disseminated locally to IRS, ONI, OSI, INTC, and G-2.

Twelve copies of the LHM are designated for the Bureau because of the anti-CASTRO aspect of the subject matter. Information copy designated for Miami's file on anti-CASTRO activities.

The following sources of the Tampa Division were contacted as indicated for pertinent information concerning subject matter, with negative results:

Source	Date Contacted	Contacting Agent
[redacted]		HOWARD K. RUTHERFORD
		"
		"
		JOHN A. AMBLER
		"
		"
		"
		CHARLES L. CAPEHART
		"
		"
		"
		"
		"

(b)(1)
(b)(2)
(b)(7)(C)
(b)(7)(D)

94-37874
NOT RECORDED
201 NOV 27 1963

3 - Bureau (Enc. 12)(RM)
1 - Miami (105-1742)(Anti-CASTRO Activities)(Enc. 1)(INFO)(RM)
2 - Tampa (1 - 105-107 - Anti-CASTRO Activities)
HAA/mw
(6)

2 cc encl to USSS
11-25-63 [illegible]

Approved: 212 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

TP 62-449

CONFIDENTIAL

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(c)
(b)(7)
(b)

[redacted]

WILLIAM C. HAY
MOSES A. ALEMAN
"
"
"
"
FRED LIGARDE
"
"
"
"
"
FREDERICK A. SLIGHT
"

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida

November 21, 1963

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1963

Reference is made to memoranda submitted by this office under above caption.

A paid advertisement appeared in the Tampa Tribune, Tampa, Florida English daily, on November 18, 1963, captioned "To The People of Tampa", containing information appearing to be from Cuban exiles. A Spanish translation of the same information appeared as a paid advertisement in the "Diario de las Americas", Miami, Florida, Spanish Language newspaper, on November 17, 1963.

The English version of the advertisement is set forth as follows:

"Tampa and Cuba are united by unbreakable ties.

"A high percentage of the population of this City is composed of Cuban immigrants and descendants. A great deal of these immigrants have lived most of their lives in this heavenly and noble land. But, without forgetting that Island in which they were born. Towards the end of the past century, when Cuba was the only and last nation in the New World - meant to offer FREEDOM to all men on earth - to gain her independence, Cuban patriots met in the streets of Tampa's Ybor City. Their purpose: to fight for Cuba's Freedom!

"While the great nations of yesterday's world turned their back on Cuba's drama, through the historical streets of Ybor City, JOSE MARTI, true leader of Cuba's Independence Struggle, combined efforts for the last - and later, successful - attempt for the dissolution of our ties with the Old World.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/7/86 BY SEG Bja/Tou

"In the years that followed, the name of Tampa, Ybor City, together with others, were cherished by Cuban history students, as the strongest ties of eternal brotherhood between the most powerful nation of today's world and the "most beautiful land that human eyes have ever seen."

"Today, the President of the United States visits the city of Tampa. We Cubans, that have lost our liberty, crushed under the Military boot of International Communism would like to take this opportunity to remind the people of the United States and its President that Cuba is fighting again for her Independence ... and again with the indifference of all the great nations of today's free world; alone against all, but with the spiritual strength that only loss of freedom can give!

"While the President is here in Tampa, he will be greeted by the citizens of this City. Meanwhile, lost in the crowd - with tears in their eyes - will be many a widow, many an orphan and many a mother whose husbands, fathers and sons have lost their lives back in Cuba (only a few miles away) just for the sole "crime" of defending the right to choose their government and live in peace and liberty.

"That may be the response of our women. Men don't act that way. We men are listening clearly to the sound and echo of the voice of JOSE MARTI in the streets of Tampa. And that voice tells us of only one way: WAR TO THE INVADER!

"TAMPA'S CUBAN EXILES"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/21/63

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (62-2507) (C)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
[redacted]
Packages Mailed to JOHN F. KENNEDY at Des Moines, Iowa, during September-October, 1963
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

(b)(6)

Title marked "Changed" to reflect addition of name of subject instead of "Unsub." Title previously carried as UNSUB; Packages Mailed to JOHN F. KENNEDY, at Des Moines, Iowa, during September-October, 1963; Research (Correspondence and Tours)".

Re Omaha airtel to Bureau 11/6/63.

On 11/4/63 FRANCIS DAMIANI, Superintendent, Urbandale Substation, Urbandale, Iowa, advised that packages bearing return address "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Omaha, Nebraska, and addressed to "John F. Kennedy, Washington, D.C.," continued to be picked up at a mail box at 50th and Douglas Streets, Des Moines.

On 11/5/63 [redacted] Lull's Barbershop, 5005-1/2 Douglas Street, Des Moines, pointed out a tall slender woman who was observed approaching, mailing something, and then walking away from the aforementioned mail box, as the same woman he has observed for several weeks mailing items in that box, practically every morning.

(b)(6)

The woman pointed out by [redacted] and observed at the mail box was then observed to proceed on foot along 51st Street and to the residence at [redacted] It will be noted this residence was previously identified as that of [redacted]

2 - Bureau
1 - Omaha

RCM:mrh
(3)

Airtel to Omaha sac, Omaha 11/27/63 JN/cal

REC-55 62-2507-175

29 NOV 26 1963

CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS

A large envelope was dropped into the same mail box by SA ROSSITER C. MULLANEY and identified by SA MULLANEY. At 10:35 a.m., Mail Carrier ALEXANDER MC INTYRE was observed to open the aforesaid mail box and it was observed that under the envelope placed in the box by SA MULLANEY, there were two packages addressed as previously described, i.e., from the FBI, Omaha, to JOHN F. KENNEDY, Washington, D. C.

b)(6) On 11/5/63 in response to a telephonic complaint, [redacted], was interviewed and advised he had received a package in the mail approximately two weeks previously, which bore a return address of "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Omaha, Nebraska, October 10, 1963," and was addressed to "Our Savior Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod), [redacted] Iowa." In the package, he said, was a book entitled "Catholic Action in Practice" by MARTIN QUIGLEY and which included a foreward by FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN. It was a pro-Catholic publication, he stated. Also enclosed in the package was a hand-printed note, which read:

"I can't stand this crap!

John F. Kennedy
Washington, D.C.

(pass this on)"

[redacted] also advised that several weeks previously he had received an anonymous telephone call from a woman who appeared to read a prepared statement which was violently anti-Catholic in nature and had then hung up. Several of his pastor friends had informed him, he said, that they had received similar calls from an unknown woman.

[redacted] was informed on 11/7/63 of the nature of the information available concerning activities of a woman presumed identical to his wife. He was advised the FBI desired that the use of the name of the FBI be discontinued immediately.

[redacted] advised as follows:

His wife has been under psychiatric care on several occasions in the past in [redacted] Currently

(b)(6) she is not under psychiatric care and when he suggests such treatment she gets violently angry. He was not aware his wife was engaging in such activities, but does not doubt she is the individual responsible and, in fact, is of the opinion the handwriting on the package addressed to [redacted] was that of his wife.

His wife has been diagnosed as a schizophrenic with paranoid tendencies. She feels the Government has an intense interest in her; she also is intensely anti-Catholic. She has informed him that unknown persons are sneaking into their house and tearing up her clothes when, in fact, he knows the damage has been done by her. He does not believe that any comments from him in regard to these activities, particularly in regard to the use of the name of the FBI, would have any effect on her; her usual opinion of him, he stated, is an extremely derogatory one and she pays no heed to his advice or suggestions.

(b)(6) [redacted] suggested and recommended that FBI Agents call personally on [redacted] in regard to this matter. He stated it might have a beneficial effect and would do no harm.

A description of his wife as provided by [redacted] was as follows:

Name:	[redacted]
Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Height:	6'1"
Weight:	154
Age:	[redacted]
Hair:	Brown - grey
Eyes:	Blue
Build:	Slender
Education:	Registered nurse training and degree
Occupation:	Housewife
Residence:	[redacted]
Marital:	Married
Husband:	[redacted]
Children:	None

[redacted] was informed that an incident had occurred on 9/9/63 at Waterloo, Iowa, in which a package had been mailed to JOHN F. KENNEDY, Washington, D. C., bearing a return address of the FBI, Omaha, and that the person mailing

it had been a woman described as about 6'2". He advised that his wife had accompanied him to Waterloo, Iowa, on occasion and that, in his opinion, she was undoubtedly the person who mailed this particular package.

Efforts to locate and interview [redacted] at her residence on 11/7/63 were unsuccessful.

(b)(6)

On 11/8/63 [redacted] advised he had discussed this matter with his wife on the previous evening; informing her of his interview with the FBI and of the FBI request that she stop using the name of the FBI on her mail. He stated she neither confirmed nor denied knowledge of such packages and had displayed a very casual attitude toward the whole thing. He further stated his wife had been at home during the entire afternoon of 11/7/63 but denied hearing anyone at her door. He stated it would not be unusual for her to refuse to respond to someone at the door of her house. He stated he did not know if his wife understood the situation, pointing out she was able to ignore situations which were troublesome. He suggested that an effort be made by the FBI to contact her.

On 11/8/63 a telephone call was placed to the [redacted] residence and a woman who identified herself as [redacted] answered the telephone. When informed of the identity of the caller as an FBI Agent, she confirmed that her husband had referred to his interview with the FBI. When a request was made to see her personally at her home on the afternoon of 11/8/63 she stated she preferred to come to the FBI Office in Des Moines and would do so if a letter was directed to her by the FBI setting up an appointment. [redacted] was then advised telephonically that she was to stop using the name of the FBI on her mail and she responded by suggesting that this request be made to her by letter. [redacted] then hung up.

(b)(6)

In view background of subject's mental illness, no further efforts to admonish her at this time appear warranted. Request has been made of the Superintendent, Urbandale Substation, to be alert for further mailing of packages bearing FBI return address and contact will be made at a later date to determine if such packages continue to be mailed.

Post Office Inspector RICHARD COOPER, Des Moines, Iowa, was advised 11/8/63 of the identity of subject in this matter.

OM 62-2507

RICHARD ROTH, SAC, Secret Service, Omaha, Nebraska, was advised 11/21/63 of the identity of the subject.

UACB, no further investigation will be conducted.

11-27-63

Airtel

REC-55 94-9274-175

To: SAC, Omaha (62-2507)

From: Director, FBI

(b)(6) [redacted] AKA.
PACKAGES MAILED TO JOHN F.
KENNEDY AT DES MOINES, IOWA,
DURING SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1963
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

Reurlet 11-21-63.

(b)(6) [redacted] In view of a background of mental illness, should not be contacted and admonished by your office. In the event she uses the Bureau or your office as a return address in the future, an effort to correct the situation should be made through her husband.

MAILED 26
NOV 27 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Packages were sent to the President and others using the Omaha Office as a return address. Omaha was instructed to identify sender if the Post Office and Secret Service were not conducting investigation. Omaha advised neither agency was actively investigating. Omaha Office identified subject as person sending packages. She has previous mental background although not under psychiatric care at present time. Her husband was contacted and indicated that his wife had been diagnosed as a schizophrenic with paranoid tendencies. She feels the government has an intense interest in her and she is also intensely anti-Catholic. The husband indicated Agents should talk to the wife since it might do some good. They did not contact her personally but did talk to her on the phone. Omaha is conducting no further investigation and in view of subject's background, it is believed Omaha should be instructed not to contact [redacted]
JH:cal (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

FD-36 (Rev. 12-18-63)

FBI

Date: 11/18/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (157-94) (P)

RE: PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, VISIT, NOVEMBER 21, 1963 RACIAL MATTERS.

Re San Antonio teletype to Bureau dated 11/18/63.

b6
b7c

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of LHM containing information concerning proposed picketing of President KENNEDY on his arrival in San Antonio 11/21/63. [redacted] Source of the information, assured that he would furnish the San Antonio office further details when available.

San Antonio is closely following this matter and will promptly advise Bureau upon receipt of further information.

Secret Service in San Antonio is being furnished a copy of enclosed LHM and they have been advised of this matter.

One copy of this LHM is being furnished WFO for informational purposes.

Local dissemination has been made to ONI, OSI, and 112th INTC.

2-Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE
1-WFO (Enc. 1) (Inf.) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(6)

ENCLOSURE

NOV 19 1963

94-37374-

NOT RECORDED
102 NOV 22 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 DEC 2 1963

241

Dec 13, Dec 242

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

November 18, 1963

PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO,
TEXAS, VISIT, NOVEMBER 21, 1963.

b6 On November 18, 1963, [redacted]
b7c National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), San Antonio, Texas, advised that at a meeting of that chapter on November 17, 1963, a proposal was adopted to picket President JOHN F. KENNEDY on his arrival in San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963.

b6 According to [redacted] there were no details
b7c available at the present time concerning the location, time, or number of persons who were to be involved in this picketing. He explained that these plans were being worked out by a committee, and finalization of them should be completed on November 19, 1963.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

XEROX
NOV 22 1963

OIC 13, Doc 292 (pg 2)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/16/63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~105-561~~)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-449)

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLA., NOVEMBER, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

ReTPairtel 11/13/63 and letterhead memo enclosed therewith.

Enclosed are appropriate copies of letterhead memo for dissemination purposes.

Source who furnished information set forth in this memo is identified as [redacted]

(b)(6)

A copy of this memo is being furnished to INTC, OSI, G-2, and U. S. Secret Service, Tampa.

Bureau will be kept advised of any developments in this matter.

94-37377-
NOT RECORDED
160 NOV 22 1963

3 - Bureau (Encl-3) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1 - Jacksonville (Encl 1) (RM)
4 - Tampa
(1 - 157-29) (NAACP)
(1 - 80-139)

GRM:cwp
(8)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. NOV 19 1963
How Forw. R-5
By

1 cc Org. Unit

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida

November 15, 1963

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1963

Reference is made to memorandum submitted by this office under above caption on November 13, 1963.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on November 14, 1963, that the St. Augustine, Florida, Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has been instructed on that date by ROBERT W. SAUNDERS, Field Secretary, NAACP, Tampa, that they are not to give any further consideration to plans to conduct picketing demonstrations at Tampa on November 18, 1963, during the visit of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. SAUNDERS told NAACP leaders at St. Augustine that these instructions were being passed along by him from the National Headquarters of NAACP at New York, national officers having stated that the NAACP does not wish to embarrass President KENNEDY through such action as was being contemplated by the St. Augustine branch.

SAUNDERS stated that there will, therefore, be no picketing demonstration by the NAACP at Tampa on November 18, 1963, according to source.

This information has been furnished to GERALD S. BLAINE, Special Agent, Secret Service, Washington, D. C., who is currently in Tampa, Florida.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date: 11/13/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (62-NEW) (P)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S
VISIT TO MIAMI TO ADDRESS
THE INTER-AMERICAN PRESS
ASSOCIATION, 11/18/63
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum in captioned matter.

[redacted] (b)(2) (b)(7)(D)

Secret Service and the Dade County Department of Public Safety are being advised of information in this letterhead memorandum. A copy is being sent to Secret Service locally. The Bal Harbour, Fla. Police Department was also advised, the Americana Hotel being located in this village.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (AM) (SD-RM)
3 - Miami
(2 - 62-NEW)
[redacted] (b)(1)(c)

JPM:mgw
(6)

94-37374-176
2cc end. delivered to U.S. Secret Service 11-14-63

~~DECLASSIFIED~~ 94-55293 62-81906

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED
162 NOV 18 1963

NOV 14 1963

REC-99

163

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DEC 9 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
November 13, 1963

Re: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S
VISIT TO MIAMI TO ADDRESS
THE INTER-AMERICAN PRESS
ASSOCIATION, November 18, 1963

(b)(3)
(b)(7)
(D)

[redacted] advised that the Miami Beach Senior Citizens Council is hiring buses to take its members to the Americana Hotel to greet President Kennedy on his arrival there on November 18, 1963. If there is room the members will try to enter the Americana Hotel but if not they will greet him from adjacent streets. The members will pay .25¢ each for the transportation. The buses will leave from in front of the Jewish Cultural Center, 429 Lenox Avenue, Miami Beach, no later than 4:00 P. M.

The members of this group wish to use the occasion to thank President Kennedy for his proposed Medicare legislation and for his recognition of the needs of elderly citizens.

(b)(3)
(b)(7)(D)

[redacted] pointed out that most of the members of the Miami Beach Senior Citizens Council are non-aggressive but that [redacted]

It is further noted that [redacted] advised [redacted] had been observed at Communist Party, U.S.A. Headquarters in New York City. Informant further advised that [redacted] had attended an election conference held by the Communist Party, U.S.A. at the Adelphi Hall, New York City.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
November 13, 1963

Re: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S
VISIT TO MIAMI TO ADDRESS
THE INTER-AMERICAN PRESS
ASSOCIATION, November 18, 1963

Reference is made to memorandum dated and captioned as above.

(b)(6)
(b)(7)
(D)

[redacted] mentioned in memorandum, have both furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-19-58)

F B I

Date: 11/ 22/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (157-84)(P)

RE: PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, VISIT, NOVEMBER 21, 1963
RACIAL MATTERS

Remytel, airtel and LHM 11/21/63.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of LHM reflecting information from Secret Service, San Antonio, concerning picketing during President KENNEDY's visit to San Antonio, 11/21/63. One copy of this communication and LHM are being furnished WFO for informational purposes.

Copies of LHM have been disseminated locally to OSI, ONI, and 112th INTC.

~~ENCLOSURE~~

2-Bureau (Enc. 8) (AM RM)
1-WFO (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(6)

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
87 DEC 3 1963

6 DEC

ORIGINAL FILED IN

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DEC 9 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

November 22, 1963

PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO,
TEXAS, VISIT, NOVEMBER 21, 1963

On November 21, 1963, Mr. LOUIS M. BENAVIDES, Special Agent in Charge, Secret Service, San Antonio, Texas, advised that during the visit of President JOHN F. KENNEDY to San Antonio on that date there were about twenty-five individuals picketing with placards at the International Airport and about twenty-five individuals picketing likewise at the entrance to Brooks Air Force Base. The placards reflected that the picketers were dissatisfied with the voluntary desegregation policy of the San Antonio City Council. According to Mr. BENAVIDES, this picketing occurred without incident.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

C.I.A. RELEASE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CODING UNIT

C.I.A.
RELEASE

22 DEC 10 1963

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

S-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/14/63

Attached CIA teletype deals wit President's forthcoming visit to Florida.

Cuban Exile Brigade 2506 is ant Castro group made up of individuals who participated in April, 1961, invasion of Cuba.

We have previously received information concerning picketing of President by Cuban exiles in Florida and have made this information available to Secret Service. Since attached information has been furnished Secret Service no further action is necessary.

VEN:gcl

12/4/63

Airtel

1 - Mr. Denz

To: SAC, Seattle (100-25998)

From: Director, FBI (100-3-20)

NORTH CENTRAL SECTION (NORTHWEST DISTRICT)
COMMUNIST PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

YOUTH RALLY IN MEMORY OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/26/63 AT SEATTLE

Reurairtel 11/26/63.

Referenced airtel advised that a youth rally in memory of the late President John F. Kennedy was held outside the Federal Court House (Seattle) on 11/26/63. You should immediately advise the Bureau the size of this rally and the amount of publicity it received in local newspapers. Dissemination of the information in referenced airtel being held in abeyance.

REC 18 94-37274-177
NOT RECORDED
178 DEC 5 1963

RCD:fjh/icb
(6)

53 DEC 12 1963

DUPLICATE FILE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (62-5087)(C)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO MIAMI TO ADDRESS THE INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, 11/18/63

OO - Miami

On 11/22/63, SA TALMADGE BAILEY, U.S. Secret Service, Miami, Florida, advised everything had gone very smoothly on President JOHN F. KENNEDY's recent visit to Miami. No unusual incidents had been observed by Secret Service, or the police authorities withwhom they were in contact.

He said he was most appreciative of the assistance given him and Secret Service Agent ERNEST ARAGON in checking names of individuals through our files, as requested by Secret Service. He said they were particularly appreciative of having received information to the effect that [redacted] because of the information furnished by the FBI, his name had been removed from this list, and he was not permitted to get near the President. BAILEY pointed out that close contact with [redacted] on the part of the President could have been subsequently politically embarrassing.

(b)(6)

EXP. PROC.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Miami
JPM:plm
(3)

REC-19 94-37274-178

11 DEC 12 1963

EX-105

79 DEC 18 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

FD-36 (Rev. 12-14-59)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 11/18/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (62-5087)

RE: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO MIAMI TO ADDRESS THE
INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION
11/18/63
(OO: MIAMI)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of an LHM in captioned matter.

Copies are being furnished locally to the Office of the Coordinator of Cuban Affairs and Secret Service.

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(D)

[redacted] who furnished the information to SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR.

Secret Service, Miami, and the Office of Coordinator of Cuban Affairs advised orally of this information.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs-12) (AM-RM)
3 - Miami (2 - 62-5087)
(1 - 105-7855)

JPM:ggr
(6)

11-22-63 - 12 enc. del. to U.S.S.S.

94-37374-172

Copy to: CIA/State/ONI/OSI/ACSI
by mailing slip for info.
Date 11/22/63 by

C.C. Sullivan
C.C. Wick

LIAISON

61 NOV 29 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
November 18, 1963

RE: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO MIAMI TO ADDRESS THE INTER-AMERICAN
PRESS ASSOCIATION, NOVEMBER 18, 1963

(b)(7)
(b)(7)
(D)

On November 18, 1963, [redacted] exile with contacts among anti-CASTRO elements in Miami, advised that CARMELINA BONAFONTE, a leader among exiled Cuban women and head of the Committee to Free Cuban Political Prisoners, also known as Comite Por Liberation De Presos Politicos, Miami, is planning to lead a group of women to meet President KENNEDY at Miami International Airport on November 18, 1963. Members of BONAFONTE's group are to wear black dresses and may attempt to carry placards critical of U. S. Government policy regarding Cuba.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
November 18, 1963

Re: VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO MIAMI TO ADDRESS THE
INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION
NOVEMBER 18, 1963

Reference is made to the memorandum dated November 18, 1963, captioned as above.

(b)(3)
(b)(7)(D)

[redacted] mentioned in referenced memorandum, has furnished reliable information in the past.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 18 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 11-18-63 10-19 AM EST SHR

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, MIAMI /65-2087/ 1 P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY TO MIAMI TO ADDRESS THE INTER HYPHEN AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION NOVEMBER ONE EIGHT, ONE NINE SIX THREE.

(b)(2)
(b)(7)(D)

ON NOVEMBER ONE EIGHT, [redacted] A CUBAN EXILE WITH CONTACTS AMONG ANTI CASTRO ELEMENTS IN MIAMI, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT CARMELINA BONAFONTE, A LEADER AMONG EXILED CUBAN WOMEN AND HEAD OF THE COMMITTEE TO FREE CUBAN POLITICAL PRISONERS, AKA COMITE POR LIBERATION DE PRESOS POLITICOS, MIAMI, FLA. IS PLANNING TO LEAD A GROUP OF WOMEN TO MEET PRESIDENT KENNEDY AT MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ON NOVEMBER ONE EIGHT. MEMBERS OF BONAFONTE/S GROUP ARE TO WEAR BLACK DRESSES AND MAY ATTEMPT TO CARRY PLACARDS CRITICAL OF U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY RE CUBA.

SECRET SERVICE, MIAMI AND THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF CUBAN AFFAIRS ADVISED. LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS TODAY.

END AND ACK PLS

10-23 AM OK FBI WA J MET

TU DIS

94-37374-674

REC-90

Admin Secret Service

74 NOV 29 1963

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

MR. SULLIVAN FOR THE DIRECTOR

Bellett - Lemon
11-19-63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 18 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 11-18-63 1-35 PM CST LAV

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SAN ANTONIO /157-94/ 1P

PROPOSED PICKETING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING HIS SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, VISIT, NOVEMBER TWENTYONE NEXT, RACIAL MATTERS.

ON NOVEMBER EIGHTEEN SIXTYTHREE [redacted] [redacted] ADVISED AT MEETING OF CHAPTER ON NOV. SEVENTEEN LAST A PROPOSAL WAS ADOPTED TO PICKET PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON HIS ARRIVAL IN SAN ANTONIO NOV. TWENTYONE NEXT. NO DETAILS AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME AS TO LOCATION, TIME OR NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE INVOLVED. PLANS BEING WORKED OUT AND FINALIZATION SHOULD BE MADE ON NOV. NINETEEN NEXT. [redacted] ASSURED HE WOULD KEEP SAN ANTONIO OFFICE ADVISED. SECRET SERVICE ADVISED LOCALLY. LHM FOLLOWS. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS. END AND ACK PLS.

(b)(6)

2-38 PM OK FBI WA JHM

TU DISC

NOT RECORDED
98 NOV 22 1963

12 NOV 20 1963

FD-35 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/18/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-534)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-449) (P)

VISIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
TO TAMPA, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReTPairtel 11/16/63 and letterhead memorandum enclosed therewith.

Enclosed for the Bureau are appropriate copies of a letterhead memorandum for dissemination purposes.

Sources who furnished information set forth in this memorandum are identified as: [redacted]

(b)(2)
(b)(7)
(D)

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to INTC, OSI, G-2, and the U. S. Secret Service, Tampa.

The Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments relative to this matter.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
5 - Tampa
1 - 80-139
1 - 157-29
1 - 157-309
1 - 100-13
1 - 62-449
GRB:mh
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

194-37374-
NOT RECORDED
150 NOV 27 1963

58 DEC 3 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/21/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (157-269)(P)

RE: INDIGNANT WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL
GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS
RACIAL MATTERS

(b)(6)

At 4:45 P.M. on 11/21/63, [redacted] reporter for the Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas, advised that [redacted] at Grand Prairie, Texas, who ran for the office of state representative during a recent special election, had stated that [redacted] in Dallas was printing signs to be used in picketing the President when he comes to Dallas on 11/22/63. [redacted] did not have any other information or details concerning the signs being printed.

At 4:51 P.M., on the same date [redacted] Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, was advised and shortly thereafter Mr. ROBERT A. STUART, of the Dallas Secret Service Office was advised.

94-37314

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

NOT RECORDED
172 NOV 27 1963

WHB:em
(5)

157-6-12

11 NOV 23 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 10, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;

[redacted]

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)
(b)(7)(d)

JOHN E.

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted]

ARige

NOT RECORDED
126 DEC 20 1963

52 DEC 27 1963

(b)(6)
(b)(7)(c)
(b)(7)
(D)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; [redacted]

1. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Photostatic copy of teletype received in Business Sec. Div. 12/19/61

FD-36 (Rev. 11-16-56)

FBI

Date: 12/16/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL — AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (44-895)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka.;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
(DECEASED) - VICTIM
CR
OO: Dallas

Re Los Angeles airtel to Dallas 11/29 last 10:25 P.M. reflecting negative information from [redacted] California concerning his personal knowledge of RUBY.

b7c
b7D

On 12/10/63 [redacted] (conceal identity as source) telephonically recontacted the Los Angeles Office reflecting he be recontacted as he had copies of letters furnished to him by [redacted] who was furnished the letters by himself. Los Angeles obtained copies of the letters mentioned on 12/12/63.

b7c
b7D

Enclosed to the Bureau for information is one copy each of letters sent by GARDNER to Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY and President LYNDON JOHNSON pertaining to the removal of the two children of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY, which children are buried at Arlington National Cemetary.

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 6)
2 - Dallas (44-1639) (Encls. 31)
2 - Los Angeles

GAP:jla
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 20 1963

DEC 18 1963

9DEC24 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Dec 13, Dec 25

Also enclosed to the Bureau is one four-page copy of a six page letter sent by RUBY to GARDNER from the Dallas, Texas Jail, reflecting RUBY might request GARDNER as a character witness at RUBY'S trial.

Enclosed to Dallas for information is one copy each of the same three enclosures furnished the Bureau.

Also enclosed to Dallas are twenty-five copies of an FD 302 reflecting reinterview of [redacted] on 12/12/63 by Los Angeles.

b7c
b7D

Doc 13, Doc 251 (page 2)

DANTE B. FASCELL
4th District, Florida

CHAIRMAN
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
CHAIRMAN, LEGAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CHAIRMAN, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN A. BUCKLEY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

December 12, 1963

Mr. Joseph P. McCann
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. McCann:

Your generous assistance in making President Kennedy's trip to Miami a memorable one is very much appreciated.

This terrible tragedy has taken him from us, but we can all be grateful for the warm memories he left with us.

In his behalf and mine, sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Sincerely,

DANTE B. FASCELL
Member of Congress

— 177

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI
Attention: Assistant Director JAMES H. GALE

DATE: 12/17/63

FROM : SAC, Miami (105-8342)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Re Miami letter 12/6/63, captioned as above, with enclosures, reflecting the relationship of this office with Secret Service.

There is enclosed a letter from U. S. Congressman DANTE B. FASCELL (D-Fla.) addressed to SA JOSEPH P. MC CANN of this division.

There is also enclosed a self-explanatory memorandum from SA MC CANN stating that he had not been in contact with Mr. FASCELL or any member of his staff during the recent visit of President KENNEDY to Miami, which was on November 18, 1963. He does set forth that in his official capacity he furnished certain information concerning [redacted] to Secret Service and they in turn probably furnished certain derogatory information relating to [redacted] to certain persons in Democratic circles.

(b)(6)

The above is for completion of the Bureau's files.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(8M)
2 - Miami
(1 - 105-8342)
(1 - 62-5087)
WGGimsb
(4)

2 ENCLS

REC 37

1 DEC 24 1963

TENTH CELL
SOVIET SECTION

72 DEC 30 1963

Miami, Florida
December 17, 1963

MEMO, SAC

RE: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S
VISIT TO MIAMI TO ADDRESS THE
INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION,
NOVEMBER 18, 1963

On December 16, 1963, SA JOSEPH F. McCANN received the attached letter dated December 12, 1963, from Congressman DANTE B. FASCELL. SA McCANN was not in contact with Mr. FASCELL or any member of his staff during the recent visit of President KENNEDY to Miami (November 18, 1963).

It is to be noted that on November 13, 1963, Secret Service locally was advised of the fact that [redacted] the Miami Beach Senior Citizens Council, were to greet President KENNEDY on his arrival in Miami. It was pointed out to Secret Service that [redacted] It was also pointed out that a confidential source advised on August 2, 1960, that [redacted] had been observed at Communist Party, USA headquarters in New York City. [redacted] had attended an election conference held by the Communist Party, USA at the Adelphi Hall, New York City.

b6
b7c
b7D

On November 14, 1963, ERNEST ARAGON, U. S. Secret Service, Miami, advised that [redacted] was on a list of "VIPs" who were to greet the President.

b6
b7c

4 - 62-5087 (Enc.1)

JPM:agh
(4)

94-37374-179

ENCLOSURE

Oct 13 Dec 262

(b)(6)

b7C

On November 15, 1963, Secret Service Agent ROBERT JAMISON, upon being furnished photographs of [redacted] advised he had been on a list of "VIPs" furnished by local Democratic politicians. He did not specify who furnished this list. Both he and ARAGON said [redacted] meeting with President KENNEDY could be politically most embarrassing.

It is to be noted that on November 22, 1963, Secret Service Agent TALMADGE BAILEY thanked this office for its assistance, particularly in regard to furnishing the information on [redacted]

It is logical to assume that Secret Service advised persons in local Democratic circles of the derogatory information relating to [redacted] and the fact that the information came from the FBI through SA McCANN.

This information undoubtedly came to the attention of Congressman FASCELL and, in appreciation for helping to avoid an incident that could be most embarrassing to the Democratic Party, the letter from FASCELL was sent.

JOSEPH P. McCANN
Special Agent

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. Callahan

DATE: December 17, 1963

FROM C. R. Davidson

SUBJECT: CANDLELIGHT MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Candlelight Memorial Services will be held in honor of the late President Kennedy at the Lincoln Memorial on Sunday, December 22, 1963, 4 to 5 p.m. Metropolitan Police Department memorandum 12-13-63 (attached) outlines the proposed arrangements formulated by the Memorial Committee headed by Monsignor John S. Spence.

It is anticipated that 25,000 or more persons will assemble in the Lincoln Memorial area for the candlelight service which will be telecast by the National Broadcasting Company. President Johnson and Mrs. John F. Kennedy are expected to participate and there will be approximately 150 prominent citizens seated on the platform.

Memorial music will be furnished by the Howard University Choir and the U. S. Army Band from 4 to 4:30 p.m. The Memorial Service will begin at 4:30 p.m. and end at 5 p.m. The program will include an Invocation; Navy Hymn; Memorial Prayer for the late President Kennedy; Prayer for Our Country and its leaders; Candlelighting Ceremony; Prayer for Brotherhood; Address by President Johnson, Benediction, and America the Beautiful sung by the choir and assembly.

The candlelighting ceremony will begin at the grave of the late President Kennedy. Two persons each bearing a butane torch will ignite the torches from the Eternal Flame and proceed to the Lincoln Memorial grounds. Mrs. Kennedy will light her candle from the torches and will in turn light the candles of the individuals on her left and right. The procedure will continue until all the candles are lighted on the platfor It is expected that from the platform the candlelighting will continue into the assembled group until each person has a lighted candle that indirectly came from the Eternal Flame.

Twenty-five thousand candles will be distributed from six booths in the immediate area. D. C. Transit buses are to be available at all fringe parking areas in the District and other strategic locations to transport persons to the Lincoln Memorial. The buses will remain on location and most likely the passengers can return to point of origin on the same buses. Mobile facilities will be made available in a manner similar to the August 28th march.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

REC-40 74-2374-180

EX-102

DISCLOSURE

CRA:sas
(12)
1 - Each Assistant Director

DEC 19 1963

Enclosure

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Metropolitan Police Department

December 13, 1963.

TO: The Chief of Police.

SUBJECT: Committee meeting in connection with the Candlelight Memorial Services for the late John F. Kennedy, President of the United States to be held on Sunday, December 22, 1963, 4:00 to 5:00 P.M., at the Lincoln Memorial.

Monsignor John S. Spence, Chairman of the President John F. Kennedy Memorial Committee, held a meeting at 1721 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., at 3:30 P.M., on Thursday, December 12, 1963, to make the necessary arrangements for the Candlelight Memorial Service for the late John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, to be held at the Lincoln Memorial on Sunday, December 22, 1963, 4:00 to 5:00 P.M.

Monsignor Spence, Chairman of the Committee, outlined the preliminary proposed arrangements for the Candlelight Memorial Service and there was a full discussion of the various problems facing the Committee at that time. The Chairman informed the Committee that it was expected that about 25,000 or more persons would assemble in the vicinity of the Lincoln Memorial prior to 4:00 P.M. on Sunday, December 22, 1963, and that about 150 honored guests, including the President of the United States Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. John F. Kennedy are expected to participate in the Memorial Service. There would be approximately 150 prominent citizens seated on the platform, that the National Broadcasting Company would televise the entire Candlelight Memorial Service. Further, that the major religious faiths were participating and it would be a non-sectarian service. The program for the Candlelight Memorial Service would last approximately one-half hour with Memorial Music being furnished by the Howard University Choir and the United States Army Band from 4:00 to 4:30 P.M. The Memorial Service will begin at 4:30 P.M. and end at 5:00 P.M. During this period, the following event will take place: Two (2) persons will be at the grave of the late John F. Kennedy, President of the United States in Arlington National Cemetery, each bearing a butane torch. They will ignite the torches from the Eternal Flame, they will get into a military jeep and proceed, under escort, to the Lincoln Memorial Grounds where they will approach the platform and extend the torches to Mrs. John F. Kennedy who will light her candle from the torches. She, in turn, will light the candle of another person on either side of her who will continue the procedure until all the candles are lighted and the entire 150 persons on the platform would have a candle that was lighted from Mrs. Kennedy's candle that was lighted from the torches that originated from the Eternal Flame at the grave site of the Late John F. Kennedy. It is expected that from the platform, the candlelighting will continue into the 25,000 people so that the thinking was all persons assembled would have a light that indirectly came from the Eternal Flame.

The program would include an Invocation; Navy Hymn; Memorial Prayer for President Kennedy; Prayer for Our Country and its Leaders; Candlelighting Ceremony; Prayer for Brotherhood; Address by the President of the United States Lyndon B. Johnson, the Benediction and, finally, America The Beautiful sung by the Choir and Assembly.

94-37374-110

ENCLOSURE

25,000 candles will be brought to the Lincoln Memorial area. Six (6) booths will be established in the immediate area and the candles will be obtained by the persons attending. The candles will not be sold, however, it is expected that the person receiving the candle will give some money towards the American Conscience Fund.

The placing of 25,000 candles in the hands of that number of persons closely assembled in the Lincoln Memorial area will pose a fire hazard. The D. C. Fire Department has been informed and requested to take the necessary precautions in case someone's clothing becomes ignited. Assistant Fire Chief Henry A. Galotta will have Fire Marshal Hugh A. Graves attend the meeting to be held at the Lincoln Memorial on Monday, December 16, 1963, at 2:00 P.M.

The D. C. Transit Company informed the Chairman of the Committee that his Company would place D. C. Transit Company buses at all of the fringe parking areas in the District of Columbia and other strategic locations throughout the District of Columbia to transport the persons to the Lincoln Memorial area who were going to attend the Candlelight Memorial Service. The fare would be twenty-five cents each way and the buses would be parked in an area similar to the buses that were parked on August 28, 1963. They would remain at the location and the people, would most likely, return to the same buses and return to point of origin. While it is not expected that an area as large as was utilized on August 28, 1963, there will be a definite need for a large area to be set aside for the parking of the buses so as to bring the people to the Memorial Service and to return them to their respective section of the city. While no mention was made of buses coming into the city from out-of-town, I am reasonably sure that there will be a small number of such buses.

Inspector Charles L. Wright, of the Traffic Division, was notified and directed to attend or have an official attend the meeting at the Lincoln Memorial, Monday, December 16, 1963, at 2:00 P.M. The Commanding Officer of the Traffic Division will be called upon to furnish a joint-motorcycle escort for the movement of the President of the United States and escorts for some of the prominent platform guests. An area will be set aside for the parking of the platform guests' automobiles. The Commanding Officer of the Traffic Division will, also, be directed to prepare a traffic plan for the movement of traffic in the general vicinity of the Lincoln Memorial Grounds, which would include an area similar to that of the August 28th March but not as extensive as all of these activities will be confined to the area referred to herein.

The Commanding Officer of the First, Third, Fourth, and Seventh Precincts will be alerted and will be called upon to handle traffic in the area within their respective precincts adjacent to the Lincoln Memorial Grounds. All direction of traffic will be the personal responsibility of

of Deputy Chief William J. Livesman, In Charge of the Traffic Division, Deputy Chief Thomas Rasmussen will be Acting Chief of Police on December 22, 1963, and he will be in charge of all police arrangements and details and will be assisted by Inspectors and Captains of this Department.

The Chairman brought out that it was necessary to have mobile toilets and other health facilities assemble and Dr. Beach has been notified to establish a Committee of the various departments of the District of Columbia Government to deal with the situation in a manner similar to the August 28th March, except on a smaller scale. It was suggested to him that he ask Major General William H. Abendroth, Commanding General of the D. C. National Guard, to provide the same type of services that he did for the August 28th March, i.e. a field tent and water purifying system. General Abendroth's office was contacted and information furnished as to the Memorial Service and the need for the above facilities.

The Committee is seeking an amplification system and one will be installed but, at this time, it is not known what company will install same.

Howard V. Covell

Howard V. Covell,
Deputy Chief of Police,
Executive Officer.

HVC:bd

Index Subjects:

Candlelight Memorial Service for the late John F. Kennedy, President of the United States to be held at the Lincoln Memorial on December 22, 1963.

Kennedy, John F., the late, President of the United States—Candlelight Memorial Service for, to be held at the Lincoln Memorial on December 22, 1963.

Lincoln Memorial—Candlelight Memorial Service for the late John F. Kennedy, President of the United States to be held at, on December 22, 1963.

cc: All Deputy Chiefs
All Inspectors
All Captains

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
December 13, 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Gasper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing two each of four color photographs taken of former President John F. Kennedy while he was in Tampa on Monday, November 18, 1963. These photographs were taken by one of the agents in our office. The car in which he is riding is the same car used in Dallas, Texas.

I am sending you an extra set of these photographs with the thought in mind that you might want to present them to his brother, the Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Santoiana, Jr.

J. F. Santoiana, Jr.
Special Agent in Charge

Enc.-8

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC 12

94-37874-121

30

22 DEC 27 1963

C-4 (REF)

December 18, 1963

REC-12 94-37374-181

Mr. J. F. Santoiana, Jr.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Tampa, Florida

Dear Santoiana:

Your letter of December 13th, with the enclosed photographs of the late President Kennedy, has been received. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in furnishing these to me.

Sincerely,

J. E. H.

DEC 18 1 50 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

MAILED 10
DEC 18 1963
COMM-FBI

DFC:sla
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

42 JAN 2 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

Letter to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy from:

7F (b)(6)

[redacted]
Sculptor
[redacted]

dated December 12, 1963. The writer, a sculptor, realizes that this is no time to infringe on the grief-stricken privacy of Mrs. Kennedy, but wishes to let her know that the attached sketch for a mausoleum for President Kennedy was conceived in furtherance of Mrs. Kennedy's desire, as reported by the newspapers. John F. Kennedy

As it will be noted, the sketch calls for a pond from which two opposing pieces rise, one in bronze and the other in aluminum. They hold the globe of the earth symbolizing - with the contrasting colors of their metals - the test-ban treaty for which President Kennedy was responsible. Behind the two pieces a circular stone plane stands. It is designed to receive 2 bas-reliefs on the sides and the carved legends which will be decided upon.

The mausoleum proper is in front of the pond. Two bronze doves rest at the foot of the grave and between them the "Eternal Light" will burn.

The letter starts and closes with nicely-worded expressions of condolence to Mrs. Kennedy and the Nation.

MAILED 5
JAN 7 - 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-108 REC 55 94-37374-482

NOT RECORDED
22 JAN 8 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUMMARIZED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:bad
January 6, 1964

Bufile 62-1077

(Translation and original material sent to Department 1/6/64, by Form 0-6, pursuant to their request.)

74 JAN 9 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: December 31, 1963

FROM : C. A. EVANS

SUBJECT: SALE OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach telephoned and said he had received information from Mrs. John F. Kennedy to the effect that a letter which she wrote to an individual in England in 1955 had apparently been sold. Publicity concerning the sale of this letter is said to have appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on page two of the second section over the past week end. The letter is to be resold at a public auction in New York in February. The present owner is reported to be [redacted] Mrs. Kennedy does not have copies of her correspondence written in 1955 but feels this letter may well be genuine.

(b)(6)
b7c

Katzenbach said he felt it would be most undesirable from the Federal Government's point of view if there were extensive sales of this type with the attendant publicity. He said it is entirely possible that the Secret Service already has this matter under investigation. He asked that we determine if this is true. If not, he asked that we verify the facts reported by Mrs. Kennedy, particularly as to the newspaper publicity. He also asked if we could determine through contacts in New York whether the letter actually is to be sold at auction in February and the opinion of experts in this field as to the salability of correspondence written by Mrs. Kennedy. Katzenbach noted that she had been a prolific correspondent and there are undoubtedly hundreds of letters which she had written.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

REC-34 94-37374-183

If you approve, the Liaison Section will make inquiry to determine if Secret Service is investigating this matter. If not, instructions will be issued to the New York Office to determine through established sources if any of Mrs. Kennedy's correspondence is to be sold at public auction and whether such correspondence would normally be sold through commercial channels.

12 JAN 10 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison Section

CAE:LS
(7)

OK by Bond [redacted] in the [redacted] she was a prolific letter writer. H.

The Deputy Attorney General

January 8, 1964

Director, FBI

2-Orig & 1
1-Yellow
1-Belmont
1-Evans
1-Mohr
1-DeLoach
1-Liaison
1-Sullivan
1-Bartlett

94-37374-183

REC-34

SALE OF LETTERS WRITTEN
BY MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY

On 12/31/63 you telephoned Assistant Director C. A. Evans and advised a letter written by Mrs. John F. Kennedy to an individual in England in 1955 had apparently been sold and is scheduled to be resold at a public auction in New York in February, 1964. Publicity concerning the sale of this letter appeared in the New York Herald Tribune. You asked that we determine from the U. S. Secret Service if they are checking into this matter.

On 1/3/64 it was determined that the Secret Service is knowledgeable concerning the sale of Mrs. Kennedy's letter and is making some inquiry concerning it.

JAN 8 9 52 AM '64
FBI
RECORD-READING ROOM

OHB:mab (10)

NOTE: See cover memorandum Brennan to Sullivan, 1/6/64, same caption, OHB:mab.

MAILED 2
JAN 3 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 6, 1964

FROM : D. J. Brennan

SUBJECT: SALE OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Evans to Mr. Belmont dated 12/31/63 in the above captioned matter. Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach telephoned Mr. Evans and advised that a letter written by Mrs. John F. Kennedy to an individual in England in 1955 is to be sold at a public auction in New York in February. Mr. Katzenbach said he felt it would be most undesirable from the Federal Government's point of view if there were extensive sales of Mrs. Kennedy's letters and asked if we would determine from the Secret Service if they are checking into this matter.

Liaison was asked to determine if the Secret Service is investigating. The Director commented "O.K. but don't get ensnared in this as she was a prolific letter writer."

On 1/3/64 Liaison Agent discussed instant matter with Special Agent in Charge, Robert I. Bouck, Protective Research Section, U. S. Secret Service. Mr. Bouck advised that he was aware of this particular matter and that the letter in question is supposed to be sold at a public auction in New York in February. Mr. Bouck mentioned that Mrs. Kennedy was a prolific letter writer and that this problem has come up in the past and probably will come up in the future, however, there is very little, if anything, the Secret Service can do about it. Mr. Bouck said that his service is checking into this matter, however, in view of the fact that a former First Lady is involved.

ACTION:

There is no further action to be taken by the Bureau in this matter. Enclosed is a memorandum to the Deputy Attorney General advising him that the U.S. Secret Service is checking into this matter.

Enclosure

OHB:mab (8)

REC 55

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Sullivan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: MATERIAL FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY CIVIL RIGHTS

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Request For Civil Rights Material to Be Microfilmed:

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter from the Deputy Attorney General advising that personnel from the National Archives was to start microfilming material from files of the Civil Rights Division for the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library on January 10, 1964. It was requested that we furnish to John Doar of the Civil Rights Division certain material in our files relating to civil rights matters in order that this material can be microfilmed along with the material provided by the Civil Rights Division.

Material Requested Already In Possession of Civil Rights Division:

An outline provided by the Department of the type of material desired indicates that reports of our investigations, material furnished by outside sources and all other material pertinent to the various phases of civil rights matters involved other than strictly intra-Bureau communications, has been furnished to the Civil Rights Division and is available to the National Archives for microfilming from Civil Rights Division files.

Outline of Material Requested:

The type of material requested encompasses the following subject matters.

Enclosure 1-16-64

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Tavel

EJM:pab
(10)

REC-45

94-37374-185

JAN 17 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: MATERIAL FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY
MEMORIAL LIBRARY, CIVIL RIGHTS

1. Desegregation of the Universities of Mississippi and Alabama and other schools.
2. Demonstrations relative to public accommodations and other desegregation activities including sit-ins in Birmingham, Alabama; Danville, Virginia; Cambridge, Maryland; and other southern cities.
3. Freedom Rides and the Freedom March on Washington.
4. Voting matters involving discrimination.
5. Desegregation of transportation facilities.
6. Equal Employment Opportunities.
7. General matters in the field of civil rights including legislation, efforts to obtain voluntary desegregation, bombings, and church burning incidents, police brutality and reapportionment.

ACTION:

The Deputy Attorney General is being advised that all pertinent information relative to the matters outlined has been furnished to the Civil Rights Division and is available for microfilming from the files of that Division. In the absence of a request for specific material not presently located in the files of the Civil Rights Division, we will take no further action in this matter and we defer to the Civil Rights Division as to what material is made available for microfilming.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : Heads of all Divisions, Bureaus and Offices DATE: January

FROM : Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: MATERIAL FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

On Friday, January 10, 1964, personnel from the National Archives will start microfilming material from the Civil Rights Division files for the John F. Kennedy Library.

It would be appreciated if you would collect and forward to John Doar, First Assistant, Civil Rights Division, the material in your office which comes within the subject category of civil rights so that it can be microfilmed at the same time. I would remind you that the files you sent should be clearly marked as being the property of your office and should be returned to your office fully intact as soon as the microfilming is completed.

Attached hereto is the list by subject matter of the material to be microfilmed for the John F. Kennedy Library which has been submitted by the Civil Rights Division.

This may be of help to you in determining by category what should be transmitted to John Doar.

Memo G. Rosen to Belmont
Eomigan, 1/14/64.
First Deputy Attorney General
Eomigan, 1/15/64.

REC 45 94-37374-181

EXP PROC

JAN 17 1964

JAN 10 1964

XEROX

JAN 17 1964

List of Subjects for Microfilming

A. Enforcement of court desegregation orders

1. University of Mississippi
2. University of Alabama
3. Alabama elementary and high schools
4. Louisiana Trade school
5. New Orleans

B. Public Accommodations and Demonstrations

1. Birmingham
2. Danville
3. Cambridge
4. Jackson
5. Greenwood
6. Albany
7. Gadsden
8. Sit-in cases (amicus participation)
9. Efforts to achieve voluntary desegregation
10. Plaquemine
11. Shreveport
12. Selma
13. Americus
14. Clinton

C. Freedom Rides

1. Alabama (Montgomery, Anniston, Birmingham freedom walker)
2. Jackson
3. McComb
4. Freedom march on Washington

ENCLOSURE

CA-372 24-186

D. Voting

1. First field trip to Mississippi
2. United States v. Louisiana
3. United States v. Mississippi
4. East Carroll Parish referee and elections
5. United States v. Wood
6. United States v. Lynd
7. Montgomery County, Alabama
8. Terrell County, Dallas County, and Greenwood cases against public officials
9. Increase in scope of activities
10. Delays of courts
11. Techniques of negotiation -- procedures, successes and failures
12. Techniques of record examination
13. Desegregation of voting facilities -- Georgia
14. Francis Jasper Atlas

E. Schools

1. 1962 (Memphis, Atlanta, Dallas)
2. 1963 (South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Huntsville)
3. Impact area program (Law suits and voluntary compliance)
4. Prince Edward County
5. Clemson

F. Transportation

1. ICC Order and bus desegregation generally

2. Railroad desegregation

3. Airport desegregation

G. Employment

1. Executive Order

2. Government employment

3. NLRB case

H. General

1. Legislative Program 1962

2. Legislative Program 1963

3. Executive Order on Housing

4. Efforts to obtain voluntary compliance from public and private leaders (Including by Attorney General, Mr. Marshall, Blaik-Royall)

5. Contacts with business leaders and fund raising

6. Hospital desegregation

7. Bombings, church burnings

8. Administration of justice and police brutality

9. Reapportionment

10. General press comment

H. General (cont.)

11. Haywood-Fayette Food Program

12. Leflore County Food Program

The Deputy Attorney General January 15, 1964

REC-45

Director, FBI 94-32271-186

MATERIAL FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY
CIVIL RIGHTS

Reference is made to your letter dated January 10, 1964, requesting that this Bureau forward to Mr. Doar of the Civil Rights Division certain material outlined which comes within the category of civil rights in order that it may be microfilmed by personnel of the National Archives for the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library.

All pertinent information obtained by this Bureau relating to the matters outlined has been previously furnished to the Civil Rights Division and is available for microfilming from the files of that Division.

In the absence of a specific request for pertinent material, not presently located in the files of the Civil Rights Division, this Bureau will take no further action in this matter and defers to the Civil Rights Division as to what material is made available for microfilming.

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

EJM:pab
(5)

NOTE: Based on memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, 1/14/64, re: Material For The John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Civil Rights, EJM:pab.

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JAN 16 1964
COMM-FBI

XEROX
JAN 17 1964

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Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: January 14, 1964

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: ARTICLE IN THE FRENCH NEWSPAPER "MIDI LIBRE," OCTOBER 1, 1963
BREWSTER F. AMES, COMPLAINANT

The office of the Attorney General has routinely referred to the Bureau a letter from Brewster F. Ames, an attorney in San Francisco, to the Attorney General dated December 11, 1963. Attached to the letter is a newspaper clipping taken from the French newspaper "Midi Libre" of October 1, 1963. Apparently, this was referred to the FBI for a translation of the newspaper clipping.

The Laboratory has translated the article and this is attached. Briefly, the article alleges that there is a painting in the New York Art Gallery which represents President Kennedy naked in a rocking chair. It is further reported in the article that there is an earlier painting by the same artist of the entire Kennedy family in the nude, but no one knew whom it concerned as it was entitled "A Family on a Persian Rug."

If you agree, the letter from Mr. Ames and the translation of the clipping will be returned to the Attorney General's office.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

CAE:vap
(6)

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED
JAN 16 1964

55 JAN 23 1964

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

A clipping from a newspaper "Midi Libre" of October 1, 1963, published in Montpellier, France

PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN THE COSTUME OF ADAM
AT A NEW YORK GALLERY

New York - Since September 15, New Yorkers have been able to admire in one of the art galleries of their city a picture; the work of a painter Rex Clawson, which represents President Kennedy naked, in a rocking chair.

The artist is a repeater. He has already painted a canvas representing not only the President but the entire Kennedy family in the nude. "But," he said, "since the New York gallery, where the picture was displayed in 1962, named it 'A Family On a Persian Rug,' no one knew whom it concerned."

As for the "Nude In a Rocking Chair" the identity of the subject would remain unknown, perhaps, had not an indignant reader complained in the columns of a New York newspaper.

"It appeared to me that it was fitting to paint him in the nude," stated the painter, "because, in the ancient western culture, particularly in the Greek culture, heroes and gods were represented nude. They were pure and had no reason to hide their nudity. Like Adam (before the Fall), they were innocent."

To the question as to whether he wanted to show that President Kennedy was pure and innocent, Mr. Clawson replied: "Exactly."

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:hea
January 14, 1964

BUFILE ~~62-1977~~

~~(Translation and original material sent to Department 1/14/64 by Form 0-6, pursuant to their request.)~~

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The subject is presented full-face. The musculature of arms and legs appeared as upon an anatomical model. In representing thus the muscles of the presidential legs, the painter wished to symbolize all the interest which the occupant of the White House has in long walks, in maintaining an organism in good health.

As to the muscles of the arms, Mr. Clawson wished to express concretely the important task of the President "which consists in signing of bills and documents."

COPY

[redacted]

Dear Robert Kennedy;

R. Kennedy

Your brother, John, our beloved and late President, is sadly and sincerely missed by all of us here.

We didn't know him personally or anything, but we learned to love him by seeing and hearing him on television and radio.

We did catch a quick look at him, as he rode dow Michigan Avenue toward the Sheraton Cadailiac Hotel, when he was here to speak in Detroit.

He had such a quick wit, a profound serious toward duty here, and abroad, sense of humor, and he always added that special personal touch to all of his speeches, whether he faced poor man or rich man.

He will long be remembered by everybody.

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6) [redacted]

Detroit, Mich.

bdb

94-37374-159

FILED

79 FEB 3 1964

JAN 28 1964

[redacted]

Dear Robert Kennedy;

Your brother, John, our beloved and late President, is sadly and sincerely missed by all of us here.

We didn't know him personally or anything, but we learned to love him by seeing and hearing him on television and radio.

We did catch a quick look at him, as he rode down Michigan Avenue toward the Sheraton ~~Cadillac~~ Cadillac Hotel, when he was here to speak in Detroit.

He had such a quick wit, a profound serious toward duty here, and abroad, sense of humor, and he always added that special personal touch to all of his speeches whether he faced poor men or rich men.

He will long be remembered by everybody.

Sincerely Yours,

(b)(6) [redacted]

RETURN TO
RECORDS ... FOR:
16-1

Heads of Divisions, Bureaus and Offices February

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Deputy Attorney General

MATERIAL FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Cambridge Mass.

Microfilming of civil rights documents and material (exclusive of legislation) for the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library is expected to be concluded by Friday, February 21st.

John F. Kennedy

Following civil rights, documentary material relating to antitrust (Antitrust Division), the Cuban Crisis (Tax Division), the Cuban Prisoner Exchange (Tax Division), and Organized Crime (Criminal Division), will be microfilmed in the order set forth. It is important that each Division begin assembling its material relating to any of the above items so that the Archives' Microfilm crew can continue with uninterrupted operation. Divisions, Bureaus or offices, in addition to those identified above, having any material relating to the subject matter listed should send it to Bob Wright, Antitrust Division, Guy Tedlock, Tax Division or Phil Foley, Criminal Division.

94-37374

REC-52 94-37374-189

FEB 25 1964

EXP. PROC.

MAR 3 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Heads of all Divisions, Bureaus and Offices Janua

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Deputy Attorney General

MATERIAL FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Attached hereto are copies of letters and memoranda the Attorney General sent to heads of Departments and agencies which explain the proposed operation of the Coordinating Committee on the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library and which describe the type of significant papers and documents desired.

You will note in the December 19, 1963 letter the Attorney General asks for a preliminary list of the subjects involved in the papers you have selected from your files and those of your office as well as a list of persons in your office, other than yourself, whose papers you feel would add significantly to the collection. A list of subjects involved in this latter list should also be included.

I have asked John Duffner of my office to supervise the collection of relevant materials in the Department of Justice. In order to meet the schedule set up by the coordinating committee he will need the lists, referred to above, by the close of business Thursday, January 9, 1964.

2 ENCLOSURES

61 MAR 17 1964

EXP. PROC.

JAN 8 1964

EX-114

REC'D 1964

94-37371-190

MAR 4 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

December 16, 1963

Dear _____:

Our most important immediate problem in connection with the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library is the collecting of the significant papers and documents of the Kennedy Administration. To do this quickly, while memories and experience are still fresh, will require the close cooperation of all agency and department heads.

We propose to organize our effort in the following manner:

A Coordinating Committee for the collection of materials for the Library has been appointed. This Committee is composed of the following persons:

Robert F. Kennedy, Chairman
Richard N. Goodwin
Wayne Grover
Herman Kahn
Arthur Schlesinger, jr.
Sargent Shriver.

Each department or agency is requested to make available a departmental representative at the Assistant Secretary level to supervise the collection of the relevant materials and to serve as liaison with the Coordinating Committee.

These designated departmental representatives will meet with the Coordinating Committee in my office on Tuesday, January 7 at 10:00 A. M. The program for collecting materials for the Kennedy Memorial Library will be discussed in detail at that meeting.

In general we would like to give top priority to those materials likely to become difficult to locate in a relatively short period of time, as well as to those materials whose full significance requires some oral explanation by an appropriate official.

94-37374-140
ENCLOSURE

First priority should be given to your personal papers, memoranda, notes, correspondence, etc., as described in Arthur Schlesinger's letter of May 23, 1962 (copy enclosed). All of this material, without regard to subject matter, should be included. The General Services Administration has facilities to duplicate your files in cases where you think it appropriate to retain the original material. In addition to your own personal papers, there should also be collected in the same manner the papers of any other persons in your department whose papers you feel would add significantly to the collections of the Kennedy Library. Your representative should bring a list of such persons to the meeting with the Coordinating Committee.

Second priority should be given to the making of reproductions of certain parts of the official records of your department or agency. These should include staff papers, memoranda, and other documents relating to the major Kennedy Administration issues, as well as papers on any subject, major or minor, in which the President took a personal interest, which went to him for decision, or which emerged in response to Presidential requests. Before beginning the reproduction of these materials you should prepare a preliminary list of the subjects involved by going over the files of your agency that might reflect such issues or interests. When in doubt, include the subject in the list. Your representative should also bring this preliminary list with him to the meeting with the Coordinating Committee. After further consultation with you or your representative and review by the Coordinating Committee, a final listing will be prepared, describing briefly the documentary materials involved, and showing their quantity and location. A team from the General Services Administration will microfilm them for later deposit in the Library.

Any materials which have a security classification will retain that classification in the Library. Statutory provisions and Executive regulations governing the deposit, use and declassification of such materials will be maintained. Administrative restrictions on access to non-classified documentary materials from department and agency files, such as diplomatic correspondence, likewise will be maintained in accordance with relevant departmental policies.

In addition, you may feel that some of your personal materials, while not requiring a security classification, should not be made publicly available except under certain conditions, after a certain period of years, or until such time as you decide they should be made available. You may place any or all of these conditions on any personal materials you make

available to the Library. Such materials will be made available only to persons you designate, or at the expiration of the time limit you set now or in the future. The exercise of such personal privilege is provided for by statute, and you may be certain that any stipulations you make will be scrupulously maintained. Questions regarding restrictions upon material will be handled by the Coordinating Committee, although I would be glad to consult with you personally on this matter.

Of course, much of the important material of the Kennedy Administration does not exist in written form. It is in the memories of the people who discussed business with the President or with others. In order to capture as much as possible of this while it is still fresh we intend to organize an oral interview project. You, and other people important to the Kennedy career, will be interviewed and your memories of the Administration recorded. Transcripts of these interviews will be made available to you and you may impose the same conditions of security or personal privilege on this material as on written records. This project will be organized shortly.

I would hope that you designate your departmental representative immediately and that the collecting of papers, both personal and official, will get under way in your department without delay.

If you will please give Mrs. Susan Newman of my office the name of your designated representative, I will greatly appreciate it. He should, of course, be prepared to attend the meeting on January 7, and to bring with him the preliminary lists mentioned on Page Two of this letter.

I know this project will be a drain on your time and resources. But only in this way can we hope to build a collection which accurately reflects the career, the hopes, and the achievements of President Kennedy and which fully illuminates the issues of his time. I know you share my desire that the Library be worthy of his own standards of accuracy, completeness, and intellectual integrity. And I am deeply grateful for your effort toward that end.

Sincerely,

Attorney General

address

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

May 23, 1962

Dear

Last November the President announced that plans were being made for the establishment of a Presidential library and museum at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the preservation of papers and other historical materials relating to his Administration.

In making this announcement, the President was, of course, following the precedent established by the three previous President. Statutory authorization for the operation of Presidential archival depositories is contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (44 USC 397). The new Presidential library will be administered by the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration in close collaboration with Harvard University. Four existing Presidential libraries are also administered by the National Archives and Records Service.

The hope is that each of these Presidential libraries will become a center for the study of American history in the period of the President's tenure. The nucleus of each library's collections will, of course, be the President's papers, including those accumulated in the White House Office by him and his immediate staff. The resources of a Presidential library, however, are greatly enhanced by the acquisition of related materials. While the disposition of personal papers is naturally a matter for the personal decision of each member of the Administration, it is the President's hope that his friends and associates will wish to assist in making the collections as complete as possible.

It is not proposed, of course, that official records of your department or agency be given to the Kennedy Library. The disposition of official records is governed by the provisions of the Records Disposal Act of 1943 (44 USC 366). Official records of the Executive Branch must be scrupulously maintained so that they will properly document the conduct of this Administration.

As distinct from official records, however, certain papers may properly be maintained as your personal files and it is these that the President

94-37374-19

ENCLOSURE

hopes will be placed in the Kennedy Library at the close of his Administration. Personal correspondence files, including family correspondence, are perhaps most valuable of all. Personal work aids, such as appointment books, are also useful, and personal notes or accounts of events written as reminders are indispensable. Materials of this kind, reflecting the activities and observations of a high official as an individual before, during, and after his public career, add immensely to the resources of Presidential libraries. Presidential libraries are authorized by law to accept such papers. I would emphasize that there is statutory authorization for donors to place whatever restrictions and stipulations they may wish to impose on their use.

Additional material which would appropriately come to a Presidential library would include such categories as an extra set of transcripts of your press conferences; a set of your press releases; reading copies and drafts of speeches; transcripts, printed or typescript of the testimony of yourself and associates at Congressional hearings; a "reading file" of extra copies of your outgoing official correspondence, arranged chronologically; microfilm or other copies of selected official records required to document major policies of the Administration (the originals going to the National Archives); and copies of photographs, sound recordings, and motion pictures of official or other events in which you participated. Scrapbooks of newspaper and publicity clippings are useful when well organized and mounted. More important are articles, books, pamphlets, broadsides and leaflets published in this country or abroad concerning you or your work, or written by you.

A statement of the acquisition policies of the proposed Kennedy Library is enclosed. Space in the Library building itself is not expected to be available until after the President leaves office, but arrangements for storage space during the interim period may be made by calling the Office of the Archivist of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Schlesinger, jr.
Special Assistant
to the President

ACQUISITION POLICIES FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY

The John F. Kennedy Library will be a Presidential archival depository operated by the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration and collaborating closely with Harvard University and the Harvard University Library system. Presidential archival depositories operate under authority contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (44USC 397). The fundamental purpose of the Library will be to preserve the papers and other historical materials of John F. Kennedy and his associates and, in due course, to make them available for scholarly use. It will serve as a research center primarily but not exclusively for the study of the history of the 1960's.

The President's materials will include the papers, books, photographs, motion pictures, sound recordings, and mementoes collected and preserved by or for him during his lifetime. A major part of these materials will be the papers accumulated in the White House Office by the President and his immediate staff, supplemented by papers and memorabilia donated to the Library by persons and non-governmental organizations associated with him or his administration; and published and audio-visual materials that contribute to an understanding of the life and times of the President, particularly during the decade of the 1960's.

ENCLOSURE 94-373 74-190

Officials charged with the planning and development of the Library therefore should seek to acquire supplementary materials as indicated below:

Papers

1. Papers relating to the life and career of John F. Kennedy, including papers of his family and of his close personal friends and associates; of authors and journalists who have published significantly or extensively on his life and administration; and records of business, philanthropic, social, or other non-governmental organizations in which he has participated actively.

2. Papers relating to national and international affairs during the period of his service in the White House, including any personal papers (as distinguished from official records) that may be accumulated or created by heads of departments and independent agencies, ambassadors, or other civilian or military officials serving importantly in his administration; of members of Congress notably associated with the legislative history of the period; and of private persons outstanding in such fields as business, labor, education, sciences and the arts who, while never officially a part of his administration, worked closely with it.

3. Papers of private persons and organizations associated with Mrs. Kennedy in an advisory capacity in connection with White House programs and activities under her direction.

4. Records of the Democratic National Committee and of related national political organizations actively supporting the Kennedy candidacy and administration.

5. Microfilm or other copies of selected official records of federal departments and agencies that may be useful in documenting the major policies of the Kennedy administration and which should be available in the Library, although the originals ultimately will be preserved in the National Archives.

Published Materials

1. Monographic Works: All books and pamphlets published in the United States or abroad that deal chiefly with President Kennedy, his administration, and its policies and programs; and selected books that deal significantly with the national and international scene during the 1960's, particularly those achieving wide recognition as influential contributions to the political, social and economic thought of the period.

2. United States Official Publications: All Congressional documents for the period of the administration (and selected documents for the period of his Congressional career) including the Record, Directory, House and reports, documents, hearings, and committee prints; and selected publications of federal departments and agencies dealing with their history, policies, programs and activities during the Kennedy administration. (Purely routine, technical, and other public and instructional materials will, as a rule, not be acquired.)

3. Publications of Other Governments and of International Organizations: Selected documents issued by state and local governments of the United States and of foreign governments dealing chiefly and significantly with domestic and foreign policies of the United States; microtexts of United Nations documents, 1946-70; and microtexts of documents of the Organization of American States and of similar international organizations for the same period.

4. Periodicals and Newspapers: Files of leading American newsmagazines, major American and foreign journals of opinion, and of selected professional and scientific journals for the period 1955-70 (to be acquired in bound form where possible); and files of selected domestic and foreign newspapers (the New York Times in printed form, others in microtext) for the period 1955-70.

As a rule collections of press clippings and other ephemera will be acquired only if they are well-arranged, and provide a useful subject approach to the periodical and newspaper literature of the period.

5. General Reference Works: Bibliographies, guides, indexes, and catalogs normally required in any special library; and, in addition, those major publications in the fields of archival, library, and museum administration that will be required by the professional activities of the Library staff.

Other Types of Research Materials

1. Still pictures made by leading press and commercial photographers and collections of privately made photographs which relate to the President, his family, or his administration that significantly supplement the collection of White House photographs.

2. Motion pictures, kinescopes, and sound recordings produced by commercial organizations which relate to the same subjects and significantly supplement the White House collections of such materials.

Museum Materials

Most museum objects will be received in the Library directly from or through the President or members of his family. In supplementing these materials, the Library should accept gift items and collections from private individuals or organizations if (a) they have significant commemorative or historical value as Kennedy memorabilia; (b) they are mementoes of leading personalities associated with the administration; or (c) they have special merit because of their artistic or cultural value per se. As a general rule, museum items or collections will not be purchased.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-13-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MATERIAL FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach by memorandum of 1-7-63 to all Divisions, Bureaus and Offices has attached copies of letters and memorandums the Attorney General has sent to heads of Departments and Agencies previously regarding the above-captioned matter. This memorandum did not arrive at the Bureau until after close of business on 1-7-64 and indicated that the material requested should be made available by the close of business on Thursday, January 9, 1964. One of the enclosures is a memorandum dated 12-19-63 from the Attorney General to heads of Departments and Agencies which set forth the background and procedures to be followed in submitting significant papers and documents of the Kennedy Administration. Of course, the copy of this memorandum was also not received until 1-7-64 and contained in it was the request for the various Bureau and Departmental representatives to meet with the Coordinating Committee in the Attorney General's office on Tuesday, January 7th, at 10 a.m. At this time the program for collecting material for the Memorial Library was to be discussed in detail.

To the Attorney General's memorandum of 12-19-63 was enclosed a copy of Arthur Schlesinger's letter of May 23, 1962, in addition to a statement dealing with the acquisition policies for the Library which will be operated by the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration and both will be collaborati with Harvard University and the Harvard University Library system.

While it appears that the initial meeting and preparation of material in connection with the Memorial Library have already taken place without FBI participatio despite the indication that this Bureau should have been initially informed as indicated in the Attorney General's memorandum of December 19, 1963, it appears that the Bureau is in a position to make some contribution toward the library.

From the material made available by Mr. Katzenbach it appears that the material requested falls into two general categories; material relating specifically to President Kennedy with respect to his contacts with each agency and its head during his administration (Director and FBI); major statements and all material of a significant nature produced or achieved by the agency and its head during the administration of President Kennedy.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Miss Gandy

(M:bsp
(3)

REC-3 94-27374-191

MAR 4 1964

MAR 17 1964

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: MATERIAL FOR JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Based on this framework, it is possible we could acquire material such as the following and make it available tothis Coordinating Committee of which the Attorney General is Chairman:

Personal correspondence possibly exchanged between the Director and President Kennedy which might be available from a perusal of appropriate main file dealing with the President.

Copies of important press releases from the FBI regarding major cases such as the arrest of Soviets involved in espionage activities in this country and criminal matters such as La Cosa Nostra and Angelo Bruno.

Annual reports and releases regarding the Director's appropriations testimony during the Kennedy Administration.

A copy of the Director's book, "A Study of Communism," and other important statements and articles authored by the Director during the Kennedy Administration.

Coverage given to the President's address before the FBI National Academy in November, 1962, which would include photographs taken at the graduation and a copy of his address in the Law Enforcement Bulletin.

The Young American Medal Award presentation made by President Kennedy with the Director.

The Director's CYO Convention speech in November, 1963, before which President Kennedy also spoke.

Memorandums and news accounts regarding President-Elect Kennedy's request to the Director in November, 1961, to continue as head of the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

That a representative of your office informally communicate with Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach's office regarding the Memorial Library for President Kennedy and indicate that we will endeavor to be of help although our first official notification of the project was after the close of business on January 7, 1964.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : Heads of Divisions, Bureaus and Offices

DATE: February

FROM : Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: MATERIAL FOR THE JFK MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Following microfilming of material on Organized Crime for the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library the next items scheduled in the order indicated are:

John F. Kennedy

1. Hong Kong Refugee Program (I & N - Richard Cull, c155, x468)

2. Operation Sky Guard (I & N - Richard Cull, c 155, x 468)

3. Balance of material to be furnished by I & N (Richard Cull c 155, x468)

4. Legislation (D.A.G., Herbert Hoffman, x 2113)

5. Presidential Nominations within the Department and to the Federal Judiciary, etc. (D.A.G. John Duffner, x 2108)

6. Balance of material from Administrative Division (John Adler, x 3221)

7. Balance of material from Civil Div. (Bill Doolittle x 3333)

8. Balance of material from Criminal Div. (Bill Foley x 2621)

9. Balance of material from Internal Security Division (Kevin Maroney x 2333)

10. Balance of material from Lands Div. (Ed Williams x 2724)

11. Balance of material from Tax Div. (Guy Tadlock x 2922)

12. Balance of material from Bur. of Prisons (Lawrence Carpenter, x 2228)

13. Balance of material from Pardon Attorney (Reed Cozart x2594)

REC 5 94-37374-192

4 MAR 4 1964

CRIME RECORDS

14. Balance of material from Office of Legal Counsel (Leon Ulman x 2045)

15. Balance of material from Office of Solicitor General (Archibald Cox, x 2201)

16. Balance of material from Office of Deputy Attorney General (John Duffner, x 2108)

17. Balance of material from Office of Public Information (Jack Rosenthal, x 2008)

18. Balance of material from Office of the Attorney General (John Nolan, x 2004)

To the extent that any Division or Office, other than the Division or Office listed in items 1, 2, 4 and 5, has material or documents relating to 1, 2, 4 or 5, it should be forwarded to the person who is identified as the responsible person for that item.

Mr. John Vlachos or John Duffner of my staff will give you as much advance notice as possible as to the exact date and time your material is scheduled for microfilming.

Your material should be arranged and indexed consistent with your initial memo listing subjects available in your Office or Division.

February 28, 1964

Honorable Robert E. Kintner
President
National Broadcasting Company
RCA Building
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10020

Dear Mr. Kintner:

I have received the copy of "A Tribute To John Fitzgerald Kennedy" and I want you to know how much I appreciate your sending it to me.

TELEVISION PROGRAM

This was certainly a most effective presentation and well deserves the special recognition you have given it.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JOHN F. KENNEDY

RECORD-READING ROOM
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FEB 28 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Mr. Kintner is on the Special Correspondents' List. This tribute is a printing of a program originally appearing on the British Broadcasting Company television program "That Was The Week That Was" which was rebroadcast by NBC. NBC's foreword to this booklet indicates the belief that this program seemed more than any other to capture the reaction of people the world over to the death of the President.

ENCLOSURE

94-37894-193

SEEN BEHIND FILE

JB:lch (3)

EX-108

REC-6

MAR 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DC-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DESLOGE
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

ROBERT E. KINTNER

President
NATIONAL BROADCASTING Company, Inc.
New York, N.Y.

NATIONAL
BROADCASTING
COMPANY
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

RETURN REQUESTED

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

GEN 9A

9-37374-193

ENCLOSURE

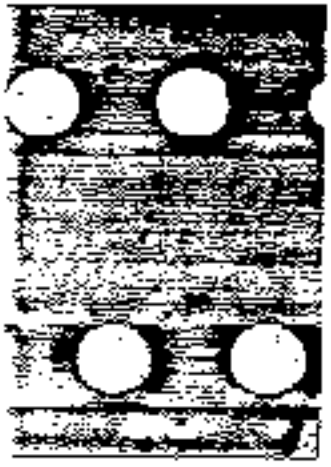
ALL I[illegible]
HE[illegible]
DATE[illegible] BY [illegible]

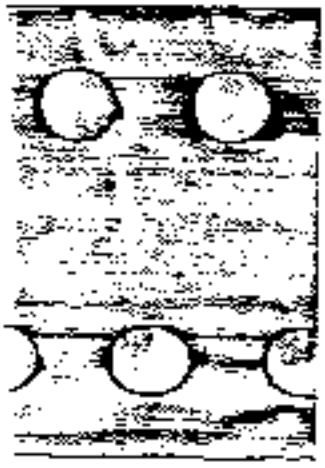
"a man of his age."

94-37374-193

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE MAY 16 1992 BY SP2 [illegible]

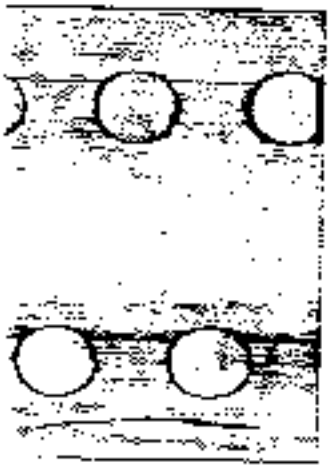
A Tribute to
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Originally Presented in England on
the BBC Television Program
"That Was The Week That Was"
and Rebroadcast in the
United States on
the NBC Television Network
November 24 and 25, 1963





FOREWORD

It would be impossible to cite any single element of the television coverage of President Kennedy's assassination and its aftermath as representative of the whole. For each thread of the narrative, woven over four shattering days by hundreds of reporters, editors and technicians, contributed to a unified story of shock and grief and, ultimately, hope. ■ One, however, seemed more than any other to capture the reaction of people the world over to the death of our President. It was the special program prepared and broadcast in England by the writers and cast of the BBC's weekly program, "That Was The Week That Was," a program otherwise renowned for its irreverence and biting satire. ■ NBC News acquired a recording of the program and it was broadcast on the NBC Television Network on Sunday, November 24 at 11:10 p.m. and repeated on Monday, November 25 at 6:40 p.m. ■ So many viewers have responded to this extraordinary, moving tribute to our late President with praise and requests for printed copies, that we have prepared this book. ■ The National Broadcasting Company



A TRIBUTE TO JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Reprinted by permission of the British Broadcasting Corporation

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DAVID FROST: The reason why the shock was so great—why, when one heard the news last night, one felt suddenly so empty—was because it was the most unexpected piece of news one could possibly imagine. It was the least likely thing to happen in the whole world. If anyone else had died—Sir Winston Churchill, de Gaulle, Khrushchev—it would have been something that, somehow, we could have understood and even perhaps accepted. But that Kennedy should go, well, we just didn't believe in assassination any more—not in the civilized world, anyway.

ROY RINNEAR: When Kennedy was elected three years ago, it was as if we had all been given some gigantic, miraculous present. Suddenly, over there in Washington was this amazing man who seemed so utterly right for the job in every way. We took him completely for granted. Whenever we thought about the world, we had that warm image at the

back of our minds of a man who would keep everything on the rails.

Now, suddenly, that presence has been taken away from us when we thought we had still five more years before we need start worrying again.

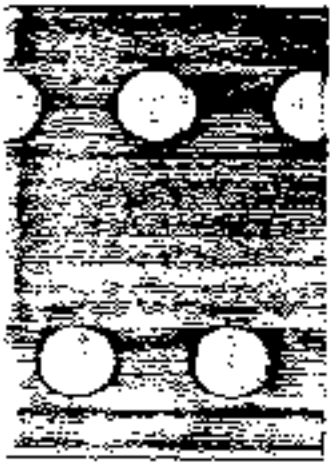
DAVID KERNAN: It's funny how people used to talk about Eisenhower as a father figure. Kennedy was far more of a father figure and much more than Ike ever, ever was.

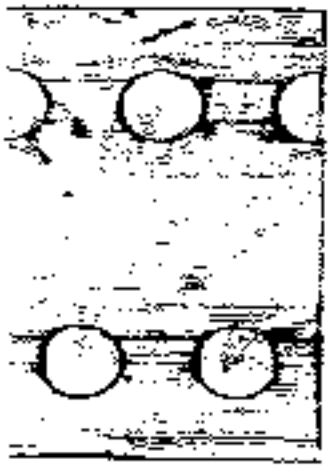
AL MANCINI: One just cannot believe that—well, that rich, happy, talented family could have so much bad luck. Brother Joe was killed in the war, sister Rosemary born a mental defective, and sister Kathleen dead in an air crash.

When Jack Kennedy visited Europe this year, after his visit to Ireland he came to Britain and he flew to Chatsworth in Darbyshire to visit the—his sister's grave. Well, when he got there, there were more than 200 security officers all around this little church yard, and right next to her was buried her husband, who died in the war. And there were hundreds of other policemen guarding hundreds of yards of ground in this little church yard, and about 20 feet away from the grave there was a team of medical men with blood plasma just in case anything would happen.

Well, it didn't happen in that little church yard. But in a city like Dallas—thousands of people crowding the streets—it happened. And there wasn't anything that anybody could do about it.

KENNETH COPE: When the news came through, just before 8 o'clock last night, more than a thousand people all over London caught buses or trains, took taxis, drove or walked to the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square. They had to do something. In Berlin, Mayor Willy Brandt asked





people to put lighted candles in their darkened windows. Within minutes they were flickering out all over the city.

In Moscow, at five past eight, the radio broke into its programs to announce the news. It was followed by solemn organ music. In London, viewers reacted with equal hostility to being treated to a half hour of comedy or being deprived of 20 minutes of soap opera.

WILLIAM RUSHTON: Well, when Kennedy was picked to be Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1960, Norman Mailer wrote a piece about him in Esquire called, "Superman Comes To Supermart." At that time, of course, the general opinion was that Kennedy was too perfect, too good to be true, the PRO's ideal American. He had almost a film star image—the beautiful wife; the great speeches with easy quotations from Burke and Shakespeare; and the ice-cold efficiency, respect for the facts. But it was the homely, all-American humanity of the man, the—when he went out on his family boating picnics and his wife went into the boat eating a pate de foie gras, he seemed quite happy in the bow knocking back the peanut butter sandwiches.

LANCE PERCIVAL: But once Kennedy was in office, the dream came true. Behind the rocking chair and the cultural evenings of the White House and Caroline's pony and the parties in Bobby's swimming pool, behind the trappings of the image, was the first Western politician to make politics a respectable profession for 30 years—to make it once again the highest of the professions, and not just a fabric of fraud and sham.

When most statesmen die, they have to be explained away with words like integrity and cunning and courage. But Kennedy did not need such apologies, for he was simply

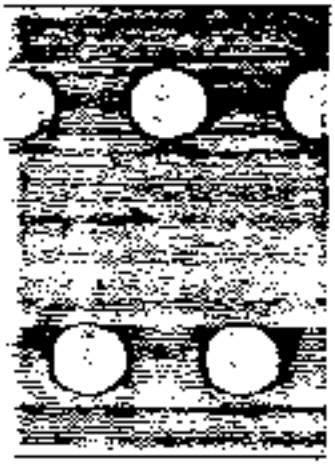
and superlatively a man of his age, who understood his age, who put all his own energy and the best brains of his country into solving its problems and who ended up, in more cases than not, by doing the right thing at the right time, because he had gone about it in the right way.

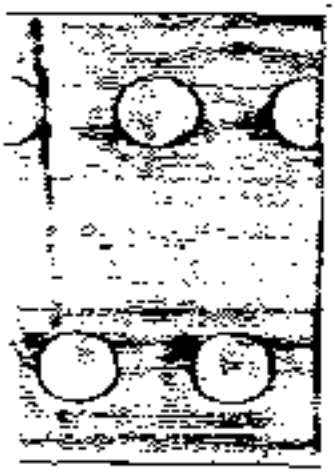
DAVID FROST: Few people would have thought at the beginning of this year that by its end we would have lost the leader of the opposition in Britain, Pope John in Rome, and the President of the United States. We have been very aware of death this year; even here in this studio we have lost someone we still miss.

But with the murder of John Kennedy, death has become immediate to people all over the world. For the first time, because of the stature of the man and the nature of a shrinking world, people everywhere feel they have lost someone they will miss. Yesterday one man died; today in America 60 lost their lives in a fire. Yet, somehow, it is the one that matters. Even in death, it seems, we are not equal. Death is not the great leveler. Death reveals the eminent.

There has been today one ominous hint of future developments. Already the assassination which seems (at the moment, at any rate) to have been the action of an individual, is being made subject to the first manipulations of various groups and sections of opinion for their own ends. In America, and even here, they have already begun to show their hand. It would be good to hope that the death of a great man will not become a pawn in a power struggle of one sort or another. But it would, alas, be naive.

ROBERT LANG: There are two men in the world, for the first time since the world began, in whose hands there lies the possibility of bringing all life on this globe to an end, and





making its charred remains uninhabitable to the end of time. One of those men looks out on the loneliest view in the world, the view from the White House windows in the middle of our bitter and war-torn century.

And yet, how little true it is that all power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely. It would be closer to the truth to say that such power transforms, elevates, even purifies its holder—that the assumption of so terrible a burden, even as it marks out its bearer as a man forever apart, at the same time gives him the strength to lift it. In what manner this man, whose identity is less important than his office, has come by degrees to bear the burden of hundreds of millions who know nothing of him is no longer important, even if it could be determined. What matters now is that we recognize what we have done.

The loneliness of power is a universally accepted truth. There remains the recognition of the loneliness of absolute power, the responsibility for all life and death, a responsibility hitherto reserved only to God. In a sense so terribly real that it transcends paradox, mankind has, by a conscious decision, appointed for itself a God substitute. And the blasphemy of the appointment by men of one man to live and die for us *all* is rooted in the ultimate blasphemy of the world that it made it necessary.

And so, once again we are reminded that no man is an island and the bell that tolls in Dallas tolls for us all, not only because of our inextricable interdependence—not only because it shows that, although it may be expedient that one man should die for the people, it is neither wise nor just—not only because it teaches us all that we cannot slough off our responsibilities by putting them all onto one elected

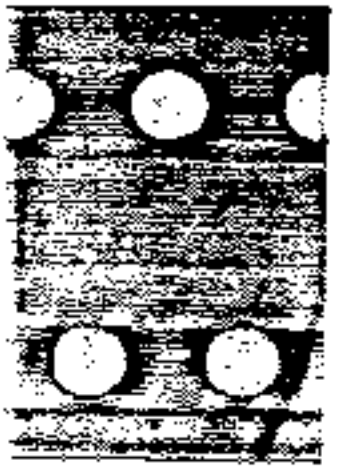
scapegoat—but, above all, because, as the bell tolls, it reminds us (in the hideous emphasis it places upon the reality of power) of the frailty of the body in which that power must ultimately rest, and in doing so, prompts us to remember with Montaigne that sit we never so high on a stool, yet sit we but upon our own tails.

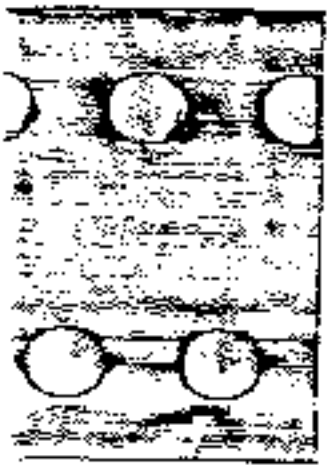
BERNARD LEVIN: Amid the echoes of what was (with the exception of the one that killed the Archduke Ferdinand at Sarajevo) the loudest shot the world has ever heard, one bitterly ironic coincidence has gone unnoticed. A few hours before he died, President Kennedy had taken time out of his crowded program to look in on the birthday celebrations in Dallas of John Nance Garner. Garner, who was 95 yesterday, was Roosevelt's first Vice-President, and is by far the senior of surviving former holders of that office. And when, at the 1960 Democrat convention in Los Angeles, Lyndon Johnson—defeated by Kennedy for the Presidential nomination—was offered the Vice-Presidency, he hesitated. To help him make up his mind, he telephoned his fellow Texan, Garner—who had held the post all those years before—to ask whether he would advise acceptance.

"No," said Garner, he would not. And, in a typically Texan phrase, added, "Lyndon, the Vice-Presidency isn't worth a pitcher of warm spit."

Nevertheless, Johnson accepted Kennedy's offer, and in consequence became yesterday evening the 35th President of the United States.

The succession was immediate. In the world of today, neither grief nor shock can be permitted to create an interregnum in the citadels of power. The President is dead, long live the President! And such is the pace at which the mod-





ern world moves, that even before the morning is over—indeed even before it is begun—we must begin to think not of the past but of the future. What, then, can be read of the future with President Johnson? For the time is long since gone by when the responsibility of the President of the United States was confined to the people of that country alone.

I believe that this now-global responsibility has fallen into good hands. The contrasts between President Johnson and his predecessor are more obvious than important. Johnson, unlike Kennedy, is not an intellectual. But, then, neither was Truman. Johnson is provincial where Kennedy was metropolitan. But his years as leader of the Senate gave him a knowledge, understanding and control of the realities of power in politics almost as sophisticated as that of Roosevelt.

Johnson, in the inevitable isolation of the Vice-Presidency, had no direct power to exercise. Yet Kennedy, unlike Roosevelt, took his deputy fully into his confidence, and shared with him the results of his decisions, if not their making. Johnson's health is suspect. So was Roosevelt's. So was Eisenhower's, and so, indeed, was Kennedy's own. And President Johnson will bring to the awful responsibility of his office, qualities and a record that offer promise that he will be more than merely the best available shadow of the light that failed.

Though a Southerner, his record on the color question—the rock on which America's future must either be built or sink—is one of the best in the Democrat Party. It was he who steered through Congress the only successful civil rights legislation of recent years. And during the 1960 elec-

tion, he and his wife faced physical violence in their home state for his liberal stand.

The other major domestic political achievement of his career—though here, too, the impossibility of considering its effect only on the United States is apparent—was the planning and execution of the strategy that finally destroyed Senator McCarthy. There is every reason to believe that the assumption of supreme office will only confirm in President Johnson—in his policies—the beliefs that informed these actions and attitudes.

Abroad, he will be chiefly remembered for his dash to Berlin during the crisis of the building of the wall. He was then much criticized for his extrovert behavior. But no part of that criticism came from the Berliners, who correctly saw in his visit a symbol of America's determination to stand firm in the face of any threat to freedom.

Nor, on the other hand, is there any reason to fear that the thaw in the frozen attitudes of East-West relations will be seriously endangered, let alone reversed, by President Johnson's accession. His incomparable political shrewdness; the clarity and the firmness of the lines which President Kennedy had drawn on the charts of policy into the future; the team of younger men that he has inherited; these will combine to insure continuity in those aspects of American policy which are of such direct concern to us all.

And the ambassadorial mission he undertook for the then-bedding President a few weeks after Kennedy had been elected, took him through Western Europe, including Britain. And wherever he went, he made a good impression, which will stand him in good stead now. And it's significant that that mission was carried out in the company of so

liberal and devotedly internationalist an American figure as Senator Fulbright.

Nobody tonight can wish more fervently than President Johnson, himself, that this dreadful opportunity had not fallen upon him. But since it has, we—citizens of the alliance he now leads—have the right to hope for much from his leadership, and the duty to wish him well with all our hearts. I think those hopes and wishes will not be disappointed.

A poet once hymned an earlier, narrower moment of crisis in the life of the United States. How much more bitterly relevant are Longfellow's words today. 'Sail on, O Ship of State! Sail on, O Union, strong and great! Humanity with all its fears, with all the hopes of future years, is hanging breathless on thy fate!'

DAVID FROST: The tragedy of John Kennedy's death is not that the liberal movement of history that he led will cease. It is that their focus may become blurred and that the gathering momentum may be lost. That is the aftermath of Dallas, November 22. It is a time for private thoughts.

PRODUCED BY: RED SHERRIN. WRITTEN BY: CHRISTOPHER BOOKER
CARTZ BRAMM, DAVID FROST, HERBERT KRETZMER, BERNARD LEVIN

March 5, 1964

DIRECTOR, FBI (165-39)

SAC, DENVER (165-5)(C)

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Aka.;
ET AL.
IWL; ITSP; ITAR - CONSPIRACY
(OO: DENVER)

On 2/28/64 [redacted] District of Colorado, informed SA PAUL E. BUSH on a confidential basis that the USA's Office in Denver during the past week had received from the Department a request that all correspondence in the USA's file in this case be forwarded to the Department immediately. He stated that no requests were made for copies of FBI reports but he assumed that the Department was already in possession of all FBI reports in this case.

(b)(6)

[redacted] related that an inquiry was made by telephone to the Department to determine the reason for their requesting these documents. He stated that the Department advised that all pertinent documents in this case were being microfilmed for the purpose of being permanently filed in the records of the JOHN F. KENNEDY Memorial Library, Boston, Massachusetts.

[redacted] stated that no specific explanation was furnished by the Department as to why this particular case had been designated for this purpose.

2 - Bureau
1 - Denver
PEB:nll
(3)

60 MAR 13 1964

94 - [illegible]
NOT RECORDED
133 MAR 1 [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI KAN CITY

AM-CST URGENT 3-5-64 CAW

TO DIRECTOR John Fitzgerald Kennedy

FROM KANSAS CITY 1 P

MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY - INFORMATION CONCERNING

(b)(6) [redacted]

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS, ADVISED HE NOTED IN A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE THAT MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY PURCHASED A PET TURTLE FOR HER SON JOHN, JUNIOR. HE STATED TURTLES ARE A DEFINITE SOURCE OF A DISEASE KNOWN AS SALMONELLA AND BELIEVES SITUATION SERIOUS ENOUGH TO WARN MRS. KENNEDY. HE NOTED THAT BULLETIN TITLED SALMONELLA SURVEILLANCE, REPORT NUMBER THIRTEEN, DATED MAY TWENTY-NINE LAST, PUBLISHED BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, CONTAINS INFORMATION REGARDING THIS.

ABOVE INFORMATION FURNISHED BUREAU FOR FORWARDING TO SECRET SERVICE IF CONSIDERED NECESSARY. P.

END

PLS GI E TIME AGAIN

11-29 AM CST

JS

FBI WASH DC

x 57 MAR 17 1964

3/4/64 Chester Miller, USSS advised he will pass on this information.

64-37374-17

10 MAR 12 1964

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-53)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 3/

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 4490. Senator Muskie, (D) Maine, introduced by request S. 2603, a bill designating the birthday of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy as a legal holiday. He pointed out that two constituents, Mrs. Lillian Jensen, of South Portland, and Clifford R. Stewart, of Brunswick, Maine, have submitted petitions with a total of 1,105 signatures urging this legislation. Mr. Muskie placed in the Record the text of the letter he received from Mrs. Jensen and the language of the proposed bill.

Original filed in:

REC- 24 | 94-37374-195

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 13 1964

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 3/12/64 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

53 MAR 19 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: March 27, 1964

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER (Article re Assassination of President John F. Kennedy)

The Washington "Daily News" 3/27/64 contained an article indicating that Manchester, managing editor of the Wesleyan University Press, has been chosen by Mrs. John F. Kennedy to write a history of the assassination of the young President.

Reference material indicates that he was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, in 1922. He attended the University of Massachusetts and the University of Mississippi, receiving an A.B. and an A.M. degree. He has written numerous articles for periodicals, magazines and has been news reporter for various newspapers including the "Baltimore Sun." He has written "Portrait of a President, John F. Kennedy, President."

Bureau files contain no derogatory information. We have had considerable cordial correspondence with him during the past several years.

The most recent information (1958) indicates that he is the managing editor, Department of School Services and Publications, Wesleyan University, Middleton, Connecticut. This publication distributes material to high schools. The Director at one time met Manchester and in 1955 supplied him with a manuscript having to do with juvenile delinquency which was subsequently published in "Current Events." Wesleyan University is a nondenominational college and its student newspapers appear to be well prepared. Our experience with Manchester has been entirely favorable. (94-1-17192; 94-48768)

ACTION:

This is for information.

JMB:mcb
(6)

94-37374-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 8 1964

APR 7 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 30, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER
AUTHOR OF BOOK REGARDING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Ed Guthman called at 4:00 p.m., 3-30-64. Jackie Kennedy has invited the captioned individual, a professor at Wesleyan University, to do a book regarding the pertinent six days concerning the President's assassination. The book will start on the night of the Judicial Reception 11-20-63 at the White House and will conclude with the burial of the President. Guthman explained that Mrs. Kennedy desired Manchester to write the book because he did an excellent job in 1962 on "The Profile of President Kennedy." Guthman also explained that Mrs. Kennedy believed that so many people were coming out with books that were so inaccurate that she thought it would be a good idea for Manchester to tell her story of the assassination events. The book will reportedly be published in 1968.

Guthman stated that Manchester and Mrs. Kennedy were most anxious that the Director meet Manchester and briefly tell him of the information the Director received from Dallas concerning the fact that the President had been shot and about the Director's immediate notification of the Attorney General. The Director was, of course, the first one to call the Attorney General and tell him that his brother had been killed.

94-37374-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 14 1964

Guthman stated that Manchester would not ask any questions concerning the FBI's investigation of the assassination inasmuch as this, of course, was a matter with the Warren Commission. He also advised that Manchester would be available at any time subject to the Director's convenience.

ACTION:

While this is somewhat of an imposition, it is suggested that the Director may desire to have me bring Manchester into his office at some convenient date in the future for a brief meeting. I will abide by the Director's instructions in this matter. In the meantime, we are preparing a summary memorandum on Manchester and will have it up no later than tomorrow, 3-31-64.

1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:saj
(4)

Absolutely not. She should think DeLoach could handle Manchester

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: April 2, 1964

FROM : C. H. Stanley

SUBJECT: [redacted]

(b)(6)

INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

D.C.

[redacted]

D.C.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bartlett

94-37374-196

CHS:tjm
(6)

APR 8 1964

92 APR 16 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: [redacted]

(b)(6)

As a matter of information the Bureau files contain no data identifiable with [redacted]

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

V. Gale

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 4-24-64

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER
AUTHOR OF BOOK REGARDING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

My memorandum of 3-31-64 indicated that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy had invited captioned individual to do a book concerning the six days surrounding the assassination of the President. This book will be published in 1968 or 1969. Referenced memorandum reported that Ed Guthman of the Department was most anxious for the Director to meet with Mr. Manchester concerning the book. Guthman promised that no questions would be asked concerning the FBI investigation of the assassination.

The Director indicated that he would not meet with Manchester in view of the false allegations mentioned by Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach to the Warren Commission indicating that information had been "leaked" by the FBI concerning our investigation of the assassination. The Director indicated that Manchester should see me

Guthman's office called again on 4-21-64 and asked that I see Manchester at 3:30 p.m. on 4-22-64. Upon seeing Manchester, he advised me that he was primarily interested in the activities of the Director immediately following the assassination of the President. I told Manchester that the Director of course was the first one to advise the Attorney General that his brother, the President, had been shot and that the Director later advised that his brother was dead. Manchester told me that he knew this to be a fact and that he had visited the Attorney General's home and the swimming pool where the Attorney General had been standing at the time the Director had called him. He pointed out however that he desired to obtain this information from the Director rather than from an assistant.

94-32374-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1964

Manchester told me that he was having some difficulty in obtaining the information that he wanted. He mentioned that most people felt that nothing could be given to him until after the report of the Warren Commission had been issued. I told Manchester I thought that for the most part this would certainly be true for the FBI inasmuch as we were the agency appointed by the President to be chiefly responsible for the investigation of both the assassination and the murder of Oswald. Manchester told me that his questions actually would not involve the FBI investigation of this case. He stated that even if this were true he still felt that answers should be given to his questions inasmuch as his book would not be published for 4 or 5 years following the issuance of the Commission report.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
CDD:osp (9)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Malley

58 MAY 11 1964

11 MAY

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

DeLoach to Mohr memo
RE: William Manchester
Author of Book Regarding
Assassination of President Kennedy

I told Manchester that I felt certain he could understand our position in being reluctant to give him specific facts concerning our investigation, particularly inasmuch as a Departmental official had seen fit to allege to the Warren Commission that the FBI was "leaking" information. I told Manchester that this allegation had of course been false. However, the fact still remained that the FBI did not want to be placed in the position of releasing information prior to the issuance of the Commission report.

Manchester stated that although he could understand our viewpoint he would still like to talk to the Director concerning the Director's specific activities immediately following the assassination. I asked Manchester what he had in mind. He stated it would be far better if we furnish him a great deal of information and then let him later pose specific questions in order to round out the information. I told him this seemed to be the cart pulling the horse inasmuch as we would first want to know what he had in mind and before we went to a great deal of work. I told him regardless of what he desired he would still have to realize that no information concerning our investigation could be released until after the issuance of the Commission report.

Manchester asked if the allegation were true that the FBI had known that Oswald was in Dallas, Texas, and at the Texas Book Depository at the time of the assassination of the President. I answered in the affirmative, however, explained at great length the fact that Oswald was not a violent-type person and there had been no reason to notify Secret Service of his presence. I also explained to Manchester the cooperation which had existed for many years between the FBI and Secret Service and of the fact that we constantly informed Secret Service of threats made against the President.

Manchester told me that he was having considerable difficulty in getting any information from Secret Service. He stated that this organization has been criticized so severely and its personnel are so heartbroken over the tragedy that they are reluctant to talk about the assassination.

In leaving, Manchester told me that he would be in town for approximately three months living in a rented apartment. He stated that sometime during this three months he would appreciate having a visit with the Director. I told him that the Director's schedule was quite filled, however, we would be in touch with him if the Director had an opportunity to see him. I also told him that rather than wait for an appointment he might desire to write out his questions and give them to me. I reminded him, however, that it was doubtful that we could be of any assistance to him until after issuance of the Commission report.

The meeting with Manchester was on a cordial and pleasant basis. However he fully understands our position. Bufiles reflect that our relations with him in the past have been most cordial. He does appear, however, to be somewhat of a dreamy non-specific type of individual.

ACTION: None at this time.

FD-48 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

John F. Kennedy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION: LIAISON SECTION

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (80-648)

SUBJECT: TWO REGISTERED LETTERS TO MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY, 1/8/64, #579532, 2/10/64, #680060, RECEIVED WHITE HOUSE BY M.H.S.; [redacted], NEWARK, NEW JERSEY - COMPLAINANT
LIAISON MATTER

(b)(6)

Enclosed herewith are the original and one xerox copy of letter received at the Newark Office 5/12/64, from [redacted]

As will be noted the writer complains that two registered letters he directed to Mrs. KENNEDY were received at the White House but he has not been advised as to whether Mrs. KENNEDY ultimately received the letters.

[redacted] letter has been acknowledged by the Newark Office advising him that the facts as related are not within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau and that his letter has been referred to Postal Inspector, Newark, N.J., and appropriate authorities at Washington, D. C.

Xerox copies of this letter have been made available to the Postal Inspector, PATRICK F. QUINN, Post Office Department, Newark, N.J., and also to SAC FRANK E. WOOD, Secret Service, U.S. Treasury Department, Post Office Building, Newark, N. J., inasmuch as the communication refers to Mrs. KENNEDY and is written by person residing in New Jersey.

REC 27 94-37374-197

It is suggested the Bureau might desire through liaison to make this letter available to appropriate officials at the White House. Newark indices negative.

2-Bureau (2-Encls.)
2-Newark
WHP:EMT
(5)

MAY 13

Forwarded to USSS Tuesday

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 MAY 22 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

2 ENCLOSURE

[redacted]
Newark, N. J. - 07107

(b)(6)

NEWARK, N.J.
PM
11 MAY
1964

Special Agent in Charge
F. B. I., Post Office Bldg.
Post Office Box 1158
Newark 2, N. J.

[redacted]
Newark, N. J. - 07107
May 11, 1964

(b)(6)

Special Agent in Charge
F. B. I., Post Office Bldg.
Post Office Box 1158
Newark 2, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Re: Two registered letters to
Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy -
1/6/64, #679632 and 2/10/64,
#680060, rec'd White House
by M. H. S.

Two letters of inquiry into the above matter has yielded no further information than what was indicated upon receipt of the return receipts on January 8th and February 13th, respectively. The letters were improperly handled, the concept apparently being the involvement of Big Names and High Authority, against which my property is considered worthless, my own rights even less, and inquiry is something to be dismissed with "the White House advises".

Let the "White House", or anyone in it, do as they please with the affairs of Mrs. Kennedy - BUT NOT WITH MY PROPERTY! Under the circumstances, those letters should have been returned to me, and regulations and procedures of the Post Office not so summarily swept aside, both in delivery and requests for perfectly normal inquiry for a perfectly normal routine check.

This routine check should have supplied the following answers: The person who gave instructions to deliver registered letters to the White House, and by whom to be received; whether instructed in person, by phone, or in writing, and whether Mrs. Kennedy ultimately received the letters intact and unopened. This is done every day by the Post Office, without evasion - EXCEPT NOW! Why?

The time has now come where I must have these answers, and if instructions to Post Office were in writing, a photostat of letter, And, who is M. H. S. who signed return receipt cards at the White House? Signing with initials is contrary to all Post Office regulations and procedures, so I must know this person's name.

You are my last appeal I know of - the local Postal Inspectors are disposed to slough it off as of no importance. Please advise if a criminal charge is necessary before you can proceed.

Cordially yours,

[redacted]

(b)(6)

Laboratory Transmittal Form
T-72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Norfolk (100-5583)

Date: May 20, 1964

(b)(7)(c)

Re: [redacted]
SM - C

OO: Norfolk

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 100-435831
Lab. No. D-449233 EQ

Examination requested by: Norfolk

Reference: Letter 4/30/64

Examination requested: Document

Results:

Enclosures (24) (Q1 through Q13, 94-37374 Q1 through Q9, 2 Lab report

(1) - Bureau File 94-37374

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CET:BAS (5)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

94-37374

NOT RECORDED
174 MAY 25 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Norfolk (100-5583)

Date: May 20, 1964
FBI File No. 100-435331
Lab. No. D-449233 EQ

Re: [redacted]
SM - C

(b)(7)(c)

Specimens received 5/4/64

Q1 Envelope postmarked "NORFOLK 7 VA. APR 19 PM 1964" bearing hand printed address "SGT. JACK RAWLES POLICE HEAD QUARTERS CITY HALL AVENUE NORFOLK, VIRGINIA"

Q2 Accompanying card captioned "MAN'S BEST FRIEND" bearing hand printing on front and reverse side

Q3 Accompanying pamphlet captioned "TRUTH SERIES" bearing hand printing beginning "PASS THIS ON WARNING - 'BEAST' BOBBY KENNEDY..."

Q4 Envelope postmarked "NORFOLK 3 VA. APR 13 PM 1964" bearing handwritten address "Mr. Jack Rawles [redacted] Norfolk 2, Virginia"

Q5 Accompanying pamphlet captioned "MY LIFE IN THE CONVENT" bearing hand printing beginning "PASS THIS ON AND WARN A FRIEND..."

Q6 Envelope postmarked "NORFOLK 2 VA. APR 12 PM 1964" bearing hand printed address "SGT. JACK RAWLES POLICE HEAD QUARTERS CITY HALL AVENUE NORFOLK, VIRGINIA"

Q7 Accompanying pamphlet captioned "WHAT GREAT AMERICANS AND OTHERS SAY ABOUT RELIGION" bearing hand printing beginning "PASS ON AND HELP FREE A FRIEND..."

Q8 - Q11 Four small pamphlets captioned "THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR BORDERS" each bearing hand printing "PLEASE PASS THIS ON -"

Q12 Brown Manila envelope, postmark illegible, bearing hand printed address "SGT. JACK RAWLES CITY POLICE HEAD QUARTERS CITY HALL AVENUE NORFOLK, VA."

(continued on next page)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Conrad
Callahan
Conroy
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CET:BAS (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Q13 Accompanying book captioned "THE SHACKLES of the SUPERNATURAL" bearing hand printing beginning "PASS THIS ONWARD TO A FRIEND AND FREE HIM FROM..."

ALSO SUBMITTED: Resubmission of Q1 through Q9 in Bufile 94-37374

Result of examination:

It has been concluded that the hand printing appearing on Q1 through Q13 was written by the person who prepared similar specimens previously submitted to the Laboratory by your office in the case entitled "HANDBILL CRITICAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY."

Q1 through Q13 and the ALSO SUBMITTED material are attached. Representative photographs have been made and will be retained in the Bureau.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-435331)
Attention: FBI Laboratory

DATE: 4/30/64

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5583)

SUBJECT: [redacted] (b)(7)(c)
SM - C

440233

OO: Norfolk

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory are the following items:

(1) Envelope postmarked 4/19/64, at Norfolk, Va, addressed to "Sgt. JACK RAWLES------" and contents (leaflets "Truth Series," and "Man's Best Friend")

(2) Envelope postmarked 4/13/64 at Norfolk addressed to "Mr. JACK RAWLES-----" with contents (leaflet "My Life in the Convent")

(3) Envelope postmarked 4/12/64 at Norfolk addressed to "Sgt. JACK RAWLES-----" and contents (four leaflets entitled "The Enemy Within our Borders" and a leaflet "What Great Americans and Others Say About Religion")

(4) Large envelope, postmark illegible, addressed to "Sgt. JACK RAWLES-----"and contents (a paperback book "The Shackles of the Supernatural.")

Lab Report 5/21/64 CLS: 20 b

On 4/15/64, Sgt. C. E. RAWLES, Norfolk, Virginia, Police Department advised that he received great quantities of the material, such as listed above, from subject, who he described as a distant relative. Sgt. RAWLES indicated that he had been furnishing such items to Captain C. D. GRANT (NA), Officer in Charge, Detective Bureau.

(b)(7)(c)

During the interview with Sgt. RAWLES, RAWLES described [redacted] as having fanatical views. Sgt. RAWLES said the subject was very outspoken in his anti-Catholic, anti-Semetic, and anti-Negro views. Sgt. RAWLES said that [redacted] was very outspoken in his hatred for President KENNEDY and since President KENNEDY's assassination, [redacted]

94-37374

(2) - Bureau (Enc.13)(Registered)
2 - Norfolk
LWK:lep
(4)

NOT RECORDED
174 MAY 6 1964

MAY 1964

cc - 94-37374

SUBV. CONTROL SEVEN

Rufus

COPY & SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB ACTION & REPORT

(b)(7)(c)

had turned his comments toward Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY. Sgt. RAWLES said that [redacted] is atheist. He said he did not know if [redacted] received communist literature or if he was a member of any communist organization.

On 4/17/64, Captain C. D. GRANT, Norfolk Police Department, made available the above-listed material, which he stated was received by Sgt. RAWLES and turned over to him (Captain GRANT). Captain GRANT indicated he had been furnishing the material which he had received from RAWLES to the Secret Service. Captain GRANT said [redacted] always writes or prints vile statements about members of the KENNEDY family. According to Captain GRANT, prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, [redacted] wrote comments about President KENNEDY, however, since the death of President KENNEDY, [redacted] apparently concentrated his critical statements on the Attorney General.

The Norfolk files contain information to the effect that handbills critical of President KENNEDY were mailed anonymously to individuals in Virginia. These handbills have been submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Also, Secret Service has been furnished copies of the handbills. Secret Service indicated at the outset of the investigation that Agency was conducting an investigation in an effort to identify the person responsible for the preparation and distribution of the handbills.

On 4/11/63, F. M. FARMER, U. S. Secret Service Agent, Norfolk, Virginia, was contacted in connection with the handbills critical of President KENNEDY, at which time Mr. FARMER said that his office was "quite certain" that the person responsible for the preparation and distribution of the handbills was the [redacted]

(b)(1)
(c)

[redacted] FARMER further identified this individual as [redacted]. Mr. FARMER said this matter was being treated very confidential at the time because of political implications. Mr. FARMER indicated further that the Secret Service was awaiting a decision by the White House as to whether or not [redacted] should be prosecuted.

There are also enclosed the following specimens which have previously been sent to the FBI Laboratory and examined (FBI Laboratory Number D-390532):

Q1, white envelope postmarked Norfolk 6, Virginia, March 3, 1962, addressed to the "Editor, The Lynchburg News-----"

Q2, accompanying yellow piece of paper bearing printed and handprinted message beginning "Millions Smell Him--------"

Q3, Government stamped envelope postmarked Norfolk, Virginia, 5/31/62, addressed "Editor Roanoke Times--------"

Q4, Handbill entitled "Special Bulletin" bearing handprinting beginning "Millions Smell Him-----"

Q5, envelope postmarked Portsmouth, Virginia, 12/3/62, addressed "Pastor, Beachlong Baptist Church"

Q6, accompanying handbill headed "Special Bulletin, KENNEDY Proclaimed First Communist President of America------"

Q7, leaflet entitled "The Enemy Within Our Borders"

Q8, pink pamphlet headed "The Enemy Within Our Borders"

Q9, yellowhandbill marked "Special Bulletin" bearing handprinting.

Request of the Bureau

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the handwriting and handprinting appearing on items 1 through 4 with the handwriting and handprinting appearing on specimens Q1 through Q9.

Upon completion of the examination, please return submitted material to Norfolk.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 6-15-64

FROM : A. B. Eddy

SUBJECT: DOCUMENTARY ON PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

It was noted that at approximately 7:30 P.M. this date a team of photographers were photographing the Justice Building from the sidewalk along Pennsylvania Avenue.

Lt. C. R. Reed, Building Police, later advised the photographing was being done by N. B. C. relative to captioned matter.

ACTION:

None. For information.

REC-34 94-37374-198

EX-114

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Stanley
1 - Mr. Eddy
1 - Mr. Brant

DAB:lhm
(7)

72 JUN 24 1964

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 26, 1964

The attached poem was sent to the Director by Rev. Anne B. Vaughn, Los Angeles, California.

The poem is autographed:

"Mr. J. Edgar Hoover & Family
Best Wishes -
Anne Bragge Vaughn"

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. HOVR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DEL OACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

crt

a 6-30-64
DTP/ab

Rec'd 4 Eff

E

P30

94-37277-199

REC'D

3 JUL 2 1964

REV. ANNE B. VAUGHN
628 W. 49TH ST.
LOS ANGELES 37, CALIF.

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

A tribute to....

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Dedicated to....

"ALL WHO LOVED HIM"

by Anne Braggs Vaughn

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover & family
Best wishes - Anne Bragg Tompkins

JOHN F. KENNEDY - A TRIBUTE

By ANNE BRAGGS VAUGHN

Some of us are still wondering why
President John F. Kennedy had to die
But those who loved him, must understand
That this was the work of God's own hand.
God knew His child had done his best
So he called him home to take his rest
We all must pay this debt one day,
Not one of us came here to stay

President Kennedy always did what he thought was
right
He worked for Peace and Justice, for black and white
He reminded me of Kahlil Gibran
Because we knew he was a noble man.
Let us not forget his military time
When he served so ably on PT 109
His record shall stand for in history he rates
His life he jeopardized saving five shipmates

Thank God he had a wife so fine
Who always kept his welfare in mind.
This beautiful woman, so sweet and serene
Proved to the world, she was America's Queen
And when she lit the flame at his grave
She proved again, she was a woman so brave
Not once did we see her falter there
But we knew within she was saying a prayer.

And when President Johnson, stood there in line
I'm sure he was thinking, "now your work is mine
And John, I Pledge, To Do My Best
Until, I Too, Shall go home to take my rest."
God gave us a sign, that very sad day
That one of His children had gone away.
The leaves started to fall, when they laid him to rest
And where they came from, no one could guess,

When they started falling, everyone wondered why
Because they were falling directly from the sky.
Some folk say they saw a mysterious light —
That was God's way of saying, that JFK's soul was
all right
And there was a riderless horse, who wouldn't behave
He seemed to know, that he was going to his master's
grave.
God always works in a mysterious way
When one of His children has gone away,

This great man died for you and for me,
His sacrifice should open our eyes to see
So that his death may not be in vain;
That his sacrifice be not for gain,
Ask not what your country for you can do,
But, "My country—What can I do for you?"

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International copyright secured
© Copyright 1964 Anne Braggs Vaughn

June 30, 1964

[redacted] 94-37374-199

Reverend Anne Braggs Vaughn
628 West 49th Street
Los Angeles 37, California

Dear Miss Vaughn: Anne B.

On June 26th I received a copy of your poem, "John F. Kennedy - A Tribute," and it was indeed thoughtful of you to inscribe it to me. I also want to take this opportunity to thank you for making it available.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20
JUN 30 1964
COMM-FBI

JUN 30 12 00 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:als
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Conrad
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUL 9 1964
MAIL ROOM TYPE UNIT

JUN 30 8 58 AM '64
JUN 30 15 30 PM '64
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 23, 1964

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: SALE OF LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ESTATE
RATTLESNAKE MOUNTAIN, VIRGINIA

Assistant Special Agent in Charge Nally of the Richmond Office telephonically advised that the Ebner R. Duncan Real Estate Firm in Alexandria, Virginia, is handling the sale of the late President's estate at Rattlesnake Mountain, Virginia. On the morning of July 23, 1964, Mr. Duncan called the Alexandria Resident Agency and advised that instructions had been issued to his company by the Biggs Realty Company, Washington, D. C., to check with the FBI on any prospective purchasers for this farm. Apparently the Biggs Realty Company has the over-all contract for the sale of this property and the letter was allegedly received by the Duncan Company from a Mrs. Arnold of the Biggs Company setting forth the request for the check of FBI files.

Mr. Nally stated that they had received no information concerning any such check and wondered whether the Bureau was aware of any such instructions. Mr. Nally stated undoubtedly there was a mistake and the requested check was possibly intended for the Secret Service rather than the FBI. Nally was advised that no investigation or check should be made and he should check further with Duncan to determine whether in fact such instructions do exist. The Resident Agency in Alexandria subsequently advised that a further check had been made with Mr. Duncan who has now ascertained he was mistaken and the request for the check of the prospective buyers was actually supposed to be made with the Secret Service. According to Duncan, Secret Service had requested the Biggs Company to check with Secret Service regarding prospective buyers.

ACTION:

This is furnished as a matter of information since the matter has been clarified.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Stanley

REC 55 97-27 74

JUL 27 1964

CHS:jmmsm
(6)

TRUE COPY

(b)(6)

May 22, 1965
[redacted]
Niagara Falls, Ontario,
Canada.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Would you be good enough to forward or deliver the enclosed personal letter and Funeral March script to the widow of the late John F. Kennedy.

I have read somewhere that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy lives in New York, but where exactly?

I know of no other agency more suitable to fulfill this small task than the F.B.I. I hope you will forgive me for calling on you to play the role of postman. I am doing this simply because I cannot think of any other way to get in touch with her.

Sincerely

(b)(6)

[redacted]

REC- 15 94-37374-201

MAY 28 1965

8-cft

5-26-65

5-25-65

May 22, 1965

(b)(6) [redacted]

Niagara Falls, Ontario,
Canada.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Would you be good enough to forward or deliver the enclosed personal letter and funeral March script to the widow of the late John F. Kennedy.

I have read somewhere that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy lives in New York, but is this exactly?

Thank you & God bless

mml
acb 5-26-65

5-25-65

CORRESPONDENCE

II

I know of no other agency more suitable to fulfill this small task than the F.B.I.

I hope you will forgive me for calling on you to play the role of postman. I am doing this simply because I cannot think of any other way to get in touch with her.

Sincerely

(b)(6) [redacted]

(per encl)

May 26, 1965

REC-15 91-37371-201

(b)(6)

[redacted]
Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of May 22nd, with enclosures, was received in Mr. Hoover's absence.

For your information, it has been Mr. Hoover's long-standing policy not to forward mail, and it is hoped you will understand his inability to be of assistance in this instance. I am returning the material you sent.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosures (2)

MAILED 6
MAY 26 1965
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. His enclosures, which were a personal letter and a funeral march, are being returned.

EFT:ncr (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Sullivan
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 9 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/23/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-2074)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
STUTTGART, GERMANY
100 ROSES TO BE SENT TO MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY

(b)(6)
b7C

ReNYtelcall to Bureau, 8/19/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of [redacted] letter in German to the NYO and the translation into English.

Enclosed letter was received at the NYO on 8/19/65 from captioned individual, expressing his gratitude to the American people for the wonderful life he has led since leaving Hungary and living in the west. The writer indicated that, to show his gratitude, he was sending a bouquet of 100 roses, with two white lilies in the center, to the FBI in New York to be delivered to Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY on 8/22/65.

ASAC GEORGE JUKES, Secret Service, New York, was telephonically advised of the above on 8/19/65, and the original letter and translation were hand-carried to him on 8/20/65.

He advised that, if the flowers were delivered to the NYO of the FBI over the weekend of 8/21,22/65, the individual who delivers them should be told to deliver the flowers to 400 Park Avenue, Room 1400, on Monday, 8/23/65. The delivery service should be informed that Mrs. KENNEDY is out of town and the flowers would be accepted by her secretary on 8/23/65.

The Bureau was advised on 8/19/65 that the letter was going to be furnished to Secret Service for their advice on how to handle the flowers if received by the NYO.

The flowers were not received at the NYO over the weekend of 8/21,22/65, and ASAC GEORGE JUKES, Secret Service, New York, was so advised on 8/23/65.

REC-71

AUG 24 1965

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - New York (66-2074)

FJI:enc

50 SEP 8 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

Stuttgart Gerlingen
16. August 1963.

Hoch Verehrter Herr Direktor fon dap FPI! (in New York.)

Bitte Sie Höflichst um Entschuldigung, das ich Sie jetzt so unbekant stören möchte, durch diese meine aufmerksamkeit.

Ich bin ein Ungar Flüchtling. Seit 1956 leben ich in Finland in Politische exil. Weil mir das russisch-diktatorische regierung was in Ungarn regieren für mein junge leben tag-zu-tag das größte gegner gewesen. Weil mir, und für meine Eltern schnoff heimlich, das schrecklichste Überraschungen gemacht, seit 1948. Und nicht nur für meine Eltern, sondern für meine ganzen Familie sehr schlecht brutal behandelt worden von das komunisten aus seine beamt.

Weil meine ganzen Familie und ich, gegen das jetzigen regim sind seit 1995.

Aber seit 1956 Nov. ich bin sehr begeistert hier in Westen, und sehr zu frieden, weil ich hier finden meine ganzen freiheit in allen seit. Und dafür kann ich nur für Ihre Regerung in America sehr-sehr Dankbeir sein unergänzlich.

Nun jetzt aus mein alten Dankbahrkeit möchten ich für Ihre Gnädige frau Jacqueline Kennedy eine Grosse Überraschung machen aus Herzen mit meinen meinen present. Es wolte ich Persönlich überreichen für Sie, aber leider, bin ich in momenten nicht in America.

Aber ich hoffe das zukunft, einmal werde ich so weit sein.

Mein Liebe Herr Direktor! Bitten Sie so freundlich, wan Ihre Bote mit empfangen das Hundert-dunkelroten Rosen, und das Zwei-weissen Lilien in die mitte, ich Bieten Ihr so Herzlichst, zum rest (ganz-erstenklassen qualität) durch controllare in allen grossen Rosen strauß. Und durch in ihren Netzes kuerlichen form am 22-August für Sie, kurz for Ihre mittagzeit, Sie, oder jemand fon

94-37577-20

ENCLOSURE

Ihnen, das wunderbare und liebenswürdige Geschenk für Prinzessin Jacqueline Kennedy mit meine Brief [illegible] Reise [illegible] durch das Feuer.

Darum senden ich zum Ihre Email diese Mädchen, für immer sein Geheimnis, weil ich will allein selbst sicher sein, was ich geschrieben haben.

Ich bin sehr froh und begeistert unser diese fall von Prinzessin Jacqueline Kennedy mit mein klein Aufmerksamkeit, Sie dann sehr glücklich fühlen.

Mein Lieber Herr Director! Ich möchten für Sie sein Dankbarkeit [illegible] um meine Bitte so freundlich machen [illegible]. Ich erwarten von Ihnen Ihre sehr freundlich Brief in English, [illegible]

Ich bleiben zu Ihnen [illegible]

mit Freundlichen Grüßen

[redacted]

(b)(6)
b7c

Stuttgart-Gerlingen
August 16, 1965

Highly Honored
Mr. Director of the F.B.I.
(in New York) !

I offer you my humblest apologies for causing this inconvenience to you - especially as I do not know you - and for asking your attention.

I am a Hungarian refugee. I have been living abroad since 1956, as a political exile. It is because the Russian dictatorial government, which is now ruling over Hungary, has been the greatest enemy to my young life, day in and day out. It is also because it has caused, secretly, to me and my parents, the most terrible surprises since 1945. And not only to my parents: my entire family have been treated very badly and brutally by the communists and their officials. This is so because my entire family and I have been against the present regime since 1945.

However, since November 1956, I have been very much delight with life here in the West, and very satisfied, because here I feel my whole freedom, all around me. And for this I am very, very thankful to your Government in America, and I'll never forget it.

And now, to show my gratefulness, I should like to give the honored Mrs. Jaqueline Kennedy a big surprise: a gift to her, from the bottom of my heart. I would have liked to give it to her personally, but unfortunately, I am not in America right now.

Yet I hope that in the future I'll do it, some day.

My dear Mr. Director! Please be so kind that when your

ENCLOSURE
94-37374-202

employees receive the one-hundred dark-red roses, with two white lilies in the center (all of the very best quality): I would like to ask you from my heart to look through and inspect thoroughly this entire big bouquet of roses. And please deliver - either yourself or through one of your men - in a nice, ceremonial way, this wonderful bouquet of roses to the honored Mrs. Jaqualine Kennedy personally, shortly before her lunch hour on August 22, together with my letter, which I am sending with the roses via Flucurop [sic].

I am sending this nice remembrance through your employees, because I want to be absolutely sure of my gift.

I should be very glad and enthusiastic if Mrs. Jaqualine Kennedy feels happy about this small attention of mine.

Dear Mr. Director! May I thank you most cordially for all the trouble you might have in granting my request? I am awaiting your very kind letters in English, telling me how everything turned out.

Yours unforgettably, with friendly greetings, and

sincerely,

(b)(6) [redacted]

Translator's remark:

Writer's German language is awkward and faulty, as if translated from another language, with over-emphasis on flowery speech.

[redacted]

(b)(6)

September 1, 1965

Editor, Saturday Evening Post:

President John F. Kennedy was not elected by reason of his record in Congress.

He was more of a matinee idol than a Lyndon Johnson.

In "The Founding Father, The Story of Joseph P. Kennedy", page 458 by Richard J. Whalen, appears the following:

> "For each of the last two televised debates, Kennedy rehearsed more than seven hours in the studio". "Nixon declined an offer of rehearsal".

da

(b)(6) [redacted]

EX-103 REC 75 94-37371-2

COPY FOR HON. J. EDGAR HOOVER

12 SEP 7 1965

no ack-off

CORRESPONDENCE

SEP 13 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/6/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM LEGAT, BERN (62-92)(RUC)

MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 1/5/66 JOHN HANLY, U. S. Secret Service representative, Paris, informed that Mrs. KENNEDY would arrive via Swissair flight 111 at Geneva, Switzerland, to spend some time, possibly until 2/9/66, at the well-known ski resort of Gstaad.

Foregoing for information.

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison (direct)
1 - Bern
HDG:rn
(5)

REC-61

62-37374-204

17 JAN 11 1966

C C. Wick,

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/21/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via: AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-0)

(b)(6) [redacted]

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(LIAISON)

Enclosed for Bureau are original and four copies of self-explanatory LHM re subject. Info copy furnished Los Angeles inasmuch as subject gave this as her home address.

WFO indices negative re subject.

WFO is disseminating copy of LHM locally to Secret Service.

Although subject does not fit criteria of FBI Agreement with Secret Service, as set-out on FD 376, this information is nevertheless being submitted to Bureau in LHM form for consideration of dissemination to Secret Service Headquarters.

94-37324

NOT RECORDED
183 MAR 25 1965

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (Info)
3 - WFO
(1-62-3025)
(1-66-3025)

JWR:jms
(7)

AIRTEL
1 ENCLOSURE

ENCL 6-1

ORIGINAL FILED IN CASE FILE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

February 21, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[redacted]

b)(6)

[redacted]

94-37374

ENCLOSURE

(b)(6)

[redacted]

The information contained herein was telephonically furnished on February 21, 1986, to Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Robert J. Jamison, Washington Field Office, United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3/16/66

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: [redacted] LIAISON SECTION)

FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (66-120)

LIAISON WITH SWEDISH POLICE

Enclosed herein are copies of communications as follows:

(1) Telegram from American Embassy, Stockholm, to Department of State, American Embassies Paris and London, dated 3/11/66, Contents this communication denote Stockholm Police received cable from JOHN J. HANLY, Special Agent in Charge, Secret Service, Paris Embassy, requesting police assistance to prevent a Swedish citizen from sending letters to Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY. This request, for some unknown reason, sent by Swedish Police to Swedish Foreign Ministry, which informally requested such requests be channeled through American Embassy, Stockholm. Embassy, Stockholm, requested background information and instructions from Paris and London.

(2) Copy of telegram from Embassy, London to recipients of telegram mentioned (1) above, which sets forth position Legal Attache in such matters. This telegram was prepared at the specific request of WILLIS C. ARMSTRONG, Minister, Economic Section (Legat Office is under ARMSTRONG for administrative purposes). This communication is self-explanatory.

(3) Telegram from American Embassy, Paris, dated 3/15/66 to same recipients of (1) and (2), which sets forth HANLY's position in this matter and indicates HANLY planned to travel to Stockholm 3/15/66 concerning this matter.

(4) Telegram from American Embassy, Stockholm, to same recipients dated 3/15/66, suggesting HANLY defer visit until Embassy attempts to resolve matter.

In addition to the enclosures, on 3/15/66, Minister ARMSTRONG, who is extremely cooperative with this office and

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - London
JTM:vw
(3)

REC-48

51 APR 14 1966

a personal friend of Legat's, telephonically contacted Ambassador PARSONS in Stockholm, pointing out to him that the Embassy, London, is not involved in this matter; that it was precipitated by the Embassy in Paris and requested PARSONS prevent further injection of Embassy, London, into this matter. PARSONS pointed out to ARMSTRONG he was acquainted with personnel of Legat's Office. He knew how Legat Office operates and that he was quite certain there would be no further involvement of Embassy, London, and that this matter would die down completely. He assured ARMSTRONG he would look after the interests of this office.

On 3/16/66, in telephonic conversation with PAUL HOYLAN, Consul, American Embassy, Stockholm, on another matter, he advised he was aware of the current situation and that as far as he was concerned, Embassy, London, was not involved and the situation would have no affect on future operations by this office in Sweden.

The enclosures and the foregoing are furnished for the information of the Bureau. The matter is one to be resolved by Secret Service Office, Paris, and not this office as this office is not involved. This matter will be generally discussed with the National Police Board, Sweden, on next roadtrip in order to be certain that the work of this office is not identified with any other U.S. Government agency. No action is recommended. The Bureau will be kept advised of any additional pertinent developments.

ADDENDUM: Subsequent to transcription of above, Embassy, London, received telegram from Embassy, Stockholm, also sent Department of State and Paris, dated 3/16/66, copy of which is enclosed.

A telegram reply is being sent 3/17/66, a copy of which will be furnished to the Bureau after it has cleared American Embassy, London. In essence the reply will advise American Embassy, Stockholm that HAGELBERG, the Swedish Police officer mentioned in paragraph 2 of Stockholm's telegram, is not known to this office; that he is in charge

of the Records Section of the National Police Board and this office has never directed a communication to him. Further, all communications from this office are directed to HJALMAR B. FRIBERG, Chief Superintendent, National Police Board, who is second in command of the Interpol Office. It will be pointed out that in this regard this office does use as its principal liaison contact the Interpol Office of the National Police Board. Further, FRIBERG is a very close friend of Legat's and has been for the past five years and communications to him never contain "preemptory language" but are very informal and friendly.

For the information of the Bureau, it is known that FRIBERG has been on annual leave for two weeks and it is possible that some of his work has filtered down to HAGELBERG, who is not at all familiar with it. Again, I see no problems connected with this matter. I feel our liaison will go on as before and on the next road trip to Stockholm, this will be personally discussed with Chief Superintendent FRIBERG and the head of the National Police Board.

The foregoing is for information of the Bureau and the Bureau will be kept advised.

TRUE COPY

(b)(6) [redacted]
Sterling, Illinois 61081
August 15, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hoover:

Certain people here have stated that they had received word that the F. B. I. had investigated and reported that the rumor of J. F. Kennedy's early marriage and divorce was false.

I don't believe it. I've always understood that the F. B. I. did not give out information about their investigations. I'm not interested in his marriage or divorce - it's really not important any more, but I am interested in what these phoney-so-called liberals are trying to do to some conservatives here.

I wonder if you will state whether such an investigation was ever made, or at least, whether any information on the matter was given out by your office. Thank you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

B

ITC 8-16-66 jmc
ack 8-19-66
EFT: jmc
rmd

REC 37

94-37274-20k

EX 101

AUG 22 1966

8-Eff

[redacted]

(b)(6)

Sterling, Illinois 61081
August 15, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hoover:

Certain people here have stated that they had received word that the F.B.I. had investigated and reported that the rumor of J.F. Kennedy's early marriage and divorce was false.

I don't believe it. I've always understood that the F.B.I. did not give out information about their investigations. I'm not interested in his marriage or divorce - it's really not important any more, but I am interested in what these phony - so-called liberals are trying to do to some conservatives here.

I wonder if you will state whether such an investigation was ever made, or at least, whether any information on the matter was given out by your office.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

1 TO FILE pmb
sek 8-19-66
EFT: jmd
mmd

(b)(6)

CORRESPONDENCE

REC 37

EX 101

206

August 19, 1966

[redacted]

(b)(6)

Sterling, Illinois 61081

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 15th, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of this, you may be assured that the FBI has not furnished any statements concerning the matter you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

AUG 19 1 11 PM '66
FBI
DECODING READING ROOM

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. The self-addressed, stamped envelope which she enclosed is being utilized in reply.

EFT:jmb
(3)

MAILED 30
AUG 19 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Tolson
Holmes
Gandy

61 AUG 24 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1964

Dear Edgar:

I was glad to know that you were able to meet with William Manchester. As long as there will be much written about last November, it is important that there by an accurate, authoritative account, and I know that you have given Mr. Manchester valuable assistance in this endeavor.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Robert F. Kennedy

94-37374-

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 12 1967

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

62-111372-10

REC-61

21 JUN 25 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 12 1967

61 JAN 17 1967

June 4, 1964

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

With reference to your letter dated June 1, 1964, I thought you would like to know that I met with Mr. Manchester this morning for approximately one hour and fifteen minutes. Our discussion was quite detailed in every respect. At the same time, however, it was somewhat cut in view of the unnecessary nature of the late President's death.

I found Mr. Manchester to be quite thorough; however, very pleasant and friendly.

Sincerely,

JUN 4 - 1964

1 - Miss Gandy (sent with memo)
1 - Miss Holmes (sent with memo)
1 - Mr. Belmont (sent with memo)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent with memo)
1 - Mr. Jones (sent with memo)
1 - Mr. Morrell (sent with memo)

NOTE: See DeLoach to Mohr memo dated 6-4-64 captioned "William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book to be Published in 1969, Appointment with the Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64," CDD:saj.

CDD:saj

64-27321

62-117374-8

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 12 1967

61 JAN 17 1967

EX-102

11 JUN 5 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Best copy obtainable

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-2-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER
AUTHOR OF BOOK REGARDING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST TO SEE DIRECTOR

This memorandum is being prepared to summarize contacts of Mr. Manchester with the Bureau in connection with a letter from Attorney General Kennedy to the Director asking Mr. Hoover to see Manchester regarding Manchester's book about the President's assassination.

On 3-30-64, Ed Guthman advised Mr. DeLoach that the President's widow had invited captioned individual to do a book regarding the President's assassination. It will be confined to a 6-day period--starting with the night of the judicial reception at the White House, 11-20-63, and will conclude with the burial of the President. Mrs. Kennedy selected Manchester to write the book because of his 1962 book, "The Profile of President Kennedy." The book is to be published in 1968.

Guthman claimed Mrs. Kennedy was anxious for the Director to meet Manchester to personally relate the information Mr. Hoover received from Dallas regarding the shooting of the President and the Director's immediate notification of the Attorney General. Guthman stated Manchester would not ask any questions about the FBI's investigation of the assassination realizing that this was matter for the Warren Commission. The Director declined to meet Manchester pointing out that the Department, particularly Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, had blamed the FBI for "leaks" even though we have remained meticulously silent. Mr. Tolson suggested that Mr. DeLoach handle the contact with Manchester. Mr. Guthman was advised by Mr. DeLoach of the Director's unavailability on 4-6-64.

94-37274

After arrangements made by Mr. Guthman's office, you (Mr. DeLoach) met Manchester on 4-[illegible]-64. Manchester was interested in the activities of the Director immediately following the assassination of the President. Mr. DeLoach informed Manchester accordingly; however, Manchester stated he desired to obtain this information from the Director rather than from an assistant. Manchester indicated he was having some difficulty in obtaining the information he wanted as most agencies declined to give him any data until after the report [illegible] Warren Commission had been issued. He was informed that this would certainly [illegible] the FBI. He indicated he did not seek answers to questions about the FBI investigation of the case and reiterated his stand that he would like to talk to the Director personally concerning the Director's

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes
Dictaphone (5)

JUN 8 1964

specific activities immediately following the assassination. When asked what he had in mind, he stated it would be better if we furnished him a great deal of information and then let him later ask specific questions to round out the information. Mr. DeLoach told him that we would first want to know what he had in mind before we went to a great deal of work.

Manchester asked if the allegation were true that the FBI had known that Oswald was in Dallas, Texas, and at the Texas Book Depository at the time of the assassination. He was answered in the affirmative but he was also informed of the lack of information making it necessary to inform the Secret Service of Oswald's presence. Manchester concluded this meeting on a cordial basis and again indicated his desire to visit with the Director some time in the future. In connection with the memo submitted regarding this contact with Mr. Manchester, the Director stated he did not intend to see Manchester and no cooperation was to be extended to him.

On 5-19-64 Manchester contacted the Bureau and stated that in connection with his book on the President's death, it would be necessary for him to review documents in the possession of the Warren Commission and, therefore, he would need a "clearance." He understood the FBI would "initiate his clearance." He was informed that the Bureau does not grant clearances of the nature described by him and after an explanation of the function of the Bureau in this regard he stated he apparently misunderstood the problem and would be in touch with the Warren Commission.

BIOGRAPHICAL:

Manchester was born on 4-1-22 in Attleboro, Massachusetts. He was married in 1948 and in 1963 had two children. He received an A. B. degree from the University of Massachusetts in 1946 and an A. M. degree from the University of Missouri in 1947. He served in the U. S. Marine Corps from 1942 to 1945. He was a reporter for "The Daily Oklahoman," 1945-46; "The Baltimore Sun," 1947-54; 1955--64, Managing Editor of the Wesleyan University Press. He has had several books published and has been a contributor to numerous national magazines including "Harper's," "The Reporter," "The Saturday Review," "Holiday," "The Nation," "Esquire" and "The Saturday Evening Post."

We have had considerable cordial correspondence with Manchester since 1955 at which time he was furnished an article by the Director which appeared in three of his nationally distributed high school papers.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

6-2-64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

BORN 7-25-929

June 1, 1964

Dear Edgar:

As you know, Mrs. Kennedy has asked William Manchester to write an authoritative account of the events of last November.

All the members of our family and top officials throughout the Government are cooperating with Mr. Manchester, and I would appreciate it very much if you would see him at your earliest convenience.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Robert F. Kennedy

DMCT-4 194-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 12 1967

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

62-111371-6
[illegible] 14

JUN 8 1964

FILE

CORRESPONDENCE

61 JAN 17 1967

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7606) 1/24/67

SAC, NEW YORK (100-7828)(RUC)

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (IRA)
IS-IRELAND
(OO: Bureau)

ReWFOlet, 12/6/66.

Mr. JOSEPH WILLICOMBE, King Features Syndicate, E. 45th St., NYC, advised that the author mentioned would be "SPIKE" HENNESSY. He stated, however, that the only recent book by this author is "I'll Come Back in the Springtime," currently being published by Ives Washburn, Inc.

He advised that this book deals exclusively with former President JOHN F. KENNEDY and includes his Irish background as well as accounts of his trips to Ireland.

Clerks at the Irish Book Store, 831-A Lexington Ave., NYC, offered the same information. It is noted that no other listing for a published or projected book by HENNESSY could be located at the Irish Book Store.

NOT RECORDED
100 JAN 30 1967

(3)-Bureau (RM)
(1- Legat, London)(100-1)
1-New York

JFC:dam
(4)

62 FEB 7 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-

World Journal Tribune, Inc.

Publisher of Herald Tribune, World Journal, World Journal Tribune. 125 Barclay Street, New York, N.Y. 10015. Tel.: 577-5100

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Beverly Hotel,
125 E. 50th St.
N.Y.C.

March 7, 1967

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

(b)(6)

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The letter dated February 9th, 1967 is self explanatory. WW asked me if I had any others and I found the other two.

Hope you and Mr. Tolson are enjoying good health.

regards,

Rose

for Walter Winchell
(Rose Bigman)

7 ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~ ATTACHED

REC 13 94-37374-207

12 MAR 17 1967

ack 3-13-67 HRH:ale

THIS IS FROM ROSE, John.
This woman writes practically every time she reads something about Jackie.
SEND TO JEH--in case she gets violent etc.

(b)(6)

[redacted]
Hot Springs, Arkansas
February 9, 1967

Dear Mr. Hinckell:

How much are you being paid to put in those sly digs for Jackie "Kennedy", the world's biggest phony? You will never stop them, will you?

In today's Gallery you say Jackie can't stand Paul Fay's book because she says "It makes my husband appear undignified." What a laugh. Jackie was only John's common-law wife. Their so-called "marriage" was a shot-gun wedding with Old Joe Kennedy holding the gun to John's head. Old Joe Kennedy is probably the father of Jackie's children. What do you think this liar, thief, and self-appointed minister of propaganda could possibly know on the subject of dignity?

Also, perhaps you can explain why JFK himself once told me Jackie was a member of the Communist Party. Bloody Jackie, mini-skirted Jackie really cares about dignity? The Jackie who spends a month's vacation aboard the private yacht of a Greek shipping millionaire really is concerned about dignity? Jackie the darling of the fanatics magazine who has a gold plaque placed in the Lincoln Room at the White House with an engraving which says "JFK slept here with Jacqueline" really is primarily concerned about dignity?

Jackie, the fanatic "Mell" of the Irish Mafia, has never told the truth about anything in her life.

How about your trying it on me, you a hopeless idol worshipper?

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6) [redacted]

(This from Rose, John.
This woman writes practically
every time she reads something
about Jackie.
SEND TO JEH -- in case she gets
violent)

(b)(6)

[redacted]
Hot Springs, Arkansas
February 9, 1968

Dear Mr. Winchell:

How much are you being paid to put in those sly plugs for Jackie "Kennedy", the world's biggest phony? You will never stop them, will you?

In today's column you say Jackie can't stand Paul Fay's book because she says, "It makes my husband appear undignified." What a laugh! Jackie was only John's common-law wife. Their so-called "marriage" was a shot-gun wedding with Old Joe Kennedy holding the gun to John's head. Old Joe Kennedy is probably the father of Jackie's children. What do you think this liar, thief, and self-appointed minister of propaganda could possibly know or care about dignity?

Also, perhaps you can explain why JFK himself, once told me Jackie was a member of the Communist Party. Bloody Jackie, mini-skirted Jackie really cares about dignity! The Jackie who spends a month's vacation aboard the private yacht of a Greek shipping millionaire really is concerned about dignity. Jackie the darling of the fanatic magazines, who has a gold plaque placed in the Lincoln Room at the White House with an engraving which says "JFK slept here with Jacqueline" really is primarily concerned about dignity!

Jackie, the favorite "Mall" of the Irish Mafia, has never told the truth about anything in her life.

How about your trying it, or are you a hopeless idol worshipper?

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

COPY:nm

January 26, 1967

(b)(6) [redacted]
Elizabeth, N.J.

Dear Mr. Winchell:

No matter what I do or how hard I try I can't get anyone to stop Jackie Kennedy from bugging me, televising, and making every thing around me smell abominably.

I've decided to take matters in my own hands, but don't know where to start. I would like to know an Ear Doctor that would deafen me and take my sense of smell away. This may sound like drastic measures to you, to me it is a reprieve from the Insane Asylum. Five years of listening to obscene expressions, Maine colloquialisms plus extemporaneous phrases which identifies the person to who said them and no matter where I lived regardless of mileage from the places, where I am it sounds like a jet airport, truck terminal, extra busy highway, parties, now they are adding more sound effects, such as screaming, bombs falling, ships sinking etc. As much as I would hate to never hear a bird sing again or the things that are important with hearing, I would rather be deaf. "It all goes back to that old adage "What you don't hear, doesn't hurt you!"

I am ashamed to ask a Doctor that isn't familar with their proceedures as it sounds like a strange request and I couldn't stand to go through the explanation one more time.

Every thing about me is hypersensitive and this would be an act of mercy. Just to be able not to hear that Jackie Kennedy (better known to me as pornographic Pike) and her bi-sexual appetites would be heaven to me.

The smells keep my stomack upset over three quarters of the time and I don't want to have to spend the rest of my life listening and smelling the foul talk and odors.

Anything you can do to help me find a doctor to perform this unusual operation will be appreciated by me forever.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

COPY:nm

[redacted]

Hot Springs, Arkansas
September 29, 1966

(b)(6)

Mr. Walter Winchell
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In one of your recent columns you used the names "Mrs. JFK and Pat Kennedy" both of which are incorrect. Are we to assume that only women who get Italian-style divorces should be called by their former "husband's" names, but that women whose husbands still survive are cutely dismissed as "Pat Kennedy"! What strange standards of journalism.

Since Jackie is now and always has been the bought and paid for puppet of Old Joe Kennedy she was always only properly "Mrs. John F. Kennedy" in quotation marks. Since Mr. John F. Kennedy is deceased it is improper to use this name at all. The two children which she flaunts before the public were endowed by Old Joe, himself, and he has always supported her completely even during her so-called "marriage" to John.

(over)

Old Joe is her well-fingered press agent, which explains the brain-washing deluge of propaganda under which America has been buried these past few years.

Everybody knows Jackie and the Kennedys are "left left as thieves." Who ordered Jackie and Pat to eat at opposite ends of the restaurant? My bet is on Old Joe.

In writing anything about Jackie you should never forget to use the key opening phrase. It is "Take Me To Your Leader." Jackie is just an essential part of the Kennedy's program to advance the retarded and to retard the advanced!

The reason Jackie makes so many visits to the Pope and the Kennedys keep constant company with a Cardinal is because they like her high sins.

She is hardly America's favorite widow, as you recently stated, but the most conspicuous skeleton in the Kennedy family closet!

Sincerely yours,

(b)(6) [redacted]

Mr. Walter Winchell
The Sentinel - Record
~~Hot Springs, Arkansas~~
KING Features Synd.
235 E. 45th St.
New York, N.Y.
10017

(Please Forward)

[redacted]

(b)(6)

(b)(6) [redacted]
Hot Springs, Arkansas
September 29, 1966

Mr. Walter Winchell
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In one of your recent columns you used the names "Mrs. JFK and Pat Kennedy," both of which are incorrect. Are we to assume that only women who get Italian-style divorces should be called by their former "husband's" names, but that women whose husbands still survive are curtly dismissed as "Pat Kennedy"! What strange standards of journalism.

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Old Joe is her well-financed press agent, which explains the brain-washing deluge of propaganda under which America has been buried these past few years.

Everybody knows Jackie and the Kennedys are "as thick as thieves." Who ordered Jackie and Pat to eat at opposite ends of the restaurant? My bet is on Old Joe.

In writing anything about Jackie you should never forget to use the key opening phrase. It is, "Take Me To Your Leader." Jackie is just an essential part of the Kennedy's program to advance the retarded and to retard the advanced!

The reason Jackie makes so many visits to the Pope and the Kennedys keep constant company with a Cardinal is because their sins are high sins.

She is hardly America's favorite widow, as you recently stated, but the most conspicuous skelton in the Kennedy family closet!

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

COPY:nm

January 26 1967

(b)(4) [redacted]
DPC

Elizabeth, N.J.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I want to tell you what I do know and I am not getting anyone to stop Jackie family from bugging me, stalking, and making every thing around me smell abomination.

I'm entitled to take mail in my own hands, but I don't know where I stand. I would like to know in a letter that would leave me and take my sense of smell away. This is my second letter. Answer to you. To me it is a disgrace from the name Leyton. Five years of listening to obscene expressions, nine colloquiums plus intemperance. Please what identifies the person to whom them and no matter where I live.

regardless of mileage from the places where I and it sounds like a jet airport, truck terminal, extra busy highway parties, now they are doing more sound effects, such as screaming bombs falling, ships sinking etc. As much as I would like to never hear a bird sing again or the things that are important with hearing, I would rather be deaf. "It all goes back to that old adage "What you don't fear, doesn't hurt you"

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be hoped I am.

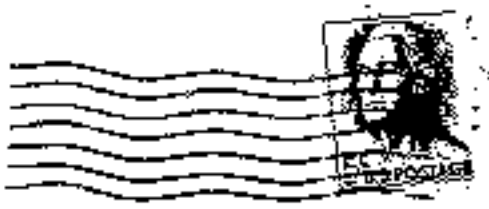
The smells keep my stomach upset over three quarters of the time and I don't want to have to spend the rest of my life listening and smelling people talk about odors.

Anything you can do to help me find a doctor to perform this necessary operation will be appreciated by me forever.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

(b)(6)
b7C



NEWARK STAR-LEDGER
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
ATTN MR. WALTER WINCHELL

The Ambassador

LOS ANGELES 5, CALIFORNIA

Rose - Do you have more of these letters to send to Wash?

(Rose - Do you have more of these letters to send to Wash?)

INSTANTANEOUS RESERVATION SERVICE FOR ALL SCHINE HOSTELS
The BONEY PLAZA HOTEL
The GULF STREAM HOTEL, APTS. & VILLAS ..... Miami Beach, Fla.
The McALLISTER HOTEL & El Centro De Las Americas ..... Miami Beach, Fla.
The HOTEL NORTHAMPTON & WIGGINS TAVERN ..... Northampton, Mass.
The QUEENSBURY HOTEL ..... Glens Falls, New York
The SCHINE AIRPORT HOTEL ..... Hartford, Conn. - Springfield, Mass.

REC 13

March 13, 1967

94-37374-207

Miss Rose Bigman
Room 306
Beverly Hotel
50th Street and Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Rose:

I received your letter of March 7th, with enclosures, and want to thank you and Walter for bringing this to my attention. I have sent a copy of each of the letters to the Director of the United States Secret Service.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: ~~Mrs.~~ Miss Bigman is an associate of Walter Winchell, both of whom are known to the Director on a first-name basis. This letter, being directed to Miss Bigman since she is the one who forwarded the material to the Director. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [redacted] or [redacted]. Copy of each enclosure forwarded to United States Secret Service by form referral of same date.

(b)(6)
b7C

HRH:clc
(3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

MAILED 2
MAR 13 1967
COMM-FBI

51 MAR 21 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Cali,Col.,julio 10, 1967

Mrs.
Jackeline Bouvier Kennedy
New York,N.Y. U.S.A.

Froom: [redacted]

(b)(6)

Dear Mrs Jackeline;

I beg your perdon for my before letter, april 2 1967,,because I didn't ~~store~~ write for a charge (cargo) to a group of politicians this country (Colombia). I believe my father and maybe my mother andxx my brothers and relatives were the souffers (sufrimientos) in my last years.

Yours Truly, [redacted]

(b)(6)

[redacted]

94-37374-208

16 JUL 18 1967

94-37374

Mr.JK Edgar Roover: I send you copy of this letter for your knowlidge. Excusese for the last letter.

Truly, [redacted]

Mr.
J.Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigations
Washington D. C.

55 JUL 26 1967

CONFIDENCE

Department of State TELEGRAM

24

CONFIDENTIAL 514

PAGE 01 TOKYO 02900 270846Z

7
ACTION EA 19

INFO INR 07,P 04,CIA 04,DOD 01,RSC 01,USIA 12,NSAE 00,SAL 01,FBI 01,
SY 03,L 03,PPT 02,RSR 01,SAH 03/062 W

R 270830Z OCT 67
FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 7091
INFO AMEMBASSY BANGKOK 681
AMCONSUL HONG KONG 712
AMEMBASSY SAIGON 1250
AMEMBASSY VIENTIANE 350

C O N F I D E N T I A L TOKYO 2900

SUBJ: TRAVEL TO CAMBODIA OF TIME-LIFE CORRESPONDENT

1. TOKYO TIME-LIFE BUREAU CHIEF JERROLD SCHECHTER OCT 26 TOLD EMBOFFS HE HAD SAME DAY RECEIVED VISA FOR CAMBODIA TO COVER VISIT OF MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY. SCHECHTER AWARE THAT MIKE FORRESTAL AND PERHAPS OTHERS ACCOMPANYING MRS. KENNEDY AND INTERESTED IN POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE. SCHECHTER'S VISA GOOD FOR STAY IN CAMBODIA OF 28 DAYS. HE INTENDS TO USE THIS PERIOD TO TRY AND GET VISA TO NORTH

PAGE 2 RUALOT 2900 C O N F I D E N T I A L
VIETNAM WHICH HE HAS ALREADY STARTED TO WORK ON IN TOKYO.

(b)(6) [redacted]

GP-3 JOHNSON

94-3737

NOT RECORDED
1 OCT 27 1967

NOT RECORDED
NOV 1 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

FES
NOV 0 1967

4-528

94-37374-209

CHANGED TO

62-27799-602X

NOV 22 1967

Via/mail

9

FD-316 (3-9-62)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, Room 3-10, Daton Hotel, 175 Third Street, San Francisco, California; Letter to Jacqueline Kennedy, dated July 1, 1968

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

94-37374-

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through Original of seven items described in attached letterhead memorandum are enclosed.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOT RECORDED
JUL 10 1968

JUL 11 1968

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (8)
U. S. Secret Service (Los Angeles)
1 - Las Vegas
WMP:so
(4)

Enclosure(s)

AUG 2 - 1968

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Las Vegas, Nevada

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 5, 1968

Unknown Subject, Room 3-10, Daton Hotel,
175 Third Street, San Francisco, California;
Letter to Jacqueline Kennedy, dated July 1, 1968

On July 3, 1968, Lieutenant Don Cave, Carson City, Nevada, Police Department, furnished the items described below. Cave advised that he had received these items this date from [redacted] Chamber of Commerce, Carson City, Nevada, to which agency the items were addressed, and which had received them this date in the mail.

(b)(6)

I. Envelope postmarked PM, July 2, 1968, at San Francisco, California, marked "Air Mail", bearing airmail stamp, addressed to

"Please forward to: -
Chamber of Commerce
Carson City = (?)

State of: Nevada".

The back of this envelope bears return address:

"c/o = [redacted]
Los Angeles, Calif."

This envelope contained the following:

A. Letter whose contents are set out below:

"June = 25 = 1968.

Chamber of Commerce =
Carson City: (State of:-
Nevada)

Gentlemen:= Please = mail the enclosed letter for

XEROX
JUL 11 1968

94-57374

ENCLOSURE

Unknown Subject, Room 3-10, Daton Hotel,
175 Third Street, San Francisco, California

me = mail is intercepted = & I must reach people who will help me -

Thanks = (Relative)

I am in danger - Plots vs me, same as those who annilated the Kennedys John & Bobby = over big money & holdup collected - big Banke Frame - My liberty & life threatened = Please forward my enclosed letter, soon? Put it in your own envelope (Chamber of Commerce & Re-address it & send Thanks Enclosed 1.00 for stamps - keep change"

B. Envelope bearing the legend, "Please open", which when opened was found to contain:

1. One dollar bill, folded.

C. Envelope bearing airmail stamp, addressed to:

"Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy -
1050 = Broadway -
New York, N.Y."

This envelope also bore the following notation on its face:

"Secty =
Do Not open -
Very Personal
Prompt att'n -'Urgent -"

This envelope when opened was found to contain:

1. Plain white, sealed envelope which when opened was found to contain:

a. Letter whose contents are

Unknown Subject, Room 3-10, Daton Hotel,
175 Third Street, San Francisco, California

set out below:

"July - 1st. 1968.

Dear Jacqueline:- I am John, Bobby's (& Teds) cousin, (Room # 3-10) Daton Hotel - 17-5-Th-i-R-d Street, San Francisco, California; Thank you for your check - March or April - 1968; & tell Rose Kennedy thanks for her check - April - 1968- but nothing has been received by me, (59 yrs.) (this state) -

I am sorry I did not see Bobby or Rose, when they were here - in San Francisco - perhaps I could have avoided the Bobby - tragedy - as I also, am in danger, from some of the same Powers who plotted vs. Bobby (& John) and I (& could have warned Bobby & John also) have no money to leave the danger zone (S.F. & State of California)

New York plots, have been added, & I have never been in New York -

Please, dear "Jackie" - Send an armed police guard for me - in a Bullet-Prooted Car - finanaced (will repay) U.S. Treasury Checks & settle -ments, Federal State of California & City due - Individuals owe me, also - years of Inheritances - Show cks from friends, my own Bank accts, Banks from Roosevelt Sr - etc.

Tell your man to come to (Room # 310) with a pic of you (Small Id Pic) & a letter from you & his credentials (My Pic Enclosed)

Liberty & life in danger - too much money & holdup confiscated, for to many years.

Help - soon?

Love -
(# 310) Daton Hotel
17-5-Third St (SF)

-I must leave State of Nev!"

Unknown Subject, Room 3-10, Daton Hotel,
175 Third Street, San Francisco, California

At 1:30 PM, July 3, 1968, Special Agent Roger Grunwald, United States Secret Service, Sacramento, California, was telephonically advised of the receipt of these items. Grunwald requested that they be forwarded to his office for further investigation or examination. Grunwald was advised that check with the information telephone operator, San Francisco, California, had disclosed that there is a Daton Hotel, 175 Third Street in that city.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 8 1968
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NORFOLK

1234AM URGENT 9/8/68 SMB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NORFOLK (100-5975)

WCS/hp

PROPOSED VISIT OF KENNEDY FAMILY TO NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA NINE SEVEN SIXTY EIGHT.

RE NORFOLK AIRTELS AUGUST NINETEEN AND SEPTEMBER THIRD LAST.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER "JOHN F. KENNEDY" WAS COMMISSIONED AT NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRYDOCK COMPANY.. MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY AND OTHER MEMBERS KENNEDY FAMILY PRESENT ALONG WITH OTHER DIGNATARIES AND TEN THOUSAND INVITED GUESTS. ROBERT MC NAMARA DELIVERED PRINCIPAL ADDRESS. RECEPTION FOLLOWED AT CHAMBERLIN HOTEL, FT. MONROE, VIRGINIA. KENNEDY FAMILY DEPARTED FOLLOWING RECEPTION FROM LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VIRGINIA.

COMMISSIONING CEREMONY AND RECEPTION OCCURED WITHOUT UNUSUAL INCIDENTS. NO PICKETING, NO DEMONSTRATIONS, RACIAL OR OTHERWISE.

OPEN HOUSE WILL BE HELD SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER EIGHT, ABOARD THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND HUGE CROWDS EXPECTED. CLOSE LIAISON WILL CONTINUE WITH NAVY AND NEWPORT NEWS PD.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

REC 5

EX-101

SEP 10 1968

CC: Trans

59 SEP 12 1968

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
SEP 8 1968

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NORFOLK

820PM DEFERRED 9/8/68 JEF

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NORFOLK (100-5975)

PROPOSED VISIT OF KENNEDY FAMILY TO NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

NINE SEVEN SIXTY EIGHT.

RE NORFOLK TEL TODAY.

OPEN HOUSE WAS HELD TODAY ON AIRCRAFT CARRIER "JOHN F. KENNEDY", NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRYDOCK COMPANY, NEWPORT NEWS, VA. APPROXIMATELY FIFTY THOUSAND VISITORS. CLOSE LIAISON WAS MAINTAINED WITH NAVY AND NEWPORT NEWS POLICE DEPARTMENT. NO PICKETING, NO DEMONSTRATIONS, RACIAL OR OTHERWISE.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

REC-35

17 SEP 10 1968

REC'D COM INTELL DIV

59 SEP 1968

FBI WASH DC

FBI BALTO

642PM URGENT 4-13-67 REM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BALTIMORE (175-NEW) 5P

JACQUELINE KENNEDY

[redacted] - AGE FIFTEEN, THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT AND UN-NAMED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS OF UNITED STATES.

(b)(6)

[redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED APRIL THIRTEEN INSTANT, THAT SCHOOL OFFICE RECEIVED CALL APRIL ELEVEN LAST, FROM A PARENT COMPLAINING ABOUT A TEACHER, [redacted] OF MAKING ACCUSATIONS IN OPEN CLASS THAT THERE WAS A CONSPIRACY AMONG SOME CLASS MEMBERS TO HARM [redacted]

[redacted] IS A NEGRO MALE, AGE APPROXIMATELY FOUR ZERO, SIX FEET ONE INCH, ONE SEVEN FIVE LBS., SLENDER BUILD, HAIR BLACK AND GRAYING, ADDRESS WDC. HE IS TEACHER OF WORLD HISTORY, THIS SCHOOL, SINCE SEPTEMBER, ONE NINE SIX SIX. THE SCHOOL OFFICE RECEIVED TWO PRIOR COMPLAINTS FROM PARENTS ABOUT [redacted] MAKING REMARKS TO CLASS CONCERNING RELIGION AND DEFENSE OF ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

END PAGE ONE

94-37374

NOT RECORDED
APR 17 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(b)(6)

SA (175-NEW)

WHEN [redacted] SPOKE TO [redacted] APRIL TWELVE LAST, ABOUT LATEST COMPLAINT, [redacted] ASSERTED THERE WAS SOME TYPE OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST HIM AND CLAIMED THAT PERIODICALLY DURING PAST FEW WEEKS HE FOUND ANONYMOUS NOTES ON HIS DESK THREATENING HIS LIFE AND LIFE OF THE PRESIDENT.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted] DISPLAYED ONE NOTE OR LETTER HE RECEIVED MARCH THIRTEEN. [redacted] REFUSED TO GIVE ORIGINAL TO [redacted] SAYING HE INTENDED TO KEEP IT ALONG WITH THE SEVERAL OTHER NOTES HE HAD RECEIVED STATING IN EFFECT HE WOULD USE THE NOTE TO HIS OWN ADVANTAGE IN THE EVENT THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TOOK ANY ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION AGAINST HIM.

THE ANONYMOUS NOTE DATED MARCH THIRTEEN LAST, IS AS FOLLOWS:

"MESSAGE TO ALL UNITS, D DAY IS MARCH TWO NINE, AT FIVE A.M. ON THAT DAY, THE COMMANDO UNITS IN ALEXANDRIA AND FAIRFAX WILL RALLY AT THE ENTRANCE TO MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

END PAGE TWO

BA (175-NEW)

THEY WILL CROSS THE BRIDGE AND DESTROY IT. THE PRESIDENT, V.P., CABINET AND HEADS OF CONGRESS WILL BE KILLED. THE LOW-YIELD ATOMIC DEVICE PLANTED IN THE COURTYARD OF THE PENTAGON WILL BE EXPLODED. JACQUELINE KENNEDY WILL BE KIDNAPPED FOR RANSOM. ON APRIL FIRST, THE COUNTRY WILL BE OURS. IN INDIAN HEAD, LEADING CONSPIRACY MEMBERS WILL MEET AT ..... TO ISSUE WEAPONS AND SPECIFIC ORDERS. [redacted] FIRST,-FOURTH AND FIFTH GRADE CLASSES WILL BE REPRESENTED. [redacted] IS AN IMMENSE THREAT TO OUR ENTERPRISE AND IT WILL BE CERTAIN THAT HE IS KEPT IN [redacted] AWAY FROM THE RADIO OR TELEPHONE UNTIL TWO THIRTY A.M., MARCH TWO NINE. WE SHALL THEN FIND SOMETHING TO DO WITH HIM. SIGNED: FROM NUMBER ONE."

(b)(6)

PRINCIPAL [redacted] CONDUCTED DESCREET INQUIRY AND ASCERTAINED THAT STUDENT [redacted] WHITE MALE, AGE FIFTEEN, DOB [redacted] SEPTEMBER ONE, ONE NINE FIVE ONE, [redacted] MD., WROTE THIS NOTE. [redacted]

END PAGE THREE

(b)(6)

BA (175-NEW)

EXPLANATION, CORROBORATED BY OTHER STUDENTS, IS THAT THE TEACHER [redacted] FOR QUOTE SOMETIME HAS BEEN EXPOUNDING TO HIS CLASS STORIES OF HIS ADVENTURES AS A GOVERNMENT SECRET AGENT DURING WORLD WAR II AND IS STILL ACTIVE DOING UNDER-COVER WORK. ALSO, [redacted] HAS REPEATEDLY ALLEGED IN CLASS THAT A "CONSPIRACY IS AGAINST HIM AND HE INTENDS TO HAVE THE STUDENTS INVOLVED ARRESTED."

[redacted] INFORMED THE PRINCIPAL THAT CLASS MEMBERS IN GENERAL WERE GETTING TIRED OF [redacted] FANTASTIC STORIES SO DECIDED THEY WOULD WRITE HIM SOME EQUALLY FANTASTIC NOTES TO RILE HIM AND THAT THE NOTE [redacted] WROTE WAS INTENDED AS A JOKE ONLY WITH NO REAL INTENT TO HARM ANYONE.

[redacted] HIGH SCHOOL INTEGRATED WITH FORTY PERCENT NEGRO STUDENTS, ALSO APPROXIMATELY SEVENTEEN COLORED TEACHERS. NO RACIAL PROBLEMS AT THIS SCHOOL AS OF THIS DATE ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL. THE VICE PRINCIPAL, [redacted] A NEGRO, HAS STATED THAT THE NEGRO STUDENTS ARE MORE PERTURBED WITH [redacted] THAN THE WHITE STUDENTS. [redacted] FEELS THAT [redacted]

END PAGE FOUR

BA (175-NEW)

HAS SOME TYPE OF MENTAL PROBLEM.

(b)(6) PRINCIPAL [redacted] FEARS POSSIBLY SOME TROULBE WITH PARENTS AND STUDENTS OVER TEACHER [redacted] AND MATTER REFERRED TO SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR POSSIBLE ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION. PRINCIPAL [redacted] FEELS NO SERIOUS INTENT REGARDING NOTE WRITTEN BY STUDENT [redacted] WHO IS A GOOD STUDENT WITH NO PRIOR SCHOOL PROBLEM.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE AGENT WILLIAM R. HOLMES, BALTO., MD., NOTIFIED TWO TWO ZERO P.M. INSTANT AND SHERIFF FRANCIS GARNER, CHARLES COUNTY, MD., INFORMED TWO FOUR FIVE P.M. INSTANT.

BALTIMORE INDICES NEGATIVE CONCERNING SUBJECT AND TEACHER [redacted]

BALTIMORE TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION.

LHM TO BE FORWARDED.

END

~~CORR P 2 L 6 LAST WRD SHD BE DR~~

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: CAROLINE KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: September 3, 1969

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Schutz
1 - Mr. Bishop

SAC Handley, Boston Office, called and advised that rumors are being spread that Caroline Kennedy was kidnaped today. The Associated Press called the Boston Office and stated it had information that Caroline had been kidnaped from the Kennedy Compound, Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. SAC Handley stated he determined from the local office of Secret Service that Caroline Kennedy is safe and is presently in Newport, Rhode Island, and not at the Kennedy Compound.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

RIS:jny
(3)

EX-105 EC-24 94-37574-21

SEP 5 1969

67

SEP 18 1969

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

APR 5 1987
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: APR 24 1970

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-108719) (C)

CLASSIFIED BY
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

SUBJECT: (b)(7)(c)

CHANGED

[redacted]

IS-R

[redacted] IS-R

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Title of this case has been marked "Changed" to reflect [redacted] complete name and aliases.

(b)(7)(c)

ReCGlet to the Bureau dated 2/19/70 captioned [redacted] IS-R, [redacted] IS-R". NYlet to the Bureau dated 11/20/69 captioned [redacted] IS-Ghana-Guinea-Russia". (b)(1)

Referenced New York letter dated 11/20/69 advised that [redacted] is identical with [redacted] aka [redacted] born on 12/1/33 in New York, New York (Bufile 161-508, WFOfile 161-394). This letter also enclosed for Chicago a copy of a New York report dated 5/25/61 on [redacted] when he was being considered for an appointment to the Peace Corps. In addition, a copy of a New York report dated 7/2/68 pertaining to [redacted] when he was being considered for the position of Deputy Assistant Director of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) was furnished to Chicago. (b)(7)

The indices of the New York office did not contain any additional information re [redacted] not covered in the above described reports and re information furnished by CG 7459-S.

94-37374

CONFIDENTIAL

NOT RECORDED
183 APR 28 1970

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-4039 SUB I) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (105-108720) [redacted] (b)(7)(c)
1 - New York

JRH:crw
(7)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [illegible] ADVISED [illegible] SLIP [illegible] DATE [illegible]

[illegible] 1970

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 105-108719

(b)(7)(c)

Indices of the New York Office did not contain any information concerning [redacted]

(b)(1) [redacted] (S)

(b)(1) [redacted] (S)

(S) As there is no outstanding investigation to be conducted by the New York Office in this matter, this investigation is being placed in a closed status.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Mohr
Mr. McDermott
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Carter
Mr. Jones
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

(b)(6)

September 11th 1970

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.
Washington, D. C.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In another Era of Crisis of Our Country and what it stands for UNDER GOD, Thomas Paine wrote "Common Sense". Common Sense and divinity are not really too far apart.

The following Messages from our late Beloved President JFK should prove to inspire your Department in the same manner "Common Sense" did for Mr. Washington in another Era, for I know perhaps in greater measure than others the Esteem JFK held you in - and in His Heart.

Respectfully

[redacted]

Nutley, New Jersey 07110

(b)(6)

SEP 17 1970

1 ENCLOSURE

REC 85 94-32374-218
61-111

SEP 15 1970

Miss Gandy reply 9-17-70
mm
Acct/mm

CORRESPONDENCE

September 17, 1970

REC 85 94-37274-212

ST-111

[redacted]

Nutley, New Jersey 07110

(b)(6)

Dear [redacted]

Mr. Hoover received your letter of September 11th, with enclosure. He asked me to express his appreciation to you for sending the tape containing some of the messages of former President Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 8
SEP 17 1970
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent could not be identified in Bufiles. He enclosed a cassette tape which someone "recites" some of the messages of former President Kennedy. It is believed correspondent probably is the voice on the tape.

AWT:mrm (3)

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

27 OCT 19 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-263 (Rev. 12-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	12/28/70	10/19/70 - 12/15/70

TITLE OF CASE
[redacted]

REPORT MADE BY
[redacted]

TYPED BY
gs

CHARACTER OF CASE
SM - ANA (KEY ACTIVIST) (EXTREMIST)

(b)(7)(c)

JACKIE O KENNEDY

REFERENCES

New York report of SA [redacted] dated 9/29/70.
New York airtel and LHM, dated 12/9/70, captioned [redacted] ET AL, PLOT TO FIRE BOMB FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK, 91st STREET AND MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 12/4/70, EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARY DEVICES, NEW LEFT MOVEMENT - VIOLENCE".

- P -

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU (2)

Two (2) copies of form FD 376, one of which is for transmittal to Secret Service, Washington, D.C.

94-39374 -
~~NOT RECORDED~~
~~JAN~~ 11 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-417909

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					☐ NONE	ACQUITTALS
CONVIC	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-417909-30
REC-54
22 DEC 29 1970

COPIES MADE:
1 - C.C. Kemper
5 - Bureau (100-417909) (Enc-2) (RM)
1 - Secret Service, NYC (RM)
3 - New York (100-160649)
1 - FD-263 + Attm. Retained (9/14 2)

A,B,C,1,2

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	RAC	SS	ACSL Cadman
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	1/5/71		
How Fwd.			
By			

Notations

57 MAR 8 1971

COVER PAGE

NY 100-150649

ADMINISTRATIVE

The first representative of the NYCPD utilized is [redacted] Special Services Division, NYCPD, and the second representative is [redacted] Special Services Division, NYCPD.

There are no Bureau approved characterizations for organizations mentioned in the details unless indicated to the contrary.

The SA observing the arraignment on 12/4/70 was HOWARD L. LINSCOTT, and the SA's observing the bail hearing on 12/8/70 were CARL J. LOWRY and VINCENT A. ALVINO.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	NY 134-17567
NY T-2 [redacted]	NY 134-17468

(b)(3)
(b)(7)
(b)

LEAD:

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow local prosecutive action against subject.

FD-305 (Rev. 5-8-10)

NY 100-160649

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the [X] Security Index [ ] Agitator Index [ ] Reserve Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the [X] Security Index Card [ ] Agitator Index Card are current.
3. [ ] The data appearing on the Reserve Index Card [ ] A [ ] B [ ] are current [ ] have been changed.
4. [ ] Changes on the [ ] Security Index Card [ ] Agitator Index Card are necessary and [ ] Form FD-122 [ ] FD-897 submitted to the Bureau.
5. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
   Date photograph was taken January, 1969.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____
7. [X] This report is classified "Confidential" because *(state reason)*
   the unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by NY T-1 and NY T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of these sources and thereby have an adverse effect on the national defense.

8. [X] Subject previously interviewed *(dates)* 9/17-19/68, 5/7/69, 10/9/69.
   [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because *(state reason)*
   he would not cooperate for an interview on 10/9/69.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the [ ] Security Index [ ] Agitator Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation.
10. [X] This case has been reevaluated in the light of the [X] Security Index [ ] Agitator Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because *(state reason)*
    he was a member of the Revolutionary Contingent as of 5/17/69, and due to his propensity for violence while participating in antiwar demonstrations.

11. [X] Subject's SI card is tabbed [X] Priority I [ ] Priority II [ ] Priority III.
    [X] Subject's activities warrant such tabbing because *(state reasons)*
    he is a Key Activist of the NYO.

- C# -
COVER PAGE

FD-376 (Rev. 4-25-68)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-417909
NYfile 100-160649

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. [X] Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. [ ] Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. [X] Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. [ ] U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. [X] Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) [ ] Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) [X] Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) [X] Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. [X] Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph [X] has been furnished [ ] enclosed [ ] is not available
[ ] may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1) (...)
U. S. Secret Service, NYC (RM)

Enclosure(s) (1) *(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)*

FD-204 (Rev. 1-1-59)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, New York City (RM)

Report of: VINCENT A. ALVINO — Office: New York, New York
Date: 12/28/70

Field Office File #: 100-160649 — Bureau File #: 100-417909

Title: [redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

Character: SECURITY MATTER - ANARCHIST

Synopsis: On 12/4/70, subject was arrested by NYCPD in alleged attempt to firebomb First National City Bank, 91st Street and Madison Avenue, New York City. Subject was arrested with 5 other individuals and was leader of group. Purpose of attempted firebombing was to attract attention to Weatherman cause. Subject is presently incarcerated at the Men's House of Detention, 100 Centre Street, New York, New York, in lieu of $250,000 bond.

- P -

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence and Employment

[redacted] is presently incarcerated at the Men's House of Detention, 100 Centre Street, New York, New York.

Representative of New York City Police Department(NYCPD), New York, New York, December 4, 1970.

CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(b)(7)(c)

A representative of the New York City Police Department advised on December 4, 1970, that the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) had arrested [redacted] and [redacted] in an alleged plot to firebomb the First National City Bank, 91st Street, and Madison Avenue, New York City. The bank was to be firebombed in the name of the Weathermen. These individuals, when arrested, had four firebombs in their possession. They are being charged with attempted arson, attempted criminal mischief, conspiracy and possession of dangerous instruments.

On December 4, 1970, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the above individuals appear for arraignment in Part 1A-1, Criminal Court, New York City Munidpal Court Building, 100 Centre Street, New York City. They were represented by HENRY DI SUVERO, New York City, who stated that none of the defendants are members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Weatherman faction as previously announced by New York City Press. DI SUVERO further denounced the NYCPD for allegedly having the defendants appear before press photographers and television cameras, three times before being arraigned. The court ruled that the subjects would be held without bail and a bail hearing would be held on December 8, 1970.

Characterizations of SDS and the Weathermen appear in the Appendix attached hereto.

A second representative of the NYCPD advised on December 4, 1970, that the arrests of the subjects outside the First National City Bank Branch, 91st Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, was a result of information developed by a NYCPD undercover operator who infiltrated the group and who was in on planning to firebomb the bank since its inception.

(b)(7)(c)

According to this representative of the NYCPD, the proposed firebombing of the bank was the idea of [redacted] who was the leader of the group. Group, over past month, had considered a number of alternatives before finally settling on the bank. Alternatives considered included President Nixon's former law firm in New York City, NYCPD Commissioner Murphy's

home in Staten Island, New York, and any function which might be attended by JACKIE KENNEDY ONASSIS. In connection with the last alternative, the group manned society pages of New York newspapers for information concerning her activities.

When these individuals were arrested outside the bank at 91st Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, at 3:15 a.m. on December 4, 1970, the group consisted of four immediately outside the bank, and two others a block away acting as look-outs. Group had in its possession four firebombs consisting of plastic bottles filled with gasoline into which were to be inserted wicks which had been dipped in benzene and left moist by enclosing them in plastic baggies. The bank at 91st Street and Madison Avenue, New York City is a colonial type structure with small windows. The group arrived with hammers with which they planned to break the small windows of the bank and place the firebombs with the ignited wicks inside the rear window drapes of the bank. Plastic bottles were used for the firebombs because the group had determined through numerous tests that this type was best for their purposes because it provided an even and steady heat and flame.

This representative of the NYCPD further advised that members of the NYCPD, both male and female, positioned at various points in the immediate vicinity of the bank, some posing as late night revelers, effected arrests of the group.

Purpose behind the attempted firebombing was to attract attention to the Weatherman cause. The subjects arrested were not Weathermen, but sympathetic and closely affiliated with that organization. The group had cased the bank four times before they made the actual attempt on December 4, 1970. In furtherance of their plan, the group had shaved beards, donned ties and jackets and the girls had attired themselves in dresses which would not attract undue attention in the area of the bank.

(b)(7)(c)

A search of [redacted] residence by the NYCPD following his arrest, uncovered nothing of significance according to the second representative of the NYCPD.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 4 1970

TELETYPE

NR029 NY CODE

135 PM URGENT 12-4-70 JLW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK 58-1730 3P

[redacted] - VICTIM, BRIBERY

(b)(6)

RE NEW YORK TEL DEC. LAST AND NEW YORK AIRTEL DEC. TWO LAST ENCLOSING LHM. LETTERHEAD MEMO

SUBSEQUENT TO RETURN OF SA PAUL J. BRAMA, NYO, FROM MEETING IN WASHINGTON, DC WITH [redacted] AND [redacted] HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] AND [redacted] HE HAS EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT THAT [redacted] WAS UNABLE TO ASSIST AT THIS TIME IN CURRENT INDICTMENT. HE INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT SEVERAL OTHER INDICTMENTS CHARGING HIM WITH SEC VIOLATIONS ARE IN OFFING AND INQUIRED IF ANY HELP COULD BE PROVIDED BY [redacted] IN THIS CONNECTION. [redacted] HAS NOW ADVISED THAT THIS OVERTURE HAS STIMULATED RENEWED INTEREST AND A MEETING WITH [redacted] AND OTHERS (EXCLUDING [redacted] IS CONTEMPLATED SOMETIME NEXT WEEK IN NYC.

END PAGE ONE

ORIGINAL FILED IN
INTERCONNECTED COPY FILED IN

14-37374-9

NOT RECORDED
202 DEC 21 1970

DEC 15 1970

57 MAR 8 1971
DISCLOSURE

~~66 DEC 1970~~

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "BUILD-UP" WHICH [redacted] AND [redacted] ENGAGED IN TO IMPRESS [redacted] AND SA BRANA WITH THE CONNECTIONS [redacted] HAS TO ACHIEVE THE DESIRED RESULT MUCH NAME DROPPING BY [redacted] AND [redacted] HAS TAKEN PLACE. EXAMPLES OF THIS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

(b)(6)

[redacted] IN ABSENCE OF [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted] WAS ABLE TO GET FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE EARL WARREN, FORMER AMBASSADOR ARTHUR GOLDBERG AND FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ABE FORTAS TO SPEAK BEFORE FUND RAISING AFFAIRS FOR THE BAR-ILAN UNIV. WITH WHICH [redacted] IS AFFILIATED; ONCE WHEN VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY HAD SEEN [redacted] HE GREETED HIM PROFUSELY AND GAVE HIM "A BEAR HUG"; [redacted] HAD CAMPAIGNED FOR CONGRESSMAN ROONEY; [redacted] HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURING THE APPOINTMENT OF AN UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (UNNAMED) UNDER THE PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION BUT THAT HE IS STILL IN OFFICE AND "WOULD DO ANYTHING FOR [redacted] [redacted] HAD GIVEN TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON; FIFTY THOUSAND TO SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY AND AN ADDITIONAL THOUSAND TO HIM RECENTLY. (IT WAS NOT INDICATED WHETHER THESE WERE CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS OR OTHERWISE).

[redacted] WAS SCHEDULED TO SEE ~~SEC~~ SECRETARY RICHARDSON OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE DURING THE CURRENT WEEK ABOUT THE USE OF AN EMPTY GOVERNMENT BUILDING FOR A UNIVERSITY FUNCTION. [redacted] ADVISED THAT SENATOR FONG IS VERY CLOSE TO THE PRESIDENT AND ATTORNEY GENERAL MITCHELL AND THAT THE LATTER HAD "GIVEN A HANDSHAKE" ON [redacted] MATTER. [redacted] STATED THAT [redacted] HAD TOLD SENATOR DODD A NUMBER OF

YEARS AGO THAT HE DID NOT TRUST DODD'S ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT AND WOULD NOT DEAL WITH HIM, (THIS WAS ASSISTANT WHO ALLEGEDLY INFORMED GO ACTIVITIES IN DODD'S OFFICE TO NEWS MEDIA PERSONNEL); THAT A TESTIMONIAL DINNER IS TO BE HELD FOR [redacted] JAN. FOURTEEN NINETEEN SEVENTYONE AND THAT MRS. JACQUELINE ONASSIS, HER SISTER LEE RADZIWILL AND SENATOR KENNEDY HAVE BEEN INVITED. (b)(6)

THE NAME DROPPING TYPE OF INFORMATION REFERRED TO ABOVE WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO A SEPARATE THREE NAUGHT TWO AND NOT INCLUDED IN THE THREE NAUGHT TWOS WHICH CONTAIN THE SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION RELATING TO THE SPECIFIC BRIBERY VIOLATION BEING INVESTIGATED.

THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS CASE.

END

JTJ FBI WASH DC

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
December 4, 1970

(b)(6)

In connection with previous efforts on the part of Subjects to obtain the assistance of Senator Fong's Administrative Assistant for purpose of suppressing indictments, subject [redacted] who is cooperating, has advised of additional meetings in New York in near future. In this connection, [redacted] involved in the negotiations, has advised our undercover agent outside of the presence of the fixer [redacted] that the latter obtained former Supreme Court Justice Warren, former Ambassador Goldberg and former Justice Fortas as fund raising speakers for the university; that [redacted] had campaigned for Congressman Rooney; that [redacted] had secured appointment of unnamed Under Secretary of State who is still in office. Blond also said that [redacted] had given $250,000 to President Kennedy, $175,000 to President Johnson, and $50,000 to Senator Edward Kennedy with an additional $1,000 being made available recently. Whether these were campaign contributions was not indicated. [redacted] in the presence of the undercover agent, said Senator Fong is close to the President and Attorney General Mitchell and that the latter had "given a handshake" on the special favors being sought from Senator Fong's Administrative Assistant.

The name-dropping portions of information picked up by undercover agent will be reported in communication separate from that information containing substantive matters relative to this case. Attorney General being advised. Unless advised to the contrary, no copies will be designated for the Deputy Attorney General or the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

AAS:mfd

why not?

COPY MADE [illegible] TOLSON

DEC 15 1970

94-37374

ENCLOSURE

PLAINTEXT TELETYPE URGENT

3-2-72

TO: SAC, CLEVELAND
DIRECTOR, U.S. SECRET SERVICE

1 - Mr. MacFarlane

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, ALSO KNOWN AS [redacted]. (b)(6)

THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT, OO: CLEVELAND.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER DATED FEBRUARY TWENTY NINE LAST WAS RECEIVED TODAY AT FBI HEADQUARTERS:

FROM [redacted]

(b)(6) [redacted] CLEVELAND, OHIO." TO "MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, F.B.I., WASHINGTON, D.C., DEAR MR. HOOVER- YOUR ORGANIZATION WILL FOLLOW THAT OF THE 'DALLAS POLICE DEPT.' IAM IN THE PROCESS OF BRINGING THE 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA' DOWN ON ITS KNEES. IAM GOING TO KIDNAP CAROLINE & JOHN-JOHN KENNEDY. IAM GOING TO ASSASINATE PRESIDENT NIXON. PRESIDENT A. LINCOLN (EIGHTEEN SIXTY ONE - EIGHTEEN SIXTY FIVE) - SAMUEL MORSE BORN (EIGHTEEN ZERO ONE). I CHALLENGE YOU TO STOP ME. VERY SINCERELY YOURS, CASPER, THE FRIENDLY GHOST. ALIAS-MIGHTY MOUSE, POPEYE, ALLAH, JEASS 2. IF I WERE YOU, I WOULD RELEASE MANY PRISONINORS THAT SHOULDN'T BE THERE. IF I WERE YOU, A. DAVIS IS GOING TO BE FREE, WITH THE HELP OF YOUR

REC-58 94-37379-214

NOT RECORDED
163 MAR 7 1972

JJM:jyl
(3)

10 MAR 3 1972

49 APR 24 1972

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN CASE FILE

TELETYPE TO SAC, CLEVELAND
DIRECTOR, U. S. SECRET SERVICE
RE: UNSUB, AKA [redacted] (b)(6)

"IDIOT INVESTIGATIONS. IAM GOING TO EXPOSE ALL U.S.A.F.S.S. INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS-REVEAL THE 'SLIP STICK' METHOD OF IDENTIFYING RUSSIAN RADAR INSTALLATIONS-REVEAL ALL S.A.C. OPERATIONS & MORE. CHECK-MATE GENTLEMEN. QSA IMI GUNOR K."

RECEIVED AS ENCLOSURE TO THIS LETTER WAS ONE HALF PAGE OF A - SIX OF FEBRUARY TWENTY SIX LAST ISSUE OF "CLEVELAND PRESS RELIGION." PAGE CARRIES SEVERAL ARTICLES, NONE OF WHICH SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED BY SENDER.

ORIGINAL LETTER AND ENCLOSURE BEING FURNISHED SECRET SERVICE HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C. COPY BEING FURNISHED CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND NOTIFY LOCAL SECRET SERVICE OFFICE.

NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY FBI. SECRET SERVICE SHOULD NOTIFY FBI IMMEDIATELY IF ANY INFORMATION IS DEVELOPED INDICATING A POSSIBLE VIOLATION OF TITLE EIGHTEEN, SECTION ONE SEVEN FIVE ONE, U.S. CODE.

FTB034 6:55PM 7-19-74 JJT

FBA054

PP RUEHFBEBDE RUEHSE #1769 2002200

ZNY CCCCC

P 192200Z JUL 74

FM UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE HQS LIAISON DIVISION

TO RUEADUA/COM USAGIDC WASHDC// CIDC - M//TEMPO B

RUEAFOR/OFC PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL/FORRESTAL BLDG

RUEBGFA/AFOSI WASHDC/FORRESTAL BLDG

RUEKJCS/DIA//DS 6 A

RUEOLKN/NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

RUEKFB/DIRECTOR FBI, INTEL DIV

INFO ZEH/USSS INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

BT

Kennedy John F.

C O N F I D E N T I A L CITE 5710 19JUL74 1800EDT

SUBJECT: VISIT OF JOHN F. KENNEDY JR TO BERMUDA, EUROPE AND AFRICA FROM JULY 22 TO AUGUST 17, 1974.

JOHN FM KENNEDY JR IS SCHEDULED TO VISIT BERMUDA, ATHENS, GREECE AND NAIROBI, KENYA DURING THE PERIODS OF JULY 22 THRU AUGUST 17, 1974.

THIS SERVICE HAS PROTECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE VISIT OF JOHN F. KENNEDY JR.

WE REQUEST YOUR APPROPRIATE HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD STATION PERSONNEL BE ADVISED OF OUR PROTECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES TO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 19 1974
TELETYPE

REC-25 74-17374-215

JUL 25 1974

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

ASSURE THAT ALL PERTINENT INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REGARDING THE ABOVE VISIT BE FURNISHED TO THIS SERVICE (ATTN: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION). THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION CONTINUOUS SERVICE TELEPHONE NUMBER IS 202/964-2431.

FOLLOWING IS AN ITINERARY OF THE VISIT.

JULY WWW DOUR ARR BERMUDA
AUGUST 1, 1974 ARR. ATHENS, GREECE
AUGUST 2, 1974 ARR. NAIROBI, KENYA

CLASSIFIED BY GARY M. MC LEOD. DECLASSIFY ON AUGUST 31, 1974.

BT
#1769

NNNN

FLC JB

0-73 (Rev. 1-30-74)

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 7/22/74

Transmit in CODE (plaintext or code) via teletype the attached URGENT (precedence) message.

* *

REC-25 94-27374

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO:

- RUEADWW/ ☐ The President
- RUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice President
  - ☐ Att.: _____
- RUEADWW/ ☐ White House Situation Room
  - ☐ Att.: _____
- RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of State
- RUEAIIA/ ☐ Director, CIA
- RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
  - ☐ and National Indications Center
- RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the Army
- RUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
- RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative Service
- RUEADSS/ ☐ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
- RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)
- RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)
- RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
  - ☐ and Internal Security Section
  - ☐ and General Crimes Section
- RUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization Service
- RUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))
- RUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration
- ☐
- ☐

SACS: Miami

LEGATS: Rome

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 22 1974
TELETYPE

Classification: CONFIDENTIAL (Classify if to other Non-Bureau Offices)

Foreign Liaison Unit
☐ Route through for review
☐ Cleared telephonically with _____

SUBJECT: VISIT OF JOHN F. KENNEDY JR. TO BERMUDA, EUROPE AND AFRICA FROM JULY 22, 1974 TO AUGUST 17, 1974

(Text of message begins on next page.)

CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL AS SECRET SERVICE INFORMATION SO CLASSIFIED

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

AUG 1 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FIB034 6:55PM 7-19-74 IJT

FBA034

PP RUEKFBESDE RUEHSE #1769 2002200

ZNY CCCCC

P 192200Z JUL 74

FM UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE HQS LIAISON DIVISION

TO RUEADUA/COM USACIDC WASHDC// CIDC - M//TEMPO B

RUEAFOR/OFC PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL/FORRESTAL BLDG

RUEBGFA/AFOSI WASHDC/FORRESTAL BLDG

RUEKJCS/DIA//DS 6 A

RUEOLKN/NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

RUEHFB/DIRECTOR FBI, INTEL DIV

INFO ZEN/USSS INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

BT

C O N F I D E N T I A L CITE 9710 19JUL74 1800EDT

SUBJECT: VISIT OF JOHN F. KENNEDY JR TO BERMUDA, EUROPE AND AFRICA FROM JULY 22 TO AUGUST 17, 1974.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE BY TELETYPE DATE JULY 19, 1974 ADVISED

JOHN F. KENNEDY JR. IS SCHEDULED TO VISIT BERMUDA, ATHENS, GREECE AND NAIROBI, KENYA DURING THE PERIODS OF JULY 22 THRU AUGUST 17, 1974.

SECRET SERVICE HAS PROTECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE VISIT OF JOHN F. KENNEDY JR.

THEY REQUEST APPROPRIATE HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD PERSONNEL BE ADVISED OF THEIR PROTECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES TO

ASSURE THAT ALL PERTINENT INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REGARDING THE ABOVE VISIT BE FURNISHED TO ~~THIS SERVICE~~ THEM (ATTN: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION). ~~THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION CONTINUOUS SERVICE TELEPHONE NUMBER IS 202/396-8484.~~

FOLLOWING IS AN ITINERARY OF THE VISIT.

JULY ~~WWW 30UR~~ 22, 1974 ARR BERMUDA

AUGUST 1, 1974 ARR. ATHENS, GREECE

AUGUST 2, 1974 ARR. NAIROBI, KENYA

~~CLASSIFIED BY GARY M. MC LEOD. DECLASSIFY ON AUGUST 31, 1974.~~

ST CLASSIFIED BY 2111 Automatically Declassified

~~ATTCP~~ [redacted] ON AUGUST 31, 1974

~~MMMM~~

~~FLC-JB~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: 12/30/75

FROM : R. J. McCarthy

SUBJECT: JUDITH CAMPBELL EXNER
ALLEGED GIRLFRIEND OF FORMER
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Reference is made to memorandum from Mr. D. W. Moore, Jr., to Mr. Jenkins dated 12/24/75.

On 12/30/75 our Chicago and Las Vegas field divisions reported that they could not verify the information set forth by Mr. John Crewdson in above-mentioned memorandum.

In addition, Bureau Supervisors assigned to the Organized Crime Section at the time of the alleged incidents reported by Crewdson could not recall any such activity.

A review of the official and confidential files on 12/30/75 pertaining to former President John F. Kennedy contained no reference to the incidents described by Mr. Crewdson in the above-referenced memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the External Affairs Division contact Mr. John Crewdson and advise him this Bureau could not verify information set forth by him regarding former President John F. Kennedy's contact with Judith Campbell Exner.

22 JAN 13 1976

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall (Attention: Mr. Cassidy)
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - Mr. Campbell
1 - Mr. McCarthy
1 - Mr. McCurnin

JCM:jsc
(8)

NINE

JOHN CERVASE
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
423 RIDGE STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 07104
MU 3-1800

December 5, 1975

~~FOIA~~ GENERAL

Hon. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, DC 20535

Re: FOIA
information request.

Dear Chief Kelley:

There has been a lot of speculation that former President John Kennedy took "speed" and other amphetamines. There are even reports that he was a patient of "Dr. Feel Good" who freely distributed these drugs to his famous patients.

Pursuant to FOIA please send to me a copy of all information about President Kennedy's use of amphetamines.

Sincerely yours,

1-16-76

REC-29

DEC 17 1975

FOIA

(b)(6)

4-23 (Rev. 1-28-75)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

12/23, 1975

- [ ] Name Searching Unit, 4543 JEH-FBI Bldg.
- [x] Service Unit, 4654 JEH-FBI Bldg.
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [x] Attention DAWN
- [x] Return to KING 3442 5550
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

FOIPA

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Subject [redacted]
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities

By _____ Date 12/23 Searcher Initials

Prod.

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
44-21797	
62-115530-2515 X	
62-115530-6115	
-8694	
-8675	
-8696	
44-37374-216	

REC-59

EX-113

January 16, 1976

John Cervase, Esq.
423 Ridge Street
Newark, New Jersey 07104

Dear Mr. Cervase:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request by the FBI on December 11, 1975.

In regard to requests for third parties, please be advised that in order to preserve the privacy of all individuals that may be subject of similar inquiries, it has been necessary for the FBI to maintain the practice of not indicating whether we do or do not have information in our files pertaining to the subject of your inquiry.

In the event you are able to obtain a notarized authorization from heirs of former President Kennedy, directing us to release to you all pertinent information, we shall thereafter search our files and advise you accordingly.

Since we have not conducted a search of our files, please do not infer that we do or do not have the information you requested.

MAILED 6
JAN 16 1976
FBI

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

4515

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
Attention: Susan M. Hauser

WHO
whd/vas (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Date 8/13/76

CLARENCE KELLEY, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue & 10th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20530

NOVEMBER 19

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

DEAR DIRECTOR KELLEY: OUTSIDE SOURCE

You are cordially invited to attend a discussion an visual aids program on the "John F. Kennedy Case", scheduled for the 19th of November 1976 at the South Phoenix Adult Center, 212 East Alta Vista Rd., Phoenix, Arizona between the hours of 4:30 and 5:00 P. M.

Since you will be addressing a gathering in the city on the previous day, I felt it proper to tender you and your staff an invitation to attend this most enlightening function.

Should you decide to participate, you will be afforded an opportunity (after the initial presentation) to offer opposing viewpoints.

Please advise me of your intentions prior to the 15th of November, in order that I might arrange for seating space for you and your party. I may be contacted at:

2314 East Alta Vista Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85040

(Phone: (602)-268-6614)

VERY TRULY YOURS,

GARY CRANE

Copy made for Tele. Rm.
11/19/76

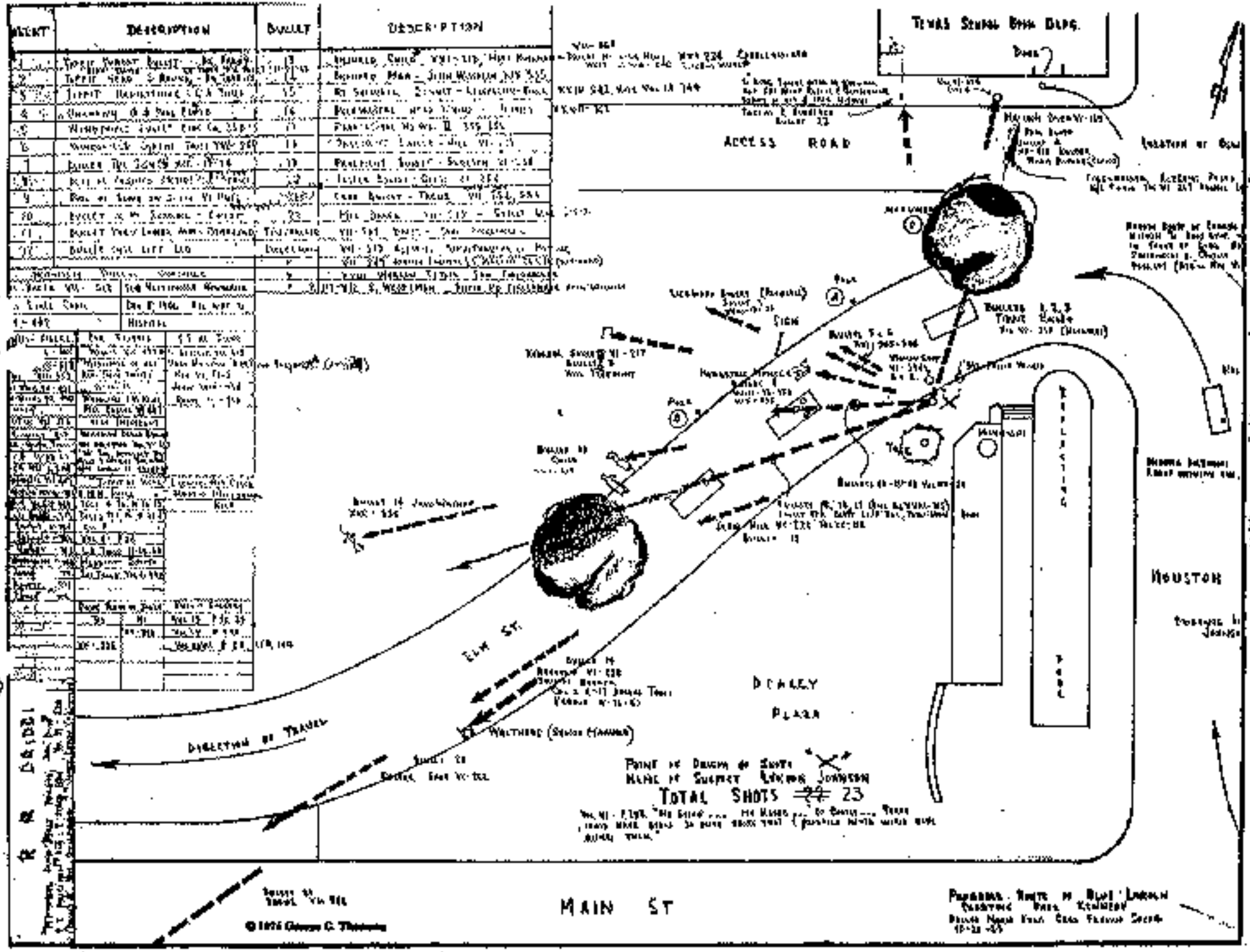
DE21 94-3737
REC-86

GC/gc
cc: file
ENCL: (1)

9 NOV 19 1976

GARY CRANE
2314 EAST ALTA VISTA RD.
PHOENIX, AZ. 85040

CORRESPONDENCE


TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPO.
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ELM ST.
DEALEY PLAZA
DIRECTION OF TRAVEL
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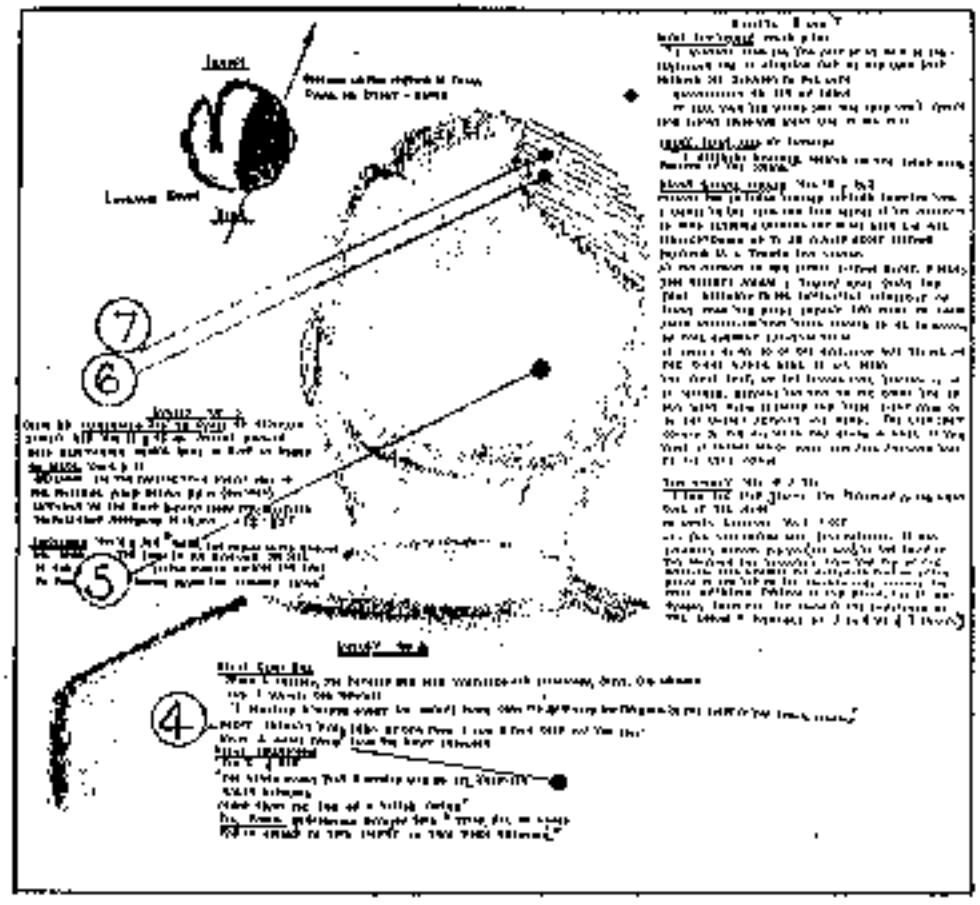


DALLAS NOV 22, 1963

THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CASE

SOUTH PHOENIX ADULT CENTER

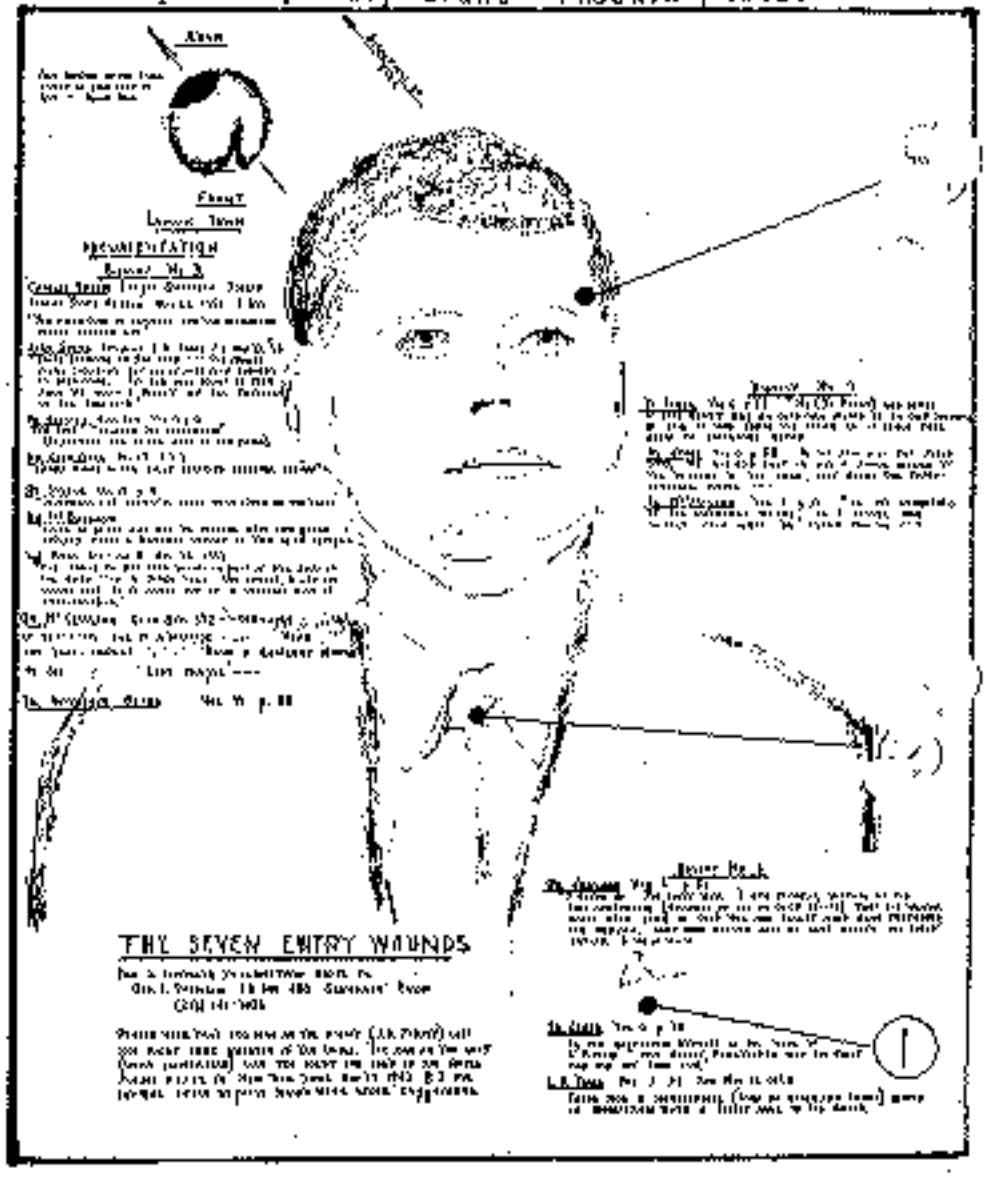
212 EAST ALTA VISTA ROAD PHOENIX, ARIZ. 85040.

Friday Nov. 19, 1976 1:30 PM To 5:00 PM

Speaker GEORGE C. THOMSON Author of The Quest For Truth

Everyone Welcome. No Charge. Questions Solicited. (213) 241-6035

Sponsored by Gary Crane - Phoenix, Arizona



00-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

MR. HELD	( )
MR. MCDERMOTT	( )
MR. ADAMS	( )
MR. ASH	( )
MR. BASSETT	( )
MR. COCHRAN	( )
MR. DEBRULER	( )
MR. DECKER	( )
MR. FEHL	( )
MR. GALLAGHER	( )
MR. LEAVITT	( )
MR. LONG	( )
MR. MINTZ	( )
MR. MOORE	( )
MR. COLEMAN	( )
MR. REED	( )
TELE. ROOM	( )
MISS DEVINE	( )
	( )
	( )
	( )
SEE ME	( )
NOTE AND RETURN	( )
PREPARE REPLY	( )
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL	( )
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION	( )
WHAT ARE THE FACTS?	( )
HOLD	( )

REMARKS:

11/12 Declined Handled per Rep. Young

11-12 Rept. to DC Repr. Young, which contained, while handle a admission of minor or prosecution

SA [illegible] Have [illegible] Have [illegible] of the [illegible]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 2/13/75

FROM : H. N. BASSETT

SUBJECT: COMMENTS MADE BY CHARLES W. COLSON ON THE "TODAY" PROGRAM, 2/7/75, CONCERNING INFORMATION FURNISHED WHITE HOUSE BY THE FBI ABOUT FORMER PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DURING WORLD WAR II

An article on page A1 of the 2/7/75 issue of the Washington Star-News stated Charles W. Colson, former White House Aide, appeared on NBC's "Today" program on 2/7/75. He stated while he was a White House Aide the FBI furnished extensive information to the White House in 1971 or 1972 concerning former President John F. Kennedy while he was a United States Navy Lieutenant during WW II. It concerns information picked up while the FBI was investigating a female Nazi agent. "Lieutenant Kennedy was being followed by FBI Agents." Colson characterized the data as "personal gossip."

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise what our files disclosed concerning above and recommend memorandum be forwarded to Attorney General.

BACKGROUND

The case file captioned "Mrs. Paul Fejos, nee Inga Arvad; Internal - Security - Espionage - G" concerns our investigation of a Danish born woman from 1940 to 1945 (Bufile 65-39058) and apparently is the matter referred to by Colson. This file consists of six sections and 206 serials. A card in the file drawer in Files and Communications Division states this file is maintained in Mr. Callahan's office, room 5744. There is no indication when this card was inserted in the file drawer. It is believed the entire file was maintained in Mr. Nichols' office as routing slips dated 4/16/42 and 5/7/42 so indicate. The file was probably sent to the Director's office in July, 1960, as exhibits to this file were sent to Miss Gandy of the Director's office on 7/14/60. Almost all correspondence in this file was marked "Personal and Confidential."

94-37-74-

DEC 29 1971

Mrs. Fejos first came to our attention in November, 1940, upon receipt of letter from a fellow student from Columbia University School of Journalism, New York City, which stated Fejos may well have been sent to the United States by Germany to influen morale. NYO report dated 6/7/41 disclosed she had been friendly with Adolf Hitler

LEGAL COUNSEL

CC made background for Testimony 2/14/75

PCM:njw
(4)

S 4 JAN 27 1978

CONTINUED - OVER

and Goering in the 1930's. Mrs. Fejos appeared at our Washington Field Division on 12/12/41 along with representatives of the Washington Times Herald to volunteer background regarding herself since it had been "rumored" she was working for the German Propaganda Ministry. She was a friend of Kathleen Kennedy, daughter of former Ambassador Joseph Kennedy. She was then writing a column captioned "Did You Happen To See" for the Times Herald which included personality sketches on persons interviewed by her. She admitted having interviewed Hitler twice as well as Goebbels and Goering while employed by a Danish newspaper in the 1930's. She denied she was an intelligence agent. Her husband was employed by the Swedish financier Axel Wenner-Gren and had been in Western Pan America in charge of a scientific expedition for him.

On 11/14/41 a fellow Times Herald reporter advised Bureau official L. B. Nichols she thought Mrs. Fejos was a "spy." On 1/17/42 a representative of ONI advised it had learned that Joseph Kennedy, son of former Ambassador Joseph Kenned had been "playing around" with Mrs. Fejos and would probably be transferred out of the Washington, D. C., area. A confidential informant, resident manager, advised us on 1/21/42 that "Ensign Jack" of the United States Navy had apparently been spending the night with Mrs. Fejos.

On 1/26/42 Attorney General F. B. (Francis Biddle) authorized installation of a technical surveillance on the telephone of Mrs. Fejos. In addition, "F.D.R." sent a confidential memorandum from the White House dated 5/4/42 to Mr. Hoover suggesting Inga Arvad should be "specially watched" in view of her connection with the Wenner-Gren expedition's leader (her husband) and in view of certain other circumstances which had been brought to his attention.

Physical surveillance conducted by the FBI verified Mrs. Fejos visited John Kennedy at Charleston, South Carolina, two weekends in February, 1942. Durin one of these weekends (2/6-9/42) they stayed in a room rented in her name at the Fort Sumter Hotel in Charleston. Technical surveillance coverage disclosed that they engaged in sexual intercourse on a number of occasions in the hotel room during this period. He disclosed to Mrs. Fejos in general terms his tentative official assignmen plans and the fact Presidential Advisor Harry Hopkins had gone to the hospital and wa not expected to leave same. Our subsequent coverage of Mrs. Fejos disclosed additional periodic contacts between John Kennedy and herself, the latest being in June, 1942. She obtained a Reno divorce from Paul Fejos on 6/3/42, thereafter using her maiden name Inga Arvad and moved to New York City 8/7/42 after having resigned her Times Herald job in July, 1942. Paul Fejos was interviewed by Bureau Agents 3/1 and 2/45 in New York City and Inga Arvad was interviewed on 2/28/45 in Hollywood, California, concerning the background, activities and associations with Axel Wenner-Gren who was alleged to have been pro-German or pro-Nazi. The investigation of Mrs. Fejos was closed in 1945 as no subversive activities had been uncovered.

 CONTINUED - OVER

The results of the 1945 interviews were furnished Assistant Attorney General (War Division) Herbert Wechsler by memorandum dated 3/1/45 and captioned "Axel Wenner-Gren." Previously by memorandum dated 2/20/42 and captioned "Mrs. Paul Fejos nee Inga Arvad" Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit, Department of Justice was furnished information then known concerning Mrs. Fejos in response to his request for same dated 2/4/42. His purpose in requesting same was to ascertain if a Presidential Warrant of Apprehension should be issued. Memorandum dated 8/13/42, also containing background and activity data concerning Mrs. Fejos was forwarded to Assistant Solicitor General Oscar Cox on 8/15/42. No mention of the 1942 association between Kennedy and Mrs. Fejos is found in the above memoranda.

A complete review of the above file fails to indicate any data concerning John F. Kennedy's affair with Mrs. Fejos in 1942 was ever disseminated by the FBI either orally or by memorandum to anyone at anytime including the White House in 1971 or 1972 as implied by Mr. Colson.

OBSERVATION

Based on a review of the above file an extensive investigation of Mrs. Fejos nee Inga Arvad was certainly indicated by virtue of the fact that several allegations from a number of reliable and high-placed sources were received by the Bureau concerning Mrs. Fejos to the effect she was pro-Nazi, a German spy and was Hitler's publicity agent in Denmark, her association with Nazi German leaders in the 1930's, and numerous contacts with important Washington officials in furtherenc of her employment with the Times Herald. No active investigation of John F. Kennedy as implied by Mr. Colson was conducted by the FBI. He came to our attention only through our active investigation of Mrs. Fejos.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached memorandum to the Attorney General which incorporates information set forth in instant memorandum be approved.

February 14, 1975

COMMENTS MADE BY CHARLES W. COLSON ON THE "TODAY" PROGRAM, FEBRUARY 7, 1975, CONCERNING INFORMATION FURNISHED WHITE HOUSE BY THE FBI ABOUT FORMER PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DURING WORLD WAR II

The following is submitted for your information:

An article starting on page A1 of the February 7, 1975, issue of the Washington Star-News stated Charles W. Colson, former White House Aide, appeared on NBC's "Today" program on February 7, 1975. He stated while he was a White House Aide the FBI furnished extensive information to the White House in 1971 or 1972 concerning former President John F. Kennedy while he was with the United States Navy during World War II. Colson stated it concerned information picked up while the FBI was investigating a female Nazi agent. "Lieutenant Kennedy was being followed by FBI Agents." Colson characterized the data as "personal gossip."

A review of our files discloses the matter referred to by Colson apparently concerns the investigation of Mrs. Paul Fejos, nee Inga Arvad, who was the subject of an Internal Security and Espionage - German investigation conducted in the early 1940's. Mrs. Fejos first came to our attention in November, 1940, upon receipt of a letter from a fellow student from Columbia University School of Journalism, New York City, which stated Fejos may well have been sent to the United States by Germany to influence morale. A New York City Office report dated June 7, 1941, disclosed she had been friendly with Adolf Hitler and Herman Goering in the 1930's. Mrs. Fejos appeared at our Washington Field Division on December 12, 1941, along with representatives of the Washington Times Herald to volunteer background regarding herself since it had been "rumored" she was working for the German Propaganda Ministry. She was a friend of Kathleen Kennedy, daughter of former Ambassador Joseph Kennedy. She was then writing a column captioned "Did You Happen To See" for the Times Herald which included personality sketches on persons interviewed by her. She admitted having

PCM:njw (5)

NOTE: Based on memo H. N. Bassett to Mr. Callahan, 2/13/75, same caption, PCM:njw

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir. ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
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Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

19 DEC 23 1977

interviewed Hitler twice as well as Goebbels and Goering while employed by a Danish newspaper in the 1930's. She denied she was an intelligence agent. Her husband was employed by the Swedish financier Axel Wenner-Gren and had been in Western Pan America in charge of a scientific expedition for him.

On November 14, 1941, a fellow Times Herald reporter advised a Bureau official she thought Mrs. Fejos was a "spy." On January 17, 1942, a representative of ONI advised it had learned that Joseph Kennedy, son of former Ambassador Joseph Kennedy, had been "playing around" with Mrs. Fejos and would probably be transferred out of the Washington, D. C., area. A confidential informant of the FBI advised on January 21, 1942, that "Ensign Jack" of the United States Navy had apparently been spending the night with Mrs. Fejos.

On January 26, 1942, the Attorney General authorized installation of an electronic surveillance of Mrs. Fejos. In addition, "F.D.R." sent a confidential memorandum from the White House dated May 4, 1942, to Mr. Hoover suggesting Inga Arvad should be "specially watched" in view of her connection with the Wenner-Gren expedition's leader (her husband) and in view of certain other circumstances which had been brought to his attention.

Physical surveillance conducted by the FBI verified Mrs. Fejos visited John Kennedy at Charleston, South Carolina, two weekends in February, 1942. During one of these weekends (February 6 - 8, 1942) they stayed in a room rented in her name at the Fort Sumter Hotel in Charleston. Electronic surveillance coverage disclosed that they engaged in sexual intercourse on a number of occasions in the hotel room during this period. Kennedy disclosed to Mrs. Fejos in general terms his tentative official assignment plans and the fact Presidential Advisor Harry Hopkins had gone to the hospital and was not expected to leave same. Our subsequent coverage of Mrs. Fejos disclosed additional periodic contacts between John Kennedy and herself, the latest being in June, 1942. She obtained a Reno divorce from Paul Fejos on June 3, 1942, thereafter using her maiden name Inga Arvad and moved to New York City August 7, 1942, after having resigned her Times Herald job in July, 1942. Paul Fejos was interviewed by Bureau Agents March 1 and 2, 1945, in New York City and Inga Arvad was interviewed February 23, 1945, in Hollywood, California, concerning the background, activities and associations with Axel Wenner-Gren who was alleged to have been pro-German or pro-Nazi. The investigation of Mrs. Fejos was closed in 1945 as no subversive activities had been uncovered.

The results of the 1943 interviews were furnished Assistant Attorney General (War Division) Herbert Wechsler by memorandum dated March 1, 1945, and captioned "Axel Wenner-Gren." Previously by memorandum dated February 20, 1942, and captioned "Mrs. Paul Fejos nee Inga Arvad" Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit, Department of Justice, was furnished information then known concerning Mrs. Fejos in response to his request for same dated February 4, 1942. His purpose in requesting same was to ascertain if a Presidential Warrant of Apprehension should be issued. Memorandum dated August 13, 1942, also containing background and activity data concerning Mrs. Fejos was forwarded to Assistant Solicitor General Oscar Cox on August 15, 1942. No mention of the 1942 association between Kennedy and Mrs. Fejos is found in the above memoranda.

A complete review of the above file fails to indicate any data concerning John F. Kennedy's affair with Mrs. Fejos in 1942 was ever disseminated by the FBI either orally or by memorandum to anyone at anytime, including the White House in 1971 or 1972 as implied by Mr. Colson.

Based on a review of the above file it is believed extensive investigation of Mrs. Fejos nee Inga Arvad was certainly indicated by virtue of the fact several allegations from a number of reliable and high-placed sources were received by the Bureau concerning Mrs. Fejos to the effect she was pro-Nazi, a German spy and was Hitler's publicity agent in Denmark as well as her association with Nazi German leaders in the 1930's. No active investigation of John F. Kennedy, as implied by Mr. Colson, was conducted by the FBI. Kennedy came to our attention only through our active investigation of Mrs. Fejos.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 24 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NORFOLK

647 PM URGENT 5/24/67 JMF 1 P

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NORFOLK (100-5975)

VISIT OF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY AND FAMILY TO NEWPORT NEWS, VA., MAY TWENTYSEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

RE NORFOLK AIRTEL MAY SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

TODAY RADFORD JONES, IN CHARGE OF ADVANCE INTELLIGENCE, SECRET SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., CONFERRED WITH SAC, NORFOLK, RE VISIT OF PRESIDENT, ETAL, ABOVE, ON OCCASION OF LAUNCHING OF AIRCRAFT CARRIER "JOHN F. KENNEDY", NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK CO.

JONES MADE NO REQUESTS FOR FBI PERSONNEL TO GUARD PRESIDENT. HOWEVER, AT JONESI REQUEST, WE FURNISHED HIM IDENTITIES OF KNOWN AND SUSPECTED KLANSMEN EMPLOYED AT SHIPYARD. IN ADDITION, AT HIS REQUEST, NORFOLK DIVISION IS MAKING INDICIES SEARCH ON NAMES OF MAINTENANCE MEN, VENDORS, ETC., WHO WILL BE AT LAUNCHING, AS FURNISHED BY HIM.

ALL INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL NORFOLK DIVISION HAVE BEEN ALERTED TO CONTACT LOGICAL SOURCES FOR ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION BEARING ON PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

94-375574

CLOSE LIAISON WILL BE MAINTAINED WITH SECRET SERVICE.

END

NOT RECORDED
170 MAY 29 1967

57 JUN 6 1967

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

5/17/67

Airtel - Registered Mail

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, Norfolk (100-5975)

VISIT OF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY AND FAMILY TO NEWPORT NEWS, VA., 5/27/67

On 5/27/67 the aircraft carrier "John F. Kennedy" will be launched at Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va. According to press sources, the President, Mrs. JOHN F. KENNEDY and her two children, and Senators ROBERT KENNEDY and EDWARD KENNEDY are to attend.

Commander GEORGE HUMPHRIES, NISO, Norfolk, advised this date that on 5/18/67 Undersecretary of the Navy ROBERT H. BALDWIN will arrive at Patrick Henry Airport, Newport News, from Washington, D.C. Mr. BALDWIN, along with Rear Admiral REYNOLD HOGLE, Commandant, 5th Naval District, will survey the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. area for helicopter landing facilities in connection with the arrival of the President and Mrs. KENNEDY. He further indicated that the Navy is setting up a point of contact for the arrival of the President. He indicated that he has not received any information concerning the arrival of the President and Mrs. KENNEDY from Mr. LAWRENCE FARMER, Secret Service, Norfolk.

No request for assistance from Secret Service has been received as of this date. Above is for information, and Bureau will be kept advised.

3-Bureau (RM)
2-Norfolk (1 sa., 100-5975, 62-76)
CGC:JGS
(5)

94-37374

NOT RECORDED
140 MAY 23 1967

62 JUN 1 1967

FBI WASH DC

FBI RICHMOND

1039PM URGENT 5/26/67 PFM

TO DIRECTOR AND NORFOLK

FROM RICHMOND (100-10549) 2P

VISIT OF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY FAMILY TO NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, MAY TWO SEVEN NEXT.

RE NORFOLK TEL MAY TWO FIVE LAST.

[redacted] UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, RICHMOND, STATES SCHOOL IN SUMMER RECESS AND NO STUDENTS ON CAMPUS AT THIS TIME, AND NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO HIM RELATIVE TO ANY GROUPS WHICH MIGHT DEMONSTRATE IN NORFOLK ON MAY TWO SEVEN NEXT.

b6
b7c

[redacted] RICHMOND PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE, RICHMOND, VA., [redacted] UNIVERSITY OF VA. (UVA), CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., AND [redacted] UVA, CHARLOTTESVILLE, ALL STATED STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY DO NOT HAVE ANY KNOWN BRANCHES OR REPRESENTATIVES AT THOSE SCHOOLS, AND FURTHER, THERE IS NO INFORMATION ANY STUDENT GROUPS OR OTHER GROUPS GOING TO NORFOLK TO DEMONSTRATE ON MAY TWO SEVEN NEXT.

b6
b7c

END PAGE ONE

94-37374

SENT
ALT RECORD
MAY 31 1967

JUN 15 1967

RK 100-10549

RICHMOND WILL PROMPTLY ADVISE BUREAU AND NORFOLK SHOULD ANY INFORMATION BE RECEIVED RELATIVE TO STUDENTS OR OTHER GROUPS PLANNING TO DEMONSTRATE IN NORFOLK ON MAY TWO SEVEN NEXT. RUC

END

NORFOLK ADVISED.

END

WA TMA

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAY 26 1967

TELETYPE

710 822 0000

FBI WASH DC

1002PM 5/26/67 NHH

TO U. S. SECRET SERVICE, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

UNCLASSIFIED - VISIT OF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY FAMILY TO NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, MAY TWENTY SEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTY SEVEN - PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

(b)(6)

[redacted] DETECTIVE, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, MADE AVAILABLE MAY TWENTY SIX INSTANT, THREE PAGE THROW AWAY RE CAPTIONED MATTER. FIRST PAGE IS INSTRUCTIONS TO PARTICIPANTS ADVISING ALL SHOULD GATHER OPPOSITE THE GREYHOUND BUS STATION, NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, EIGHT THIRTY AM, MAY TWENTYSEVEN NEXT, PROTEST TO BEGAN AT NINE AM AT SHIPYARD ENTRANCE. PAGE TWO IS POSTER ENTITLED "A VENTURE IN DISSENT" AND URGES EVERYONE TO BE AT SHIPYARD ENTRANCE NINE AM SATURDAY, MAY TWENTYSEVEN. PAGE THREE IS A FACT SHEET CONCERNING PLANNED CEREMONIES AND STATES DISSENT WILL GENERALLY BE ONE OF QUIET VIGIL AND SOBER PICKETING. SOME ARE TO INFILTRATE THE AUDIENCE TO

56JUN 12 1967

94-37374-
NOT RECORDED
20 JUN 2 1967

INSURE THAT DEMONSTRATORS PRESENCE NOT IGNORED. STATES PROTEST NOT INTENDED TO BE DISRUPTIVE BUT WILL BE ADAMANT. THE SHEET STATES AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED PERSONS ACROSS VIRGINIA WILL PARTICIPATE.

PROTEST SPONSOR INDICATED AS "AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END THE SILENCE; GREG GREGORY/BEN RAGSDALE, COORDINATORS." RAGSDALE FORMER STUDENT, RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE, ASHLAND, VIRGINIA, AND GREGORY FORMER TEACHER, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VIRGINIA..

END

710 822 0000

FBI

Date: 6/

☐ IMMEDIATE
The [illegible] follows by coded teletype: ☐ URGENT

* *

THE PRESIDENT

THE VICE PRESIDENT
CC TO: _____

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
CC TO: _____

SECRETARY OF STATE

[illegible] Treasury Secret Service

DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
THE NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

☐ NORMAL SERVICE (NS) ☐ ENCODED ☐ PLAINTEXT

ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)

MCT-52

94-[illegible]

NOT RECORded
183 JUN 22 1970

DIRECTOR, FBI

(The message begins on next page.)

Approved _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Best copy obtainable.

INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION
JUN 11 1970

TELETYPE

NR 00; PX PLAIN

325 AM URGENT 6-11-70 DLM

TO DIRECTOR, DETROIT, LOS ANGELES, SACRAMENTO, AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM PHOENIX 4P

[redacted]; THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(b)(6)

[redacted] PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT (CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN).

[redacted] PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT (JACQUELINE BOUVIER ONASSIS).

JUNE TEN LAST, [redacted] PIMA COUNTY HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRIC WARD, TUCSON, ARIZONA, ADVISED THAT ONE [redacted] WMA, DOB SEVEN THIRTY THIRTYSIX, NOGALES, ARIZONA, ON SIX TWO SEVENTY REQUESTED COMMITMENT TO THE ABOVE HOSPITAL FOR HIS SELF-DIAGNOSED PARANOIC TENDENCIES, AND THAT ON JUNE TEN LAST, IN A LUCID MANNER, DESCRIBED TO HER THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, RICHARD M. NIXON, CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN, AND MRS. JACQUELINE BOUVIER ONASSIS.

[redacted], BLIND SINCE AGE SIXTEEN, INTERVIEWED AND ADVISED THAT HE IS A PH.D. GRADUATE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA.

AND SINCE THE SUMMER OF SIXTYSEVEN HE HAS TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY AROUND THE COUNTRY STUDYING THE HIPPIE-STUDENT ACTIVISTS WHILE ATTEMPTING TO SET UP DIALOGUE TO COMPREHEND THEIR ESTRANGEMENT FROM CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY.

[redacted] STATED THAT IN DECEMBER OF SIXTYNINE, EXACT DATE UNKNOWN, ONE [redacted] A TUCSON, ARIZONA RESIDENT, WHO WAS THEN ATTENDING SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY, MAJORING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND LIVING AT AN UNKNOWN ADDRESS AT MARKET AND CASTRO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO, STATED TO HIM "THE ONLY CONTRIBUTION HE COULD PERSONALLY MAKE TO SAVE THE COUNTRY WOULD BE TO ASSASINATE PRESIDENT NIXON". [redacted] STATED THAT [redacted] WAS EXTREMELY ANTI-ESTABLISHMENT AND HAD THE TYPE OF PERSONALITY TO CARRY OUT SUCH THREAT. [redacted] IDENTIFIED A [redacted] METHODIST MINISTER, UNKNOWN ADDRESS, WOODLAND HILLS, CALIFORNIA, AND [redacted] SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA AS ACQUAINTANCES OF [redacted] WHO MAY BE AWARE OF [redacted] VIOLENT PERSONALITY. [redacted] INDICATED THAT [redacted] BROKER, FIRST NAME UNKNOWN, WORKS FOR THE BEACON FOUNDATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN IN TUCSON, ARIZONA.

(b)(6)

[redacted] FURTHER RELATED THAT IN SEPTEMBER OF SIXTYNINE [redacted] AGE ABOUT SEVENTY, [redacted]

END PAGE TWO

ROAD, SAN SEBASTOPOL, CALIFORNIA, NORTH OF SAN FRANCISCO, SEVERAL TIMES STATED HE WISHED TO ASSASINATE GOVERNOR REAGAN OF CALIFORNIA FOR REASONS UNKNOWN.

[redacted] FURTHER STATED THAT IN SEPTEMBER OF SIXTYNINE WHILE HE WAS VISITING ONE [redacted] A REAL ESTATE BROKER IN ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, [redacted] STATED TO HIM THAT IN THE SUMMER OR SPRING OF SIXTYSEVEN WHEN JACQUELINE ~~BOUVIER~~ ONASSIS WAS VISITING ACAPULCO, MEXICO, HE ALMOST SHOT AT HER WITH A RIFLE BECAUSE OF HIS EXTREME DISLIKE OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY. [redacted] ADVISED ONE [redacted] A CONVICTED NARCOTICS USER, PRESENTLY IN A STATE PRISON IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN, IS A FRIEND OF [redacted] AND MAY BE ABLE TO SUBSTANTIATE STATEMENTS WHICH [redacted] MADE.

(b)(6)

[redacted] IS SIX FEET, ONE SIXTYTHREE POUNDS, BROWN-GREY HAIR, SHOULDER LENGTH, BEARD, MUSTACHE, BLUE EYES, ADMITS TO EXPERIMENTAT WITH LSD IN SIXTYSIX, NO ARRESTS, SELECTIVE SERVICE NUMBER FIVE TW [redacted] PARENTS [redacted] GARITY, THREE THREE SEVEN NORTH PLEASANT, PRESCOTT, ARIZONA. NCIC AND PHOENIX INDICES NEGATIVE ON [redacted] AND SUBJECTS.

[redacted] EXPLAINED THAT HIS DELAY IN NOT REPORTING THE ABOVE INFORMATION SOONER IS ATTRIBUTED TO HIS REFUSAL TO BELIEVE THAT ANY OF THREE ABOVE SUBJECTS WOULD SERIOUSLY CARRY OUT SUCH

END PAGE THREE

THREATS. [redacted] FURTHER ADVISED THAT THE REASON WHY HE COMMITTED HIMSELF TO THE HOSPITAL IS BECAUSE HE FEARS FOR HIS LIFE AS THE KNOWLEDGE HE HAS ABOVE MAKES IT DANGEROUS FOR HIM.

(b)(6) [redacted] HAS ADVISED THAT [redacted] HAS BEEN DIAGNOSED AS A PARANOID-SCHIZOPHRENIC AND WILL BE COMMITTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO THE ARIZONA STATE HOSPITAL, PHOENIX.

ON SAME DATE, AT SIX THIRTYFIVE PM, U. S. SECRET SERVICE AGENT IN CHARGE, SHERWOOD ANDERSON, ADVISED OF THE ABOVE, AT PHOENIX AND INDICATED INTENTION TO INTERVIEW [redacted] PROMPTLY.

DETROIT AT ANN ARBOR, CONDUCT INVESTIGATION OF [redacted] ALLEGATIONS RE [redacted]

LOS ANGELES AT WOODLAND HILLS AND SANTA BARBARA, CONTACT [redacted] AND [redacted] RE [redacted] STATEMENTS CONCERNING [redacted]

SACRAMENTO AT SACRAMENTO WILL ADVISE APPROPRIATE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR GOVERNOR'S SECURITY RE THE ABOVE.

SAN FRANCISCO AT SAN SEBASTOPOL, CONDUCT INVESTIGATION RE [redacted] ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING [redacted]

PHOENIX WILL SUBMIT LHM.

END

FBI WA RDR

If any information is developed indicating a possible violation of Title 18, Section 1751, U. S. Code, please notify the FBI immediately.

SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 6/18/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (175-43)(C)

[redacted]

THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

[redacted]

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT (CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR RONALD REAGAN)

[redacted]

PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT (JACQUELINE BOUVIER ONASSIS)

CC: Phoenix

Re FBI teletype to Bureau, dated 6/11/70; Bureau teletype to Phoenix, dated 6/12/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of LHM and two copies of FD-302.

SA COLIN M. DURRIGAN advised U. S. Secret Service Agent in Charge SHERWOOD ANDERSON, Phoenix, Arizona, of alleged threats on 6/13/70 at 6:25 PM. SA WILLIAM E. DELLING advised U. S. Secret Service Agent JAMES M. GRIFFIN, Phoenix, Arizona, re Bureau's instruction that FBI is conducting no investigation in this matter re Bureau teletype at 9:20 AM 6/11/70.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
1 - Phoenix

DMD/deh
(6)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
192 JUN 19 1970

59 JUN 30 1970

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
June 18, 1970

(b)(6)

[redacted]

June 10, 1970, Mrs. [redacted], Pima County Hospital Psychiatric Ward, Tucson, Arizona, advised that one [redacted] described as white male American, date of birth July 20, 1936, Nogales, Arizona, on June 2, 1970, requested commitment to the above hospital for his self-diagnosed paranoic tendencies, and that on June 10, 1970, in a lucid manner described to her threats against the President of the United States, RICHARD M. NIXON, California Governor RONALD REAGAN, and Mrs. JACQUELINE BOUVIER ONASSIS.

[redacted] blind since age 18, interviewed and advised that he is a PhD. graduate from the University of Arizona and since the summer of 1967 he has traveled extensively around the country studying the hippie-student activism while attempting to set up dialogue to comprehend their estrangement from contemporary society.

[redacted] stated that in December of 1969, exact date unknown, one [redacted] a Tucson, Arizona, resident who was then attending San Francisco State University, majoring in the Social Sciences and living at an unknown address at Market and Castro Streets, San Francisco, stated to him "the only contribution he could personally make to save the country would be to assassinate President NIXON". [redacted] stated that [redacted] was extremely anti-establishment and had the type of personality to carry out such a threat. [redacted] identified a [redacted] Methodist minister, unknown address, Woodland Hills, California, and [redacted] Santa Barbara, California, as acquaintances of [redacted] who may

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

(b)(6)

be aware of [redacted] violent personality. [redacted] indicated that [redacted] mother, first name unknown, works for the Beacon Foundation for Retarded Children, Tucson, Arizona.

[redacted] further related that in September of 1969 [redacted] age about 70, [redacted], San Sebastopol, California, north of San Francisco, several times stated he wished to assassinate Governor REAGAN of California for reasons unknown.

[redacted] further stated that in September of 1969 while he was visiting one [redacted] a real estate broker in Ann Arbor, Michigan, [redacted] stated to him that in the summer or spring of 1967 when JACQUELINE BOUVIER KENNEDY was visiting Acapulco, Mexico, he almost shot at her with a rifle because of his extreme dislike of the Kennedy family. [redacted] advised one [redacted] a convicted narcotics user, presently in a state prison in northern Michigan, is a friend of [redacted] and may be able to substantiate statements which [redacted] made.

[redacted] is described as follows:

Height	5'
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Brown-grey, shoulder length; beard; mustache
Characteristics	Admits to experimentation with LSD in 1966
Arrests	None
Selective Service No.	[redacted]
Parents	[redacted] Prescott, Arizona.

[redacted] explained that his delay in not reporting the above information sooner is attributed to his refusal to believe that any of the three above individuals would

(b)(6)

[redacted]

seriously carry out such threats. [redacted] further advised that the reason why he committed himself to the hospital is because he fears for his life as the knowledge he has above makes it dangerous for him.

[redacted] has advised that [redacted] has been diagnosed as a paranoid-schizophrenic and will be committed in the near future to the Arizona State Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona.

On June 17, 1970, at 5:25 PM, U. S. Secret Service Agent in Charge Sherwood Anderson advised of the above at Phoenix and indicated intention to interview [redacted] promptly.

On June 18, 1970, [redacted] Registrar's Office, University of Arizona (UA), Tucson, Arizona, advised that a review of the university's records reflected that [redacted] enrolled at the UA on January 29, 1956, as a transfer from the Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind; received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology with high distinction on May 29, 1958; received his Master of Arts degree in Psychology from UA on June 1, 1958; and received his Doctorate degree of Philosophy Psychology major on May 31, 1967.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.